

# Sustainability Appraisal of London Borough of Brent's Local Development Framework

## Proposed Submission Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Documents

### Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendices to Part A

Incorporating an Environmental Report under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 No. 1633



**June 2009**

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by  
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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Area Action Plan	HOU	Housing
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	I & O	Issues and Options
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	IEA	Industrial Employment Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	IIF	Infrastructure and Investment Framework
BEA	Borough Employment Area	IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
BERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	LB Brent	London Borough of Brent
BRE	Building Research Establishment	LBB	London Borough of Brent
BREEAM	BRE (Building Research Establishment) Environmental Assessment Method	LBPB	London Bus Priority Network
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator	LCN+	London Cycle Network Plus
CABE	Commission for Architecture and Build Environment	LDA	London Development Agency
CCHP	Combined Cooling Heat and Power	LDD	Local Development Document
CEP	Collingwood Environmental Planning	LDF	Local Development Framework
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease	LDS	Local Development Scheme
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	LEA	Local Education Authority
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide	LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
COM	Community	LES	Local Employment Site
CP	Core Policy	LGA	Local Government Association
CS	Core Strategy	LIP	Local Implementation Plan
db	Decibels	LNR	Local Nature Reserve
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	LPA	Local Planning Authority
DCMS	Department for Culture Media and Sport	LSDC	London Sustainable Development Commission
Defra	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	LSDF	London Sustainable Development Framework
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions	LTP	Local Transport Plan
DfT	Department for Transport	MIX	Mixed Use
DoH	Department of Health	MOL	Metropolitan Open Land
DP	Development Policy	MUGA	Multi-use Games Area
DPD	Development Plan Document	NCR	North Circular Road
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	NDC	New Deal for Communities
EA	Environment Agency	NEAP	Neighbourhood Area for Play
EC	European Commission	NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
EEA	Energy Action Area	NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
EEC	European Economic Community	ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	ONS	Office of National Statistics
EMP	Employment	OS	Open Space
ENV	Environment	PCT	Primary Care Trust
EU	European Union	PM10	Particles measuring less than 10 microns
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment	PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education	PPP	Policy, Plan or Programme
GIS	Geographical Information System	PPS	Planning Policy Statement
GLA	Greater London Authority	PSA	Public Service Agreement
GOL	Government Office for London	PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
GP	General Practitioner	RES	Regional Economic Strategy
GPD	Gross Domestic Product	RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
GQA	General Quality Assessment	RSL	Registered Social Landlords
GWh	Gigawatt Hour	RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
Ha	Hectare	SA	Sustainability Appraisal
		SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
		SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
		SD	Sustainable development
		SDC	Sustainable Development Commission

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SEAs	Strategic Employment Areas	TfL	Transport for London
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	TPO	Tree Preservation Order
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	TRN	Transport
SIL	Strategic Industrial Location	UDP	Unitary Development Plan
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	UHI	Urban Heat Island
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide	UK	United Kingdom
SOA	Super Output Areas	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	VAT	Value Added Tax
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance	WFD	Water Framework Directive
SRDF	Sub Regional Development Framework	WHO	World Health Organisation
SSA	Site Specific Allocation	WLWDA	West London Waste Disposal Authority (known as WestWaste)
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	ZED	Zero Energy Development
SUDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems		



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# APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX 1

# CONSULTEES AND SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON SA SCOPING REPORT AND PREVIOUS SUBMISSION SA REPORTS



## Sustainability Appraisal Consultees

The consultees formally consulted on the SA Scoping Report in June and July 2005 (including as part of the SEA determination process set out in Regulation 9) as required by the SEA Regulations, were:

- Countryside Agency<sup>1</sup>\*
- English Nature
- English Heritage\*
- Environment Agency\*

Other consultees included internal departments within the Council and the following external organisations:

- Government Office for London
- Greater London Authority
- London Development Agency
- London Wildlife Trust
- Adjacent London Boroughs (Barnet, Camden, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster)
- Partners for Brent (the Local Strategic Partnership)
- Brent Energy Network

Those that responded are marked with an asterisk. Details of these comments are included in the first table below

Between June and November 2007, LB Brent also consulted widely on the previous Submission DPDs. Included in the second table below are comments received which made specific reference to, or were considered by LB Brent to be of particular relevance to, the SA of the SSA DPD. No comments received on the previous Submission Core Strategy DPD made specific reference to the SA, and none were considered by LB Brent to be of direct relevance to the SA.

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<sup>1</sup> The Countryside Agency and English Nature have now merged to form Natural England



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## Summary of Consultees Comments on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The following table summarises how the comments and issues raised by the formal consultation on the SA Scoping Report were addressed.

(Page and section numbers refer to the SA Scoping Report (June 2005) except where otherwise stated)

Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<b>Countryside Agency</b>	
<i>Baseline and maps:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EN5: Townscape and Landscape Quality. Use of map commended. Recommended to update this map if necessary.</li> <li>- Consider wider use / role of Landscape Character Assessment in development of LDF, and particularly monitoring. Refer to "Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland" April 2002 (CAX84) and <a href="http://www.ccnetwork.org.uk">www.ccnetwork.org.uk</a></li> <li>- Consider Volume 7 of the Countryside Character (publication reference CA13). Contains character information on areas in Greater London (in particular CCAs 81, 111-115 and 119)</li> <li>- Consider CA maps of open countryside and registered common land – Areas 1 and 8. Due to be issued summer 2005, at <a href="http://www.openaccess.gov.uk">www.openaccess.gov.uk</a></li> <li>- Review annual State of the Countryside Reports and related data at: <a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/evidenceandanalysis/state_of_the_countryside_reports/index.asp">www.countryside.gov.uk/evidenceandanalysis/state_of_the_countryside_reports/index.asp</a> and <a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/EvidenceandAnalysis/dataHub/2004_dataarea/index.asp">www.countryside.gov.uk/EvidenceandAnalysis/dataHub/2004_dataarea/index.asp</a></li> </ul>	<p>Map of areas of low townscape quality included in Part A of SA Report (Figure 23). Update requested from LBB but not available.</p> <p>Comment passed on to the officers responsible for preparing the LDF.</p> <p>Information added to Baseline table (see Appendix 5).</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Information reviewed.</p>
<i>Key sustainability problems:</i>	
Consider whether any further landscape/townscape character issues / problems should be included	No changes consider necessary.
Suggested modification to sustainability objective EN5: Change to – "EN5: to maintain and enhance the <u>character and quality of landscapes and townscapes</u> "	This has been amended as suggested (See Table 8 in Part A)
Consider whether there is any land in Brent designated as conditionally exempt from capital taxes on grounds of outstanding scenic, scientific or historic interest? For up-to-date list go to: <a href="http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/heritage/lbsearch.htm">www.hmrc.gov.uk/heritage/lbsearch.htm</a>	Not applicable
<i>Access and recreation:</i>	
Potential impacts on access land, public open land and rights of way should be fully considered. Particularly the Thames Path National Trail. Info at <a href="http://www.nationaltrails.gov.uk">www.nationaltrails.gov.uk</a>	Not applicable
<b>Environment Agency</b>	
Review of other policies and plans – include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981</li> <li>- Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000</li> <li>- Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975</li> <li>- Regional Blue Ribbon Policy</li> </ul>	Regional Blue Ribbon Policy: reviewed and added to PPP list. National legislation has not been included in review as at this level.

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<p><b>P.24 section 4.31</b></p> <p>Note additional important wildlife corridor running down the River Brent</p>	<p>Wildlife corridors mentioned in Section 3 (Para. 3.47) of SA Report</p>
<p><b>Section 4.26</b></p> <p>Expressed extreme concern about lack of information on fluvial and surface water flood risk in this section. Urge inclusion of information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water quality. Important to include implications of the WFD.</li> <li>- Fluvial flood risk. Note that areas of Brent fall within fluvial flood plains of the following rivers: River Brent, Wealdstone Brook, Wembley Brook, Mitchell Brook, Grand Union Canal, Kenton Brook and Silk Stream</li> <li>- Refer to PPG25. In accordance with it, any development should be resisted which has the potential to contribute to flood risk and have an adverse impact on river channel stability or damage wildlife habitats.</li> <li>- Consider undertaking a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to zone development within the whole borough. Such an assessment should be undertaken in discussion with the EA.</li> <li>- Recommendation that new development be kept outside of the 1 in 100 year floodplain taking into account climate change.</li> <li>- Need to include reference to the inclusion of SUDS in new developments. Also promote the use of water conservation techniques such as grey-water reuse / rainwater harvesting should be promoted as should the development of green roofs.</li> <li>- Proximity of proposal to rivers and river corridors. Section needs to make reference (currently absent) to the need to preserve the integrity of rivers and their associated corridors by providing an undeveloped buffer strip between proposed developments and the brink of watercourses. For fluvial main rivers this buffer strip should be 8 metres wide measured from bank top.</li> </ul>	<p>Flood risk map has now been included in section 3 of Part A of main SA Report</p> <p>WFD reference has been added in section 3 of Part A</p> <p>Flood risk map included</p> <p>The requirements of PPG25 have been considered when undertaking the appraisal and will be more relevant to the appraisal of the Site Specific Allocations DPD</p> <p>Comment passed on to the officers responsible for preparing the LDF. SFRAs referred to in draft DPD.</p> <p>As above</p> <p>References to SUDS included in SA report</p> <p>This comment will be taken into account in the appraisal of the Site Specific Allocations and Development Control Policies.</p>
<p><b>Key sustainability issues</b></p> <p>Page 30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Row 9: reference should be made to the need to restore and enhance degraded habitats in the borough – e.g. rivers and driver corridors as a means of satisfying the WFD which emphasises the need to enhance heavily modified water bodies. Examples such as the restoration of the River Brent at Tokyngton Park should be further promoted throughout the borough.</li> <li>- Row 12: Fluvial and Surface water flood risk should be separated into separate rows. Reference must be made to EA flood zone maps, and particularly at risk areas in the borough.</li> </ul>	<p>Rows 9 and 11 of Table 7 (Part A): Key sustainability problems have been modified accordingly.</p> <p>Distinction has been made between surface and river flooding in row 12 of Table 7: Key sustainability problems (Part A of main SA Report) and flood risk areas map has been included (Figure 19)</p>

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<p><b>Sust. Objectives and criteria</b></p> <p>Page 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water resources: Section must include the reduction of fluvial and surface water flood risk as prime objectives. Preventing development in flood plains and ensuring that surface waters are disposed of sustainably will ensure that risk of flooding to additional people and property is reduced.</li> <li>- Biodiversity: Section should not only focus on preserving existing sites of good quality but should also seek to enhance degraded sites within the borough – in line with the WFD.</li> <li>- Climate change: This section should also refer to PPG25 which asks that the impact of climate change be considered when undertaking FRAs.</li> </ul>	<p>Flooding from all sources is included under the Climate Change objective in Table 8: Sustainability objectives and criteria of Part A of SA Report.</p> <p>This is sufficiently covered in the criteria under Biodiversity (Table 8: Sustainability objectives and criteria of Part A of SA Report)</p> <p>Not considered relevant to objectives and criteria, but considered elsewhere</p>
<p><b>Page 36 Section 7.6</b></p> <p>Refer also to fluvial flood risk as well as surface water flood risk.</p>	<p>Text not repeated in SA Report, but comments noted</p>
<p><u>Page 82 Objective 10:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “The reduction of flood risk” should be a separate objective.</li> <li>- Row entitled “Flood risk areas” should refer to EA flood zone maps.</li> <li>- Last 3 rows of objective 10 should reference flood zone maps which provide information on people at risk of fluvial flooding, and refer to frequency of fluvial events.</li> </ul>	<p>Rather than create a new objective our appraisal framework will be assessing all Spatial Strategy policies against each sub-criteria, including flood risk reduction.</p>
<p><u>Page 86 Objective 12</u></p> <p>Should seek to enhance degraded sites in borough as well as preserving existing sites of good quality – in line with WFD</p>	<p>Felt sufficiently reflected in criteria</p>
<b>English Heritage</b>	
<p>Consider “<i>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning</i>” June 2005 and “<i>Heritage Counts: State of the Historic Environment</i>” Ensure design issues are considered in the baseline – and develop monitoring indicators (qualitative as necessary). These documents should inform the update of the environmental baseline.</p>	<p>Documents reviewed and added if appropriate</p>
<p>Consider “<i>Making Design Policy Work</i>” – CABE, June 2005 – which provide guidance and good practice on the development of LDFs.</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p>Consider the following EH documents in the development of the baseline and options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Transport and the Historic Environment</i></li> <li>- <i>Streets for All</i></li> <li>- <i>Regeneration and the Historic Environment</i></li> <li>- <i>Local Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment</i></li> </ul>	<p>As above</p>

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<p><u>Review of other policies, plans and programmes</u>, should also include:</p> <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning (listed buildings and conservation areas) act, 1990</li> <li>- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979</li> <li>- The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Nature (DCMS 2001)</li> </ul> <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The London Plan</li> <li>- Draft Sub-regional Development Framework – west London (June 2005)</li> <li>- Draft SPG on Sustainable Design and Construction (March 2005)</li> </ul> <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation Area Appraisals</li> <li>- Cultural Strategy</li> </ul>	As above
<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Consider the following statutory designations and their settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage Sites</li> <li>- Listed Buildings</li> <li>- Scheduled Ancient Monuments</li> <li>- Archaeological Priority Areas</li> <li>- Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>- Registered Battlefields</li> <li>- Conservation areas</li> </ul>	These have been included when information was available / relevant
<p>Also consider:</p> <p>Other archaeological sites, locally listed buildings, parks, character of the wider landscape, historic landscapes and potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology. Wider historic environment should be considered in assessment of future trends.</p>	As above
<p><u>Suggested information sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heritage Counts: <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a></li> <li>- Greater London Sites and Monuments Record</li> <li>- National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon</li> <li>- Magic <a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk">www.magic.gov.uk</a></li> <li>- English Heritage annual Buildings at Risk Register</li> <li>- Local Authority conservation team for locally listed buildings</li> <li>- Local History / studies centres</li> </ul>	As above
<p><u>Suggested indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of listed buildings under each grade</li> <li>- Number and % of listed buildings at risk</li> <li>- Number of scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>- Number and % of archaeological sites at risk</li> <li>- Number of registered historic parks and gardens</li> <li>- Number of conservation areas</li> <li>- Number and % of Conservation Areas with appraisals</li> <li>- Impact of change on character and appearance of conservation areas</li> <li>- % or areas of historic buildings, sites and areas affected whether in adverse or beneficial way</li> <li>- Street / public realm audits, improvement works, de-cluttering works</li> <li>- % residents content with character and appearance of local area</li> <li>- Rate of loss of historic landscape features</li> <li>- Erosion of quality character and distinctiveness</li> </ul>	As above



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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<u>Key sustainability issues:</u> Consider impact / pressure of development on areas not specifically protected, but which are considered to have historic value or make	No action, it has been accounted for
<u>Suggested objectives:</u> - Preserve and enhance the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and other culturally important features and areas, and their settings - Protect and enhance the character and appearance of townscape / landscape - Maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place - Improve quality of the public realm, creating places that work well, are maintained and managed and are attractive to users	This is sufficiently covered by existing criteria
<u>Options:</u> Concern expressed that the issues and options for the historic environment are not clearly set out in report. Should be explicitly addressed given it is a key objective of the LDF.	This has been covered by the appraisal
Closely involve Council conservation staff in the SA process.	Noted
<b>Brent Planning and Policy team</b>	
General: Entire report talks about an integrated SA / SEA approach at the beginning, but only seems to talk about SAs from then on.	This is accounted for in report
Review of other policies, plans and programmes should include: - EU Directive on energy performance of buildings 2002/91/EC 16, December 2002	Added
Baseline: - Indicator IDs missing - References / sources need to be clearer. - Sustainability objective 6 linked to air quality issue. Can more linkage or reference be made? - Sustainability objective 10 - touches on potential flood risk – a potential consequence of climate change. Not enough linkage or reference to CC objective. - Sustainability objective 20 – might be helpful to write promote “ ‘sustainable’ regeneration” - Sustainability objective 22 – links to travel & air quality – links could be made more explicit	Indicator IDs are not included in final version of report  Revised in baseline summary and baseline table  Unclear (objective numbers changed?)  Felt sufficiently covered in criteria  Objective changed  Agree, however the objectives are meant to highlight specific Sustainability issues. Commentary will seek to bring out issues such as this one.
Section Comments: - 4.1 – last word should be ‘affected’ not ‘effected’ - 4.23 Links with various other indicators (to their detriment). Could expand on the implications of traffic problems in damaging health, quality of life / sense of place / comfort (heavy traffic is unpleasant to have around) & biodiversity, reducing economic efficiency & potential detriment to regeneration opportunities. - 4.26 & 4.27 need explicit reference to climate change which is likely to have a significant detrimental effect	Done  This has been revised in section 3 of SA Report  As above

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<p>on flooding in the Borough. Also exacerbated by trends such as increased paving of frontages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4.28 / 9 could make more specific reference to health implications of poor air quality &amp; the fact that the NC rd is the most polluted A road in London.</li> </ul>	As above
<p>Key sustainability problems: 15. There should be some sort of reference to or separate problem regarding renewable energy installations. There are currently only four known installations in the Borough whose outputs are unknown. All efforts should be made to encourage and increase the number of renewable energy installations in the borough.</p>	This has been highlighted in Table 7 of SA report and mainstreamed into appraisal criteria
<p>Issues and options:</p> <p>Consistency issues: Sometimes 'potential options' is used &amp; sometimes 'options' is used, which could give the impression that some options are more likely or preferred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7.6 better to list as 'noise', 'air quality', 'contaminated land' in keeping with the rest.</li> <li>- Energy efficiency needs to be explicitly stated and emphasised. Higher energy efficiency needs to be required in buildings; the Building Regulations are a minimum legal requirement and cannot require higher standards according to local circumstances as planning requirements potentially could.</li> <li>- 7.7 Final paragraph could be slightly more clearly worded.</li> <li>- 7.10 Location of out of centre superstores - should there not be consideration of whether such developments are needed at all?</li> <li>- 7.11 1st para – should be 'especially' not 'specially'</li> <li>- 7.12 is it really viable to be looking into giving up areas of public space for burial sites?! Should we not perhaps be promoting more long-term sustainable options (e.g. cremation) as this is only going to be an ongoing &amp; growing problem?</li> <li>- 7.14 should read 'ways of reducing', not 'ways for reducing'. Also, either commercial should be included, or just talk about maximising recycling (perhaps specifying 'including construction' so people don't just think of domestic waste).</li> </ul>	Text not repeated in SA Report therefore no need for change, but comments noted

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## Summary of Consultees Comments on Sustainability Appraisal of Previous Submission DPDs

The following table summarises how the comments and issues raised by the consultation on the previous Submission DPDs were addressed.

Note: Included in the table below are comments which made specific reference to, or were considered by LBB to be of particular relevance to, the SA of the SSA DPD. No comments received on the previous Submission Core Strategy DPD made specific reference to the SA and none were considered by LBB to be of direct relevance to the SA.

Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<b>Garden and Plan Centre Development Ltd</b>	
<p>The following issues were not included in the Site Allocation Proformas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of housing (particularly affordable housing)</li> <li>- Quality of surroundings</li> <li>- Healthy and active lifestyles</li> </ul> <p>This lack of criteria meant the appraisal of sites omitted consideration of these key issues.</p>	<p>Revised Site Allocation Proformas (see Appendix 3, below) include criteria relating to quality of surroundings (low townscape) and healthy and active lifestyles (access to sport and recreation facilities).</p> <p>Housing is recognised throughout as a critical issue in the Borough.</p>
<p>There is conflict between SA objective S2 Health which refers to proximity to Sport and Recreation and to encourage Walking and Cycling, and one of the Proforma Criteria. 'Is the site within 200m of a bus stop/400m from a train station.'</p> <p>The potential conflict between the aim of encouraging more walking and cycling and the proximity of public transport is specifically mentioned on p.37 of the SA Report Part A, 'Physical exercise is a key issue in promoting good health the Borough also has significantly lower levels of walking and cycling (as a means of travelling to work) than the average for London, though relatively good connectivity to public transport may be a factor in these indicators.' On p.169 of the SA report Part C para 8.3 reference is made to 'in practice there may be tensions between objectives,' but no mention of this conflict between objectives is made in the Proformas</p>	<p>Potential conflict (and synergy) between objectives is considered throughout the appraisal.</p> <p>The proformas are intended as a means of identifying issues relevant to specific sites and allocations, rather than an analytical tool in their own right.</p> <p>We are somewhat unclear what is being requested in this comment. Our interpretation is that the comment suggests that locating housing development further from public transport is likely to have positive health benefits by encouraging people to walk or cycle.</p> <p>In practice this is felt more likely to encourage greater use of the car.</p> <p>Provision of safe, accessible, legible and sufficient walking and cycling infrastructure is considered most likely to encourage walking and cycling.</p>
<p>Housing need is not being met and sites appraised in the Site Specific Allocations SA or the Site Specific Allocations Submission Version are not being appraised relative to meeting this need.</p>	<p>Noted. The SSA appraisal seeks to assess sites and allocations for their relative sustainability strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Overall appraisal conclusions <i>have</i> considered the contribution the SSAs are likely to make to housing delivery, by comparing the allocation of housing through proposed SSAs with targets included in the Core Strategy. See Part C.</p>
<p>The failure to include the Site 118 in the Site Specific Allocations ignores the urgent housing needs in particular for affordable housing and larger family sized accommodation which would benefit from being located adjacent to open space.</p>	<p>It is not the role of the SA to propose the inclusion of additional sites.</p>

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
<b>Mr Robert Dunwell, Chairman BHRA and QARA Group of Associations</b>	
<p>Comment on site SSA11: London Transport Sports Ground [now Site Wembley 2 – W2]</p> <p>The site does not satisfy urgent need for school places in the south of Brent (Stonebridge / Harlesden). Other sites (Former Guinness Site, Stonebridge Primary school / Our Lady of Lourdes, the Gwenneth Rickus site) may be more suitable.</p> <p>PTAL score on the site do not account for actual home locations of those that are travelling. E.g. tube lines which serve the site may not actually serve areas where pupils are likely to come from.</p> <p>Delete all reference to “new school” on this site. The “new” submission version to read:- Provision of new build and upgraded and expanded sporting, open space and community facilities and pitches (both outdoor and indoor) across the whole site. This should be a multi sporting venue.</p>	<p>Current SA has sought to explore in more detail the suitability of potential sites for school use. See Part C.</p> <p>Noted. SA of SSAs seeks to consider such issues.</p> <p>Decision for allocation lies with LBB rather than SA.</p>
<b>Jean Roberts, Wembley Park Action Group</b>	
<p>Comment on site SSA11: London Transport Sports Ground [now Site Wembley 2 – W2]</p> <p>Site Specific Allocation procedure (in Sustainability Appraisal) for this site is fundamentally flawed. The approach adopted was to consider a shortlist of 3 uses for the site and then select one – education – as the preferred use. This is inappropriate for a major secondary school which requires a thorough catchment area analysis to be undertaken, relating to pupil needs, for alternative sites. (Test 3)</p>	<p>The role of SA is to appraise proposals (and alternatives) made by LBB against sustainability objectives, and make suggestions for mitigation, enhancement and modification to improve the sustainability of each DPD.</p> <p>The SA does not seek to propose sites for particular uses, and is not the Councils formal mechanism for analysis / assessment of (for example) appropriate locations for school use.</p> <p>However current SA has sought to explore in more detail the suitability of potential sites for school use. See Part C.</p>
<b>Judiform Ltd</b>	
<p>Comment on SSA22: Metro House, 1 – 3 The Mall. [now Site Rest of the Borough 1]</p> <p>In the Council’s response to the Preferred Options document, it was stated that “the Council can accept that the public transport accessibility level for this location is 3 and not 2”.</p> <p>The PTAL figure was given in the original Sustainability Appraisal but this was not corrected in the recent Annex to the Sustainability Appraisal. The Sustainability Appraisal should be amended accordingly.</p> <p>This change would make a DPD sound by achieving consistency between the documents and consistent with the evidence base.</p>	<p>PTAL level use in assessment of this site cross-checked and corrected.</p>
<b>Ashia Centur</b>	

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Comment	Response / Changes to SA
Comment on SSA3: Twyford Tip, Abbey Road  Insufficient consideration of alternative uses and impacts of waste use on this site through the SA	This site is no longer included in the SSA DPD.



## APPENDIX 2

# SA PROGRAMME – KEY TASKS, EVENTS AND OUTPUTS





## SA Programme: Key Tasks, Events and Outputs

Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
<b>General / Initiation of the SA</b>	
November 2004	Preparation of paper setting out the <b>proposed SA methodology</b> for the Brent LDF.
December 2004	CEP <b>commissioned</b> by LB Brent to conduct SA of Brent LDF.
Throughout process	<b>Meetings</b> (various) between CEP appraisal team and LB Brent planning officers. CEP has maintained regular communication, and when appropriate held face to face meetings with LB Brent to ensure that each stage of the appraisal is closely linked, and useful to the DPD development process.
November 2007	<b>Submission</b> of Core Strategy DPD, Development Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD to the Secretary of State by LB Brent.
17 <sup>th</sup> March 2008	<b>Exploratory meeting held between Appointed Planning Inspector and LB Brent</b> to consider Core Strategy DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options.
7 <sup>th</sup> May 2008	Following meeting with Appointed Inspector, LB Brent <b>request to Secretary of State that Core Strategy DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options be withdrawn</b> , and this is agreed.
8 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	Preparation of paper setting out <b>proposed SA methodology for updating SA</b> for revised Core Strategy DPD and revised Site Specific Allocations DPD.
15 <sup>th</sup> July 2008	CEP <b>commissioned</b> by LB Brent to update SA of revised Core Strategy DPD and revised Site Specific Allocations DPD.
<b>SA Stage A: Scoping</b>	
<b>All three SAs – Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Specific Allocations</b>	
8 <sup>th</sup> February 2005	<b>SA Scoping workshop</b> (facilitated by CEP) with LB Brent staff and external stakeholders to discuss baseline information and key sustainability issues in Brent.
23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2005	<b>SA Scoping Report completed.</b>
June and July 2005	<b>Consultation on SA Scoping Report</b> – the report was circulated for consultation by LB Brent to the four statutory consultees (Environment Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Countryside Agency <sup>2</sup> ) and a wide range of local stakeholders (5 weeks formal consultation period). A full list of those consulted is included in Appendix 1.
September 2005	<b>Comments on the SA Scoping Report</b> from the consultation were compiled and responses prepared by CEP (see Appendix 2).
Various – through the SAs	Contents of the Scoping Report updated as part of ongoing SA reporting (for SA Report on Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options (October 2006), SA Report on Development Policies DPD Preferred Options and Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options (June 2007), and for SA Report on proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD and proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD (this report))
<b>SA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</b>	
<b>All three SAs – Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Specific Allocations</b>	
September – October 2005	<b>Consultation on Issues and Options papers</b> produced by LB Brent started and other consultation events

<sup>2</sup> Note that English Nature and the Countryside Agency are now part of Natural England.

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Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
October 2005	<b>SA commentary on Issues and Options papers</b> produced by CEP
<b>SA of the Core Strategy</b>	
8 <sup>th</sup> March 2006	<i>Emerging draft Spatial Strategy for the Core Strategy (working document) produced by LB Brent.</i>
15 <sup>th</sup> March 2006	<b>First assessment workshop</b> (facilitated by CEP) with LB Brent officers, including those from services outside of Planning, to discuss the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats posed by the emerging Spatial Strategy and the initial comments by CEP on the Issues and Options papers.  Following the workshop, a report recording the discussion was prepared.  At the assessment workshop, Policy Appraisal Proformas were also introduced for comment by CEP. These aimed to provide a framework to enable planning officers to record the policy options and potential sustainability effects as they were developing policy. An example proforma was included in Appendix 3 of the Core Strategy SA Report.
17 <sup>th</sup> March 2006	Informed by the discussion at the workshop, CEP prepared an <b>SA commentary on the draft Spatial Strategy</b> focussing on the sustainability strengths and weaknesses.
25 <sup>th</sup> May 2006	<b>Second assessment workshop</b> (facilitated by CEP) with LB Brent officers and external stakeholders. Workshop divided into morning and afternoon sessions.  Morning session with planning officers - discussion on the emerging Core Strategy draft from an SA perspective and discussion on the draft Policy Appraisal Proformas as completed by LB Brent.  Afternoon session with the wider stakeholder group - consideration of the key sustainability issues and discussion on the policy options.
May / June 2006	<i>Emerging draft Core Strategy policy preferred options (working documents) produced by LB Brent.</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2006	<b>Detailed SA commentary on the emerging draft Core Strategy</b> policy preferred options produced by CEP. This was sent to the Planning Committee along with the draft Core Strategy for comment.
31 <sup>st</sup> August 2006	<i>Following several earlier drafts, Draft Core Strategy (version 9) including policy options and preferred policies completed by LB Brent and provided to CEP for appraisal.</i>
June - September 2006	Ongoing development of detailed <b>SA 'significance criteria'</b> by CEP as an aid to the appraisal of policies and options.
August / September 2006	Final <b>Policy Appraisal Proformas</b> completed by Brent Planning officers and returned to CEP alongside evolving drafts of the Draft Core Strategy. These appraisal proformas have been used as a key source of information in the appraisal of both the options considered and the preferred options.
September 2006	<b>Appraisal of Draft Core Strategy DPD alternatives and Preferred Options</b> by CEP, including completion of detailed appraisal matrices for each preferred option, and comparative matrices for other options considered. Summary / draft outputs provided to LB Brent for comment and to inform discussions with Planning Committee and the Executive.
22 <sup>nd</sup> September 2006	<b>Detailed textual changes</b> to the draft Core Strategy provided by CEP to LB Brent on the 22 <sup>nd</sup> September 2006 as a result of the appraisal process. This included suggested changes to the wording of the policies and supporting text based on the <i>Draft Core Strategy (version 15)</i> dated 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2006. Where LB Brent considered it appropriate, these changes were incorporated into the version submitted to the Executive for their meeting on the 9 <sup>th</sup> October 2006.
27 <sup>th</sup> September	<i>Draft Core Strategy (version 15) including above changes completed by LB</i>

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Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
2006	<i>Brent and provided to CEP for final appraisal. LB Brent also supplied responses to CEP's suggested changes supplied on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2006.</i>
September / October 2006	<b>Revised appraisal of Draft Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options</b> by CEP to reflect changes in the 27 <sup>th</sup> September version of the Draft Core Strategy and changes agreed with the Executive 13 <sup>th</sup> October 2006.  [Note: the version of the Core Strategy appraised for the final SA Report was that provided by LB Brent on 27 <sup>th</sup> September 2006 (Version 15), with minor changes to policies as set out in and emailed from LBB on 13 <sup>th</sup> October 2006]
November 2007	<b>SA Report Annex</b> produced by LB Brent to reflect final changes to Submission version of Core Strategy DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD.
May - July 2008	<b>Revised draft pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD</b> prepared by LB Brent to reflect new PPS12, and comments raised by the Appointed Inspector.
11 <sup>th</sup> August 2008	<b>Detailed SA Commentary of the emerging draft pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD</b> policies prepared by CEP. This was made available to key consultees as part of informal consultation alongside the draft pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD.
4 <sup>th</sup> August – 15 <sup>th</sup> September 2008	<b>Informal consultation on draft pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD</b>
14 <sup>th</sup> October 2008	Core Strategy assessment workshop (facilitated by CEP) with LB Brent officers and external stakeholders to consider Growth Area based spatial strategy and infrastructure needs for the Core Strategy DPD.
14 <sup>th</sup> November 2008	<b>SA Comments and Recommendations</b> on emerging Core Strategy Policies and Objectives produced by CEP.
June 2009	<b>Proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD</b> prepared by Brent, reflecting SA commentary and responses to informal consultation
July 2008 – June 2009	<b>Detailed appraisal of proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD</b> completed by CEP.
<b>SA of the Site Specific Allocations</b>	
21 <sup>st</sup> July 2006	<i>Emerging draft <b>Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options</b> (working document) produced by LB Brent.</i>
14 <sup>th</sup> September 2006	CEP prepared <b>Site Appraisal Proformas</b> for LB Brent to complete covering different types of preferred uses – residential, employment, mixed etc.
August 2006 - February 2007	<i>Several drafts of <b>Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options</b> produced by LB Brent and provided to CEP for appraisal.</i>
October 2006 - February 2007	<i><b>Site appraisal proformas</b> completed by Brent Planning officers for each site allocation and returned to CEP alongside evolving drafts of the <b>text of the draft Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options</b>. <b>GIS data</b> provided for sites / additional sites as amendments made.</i>
14 <sup>th</sup> February 2007	<b>Detailed SA commentary (including GIS analysis) on the emerging draft Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options</b> produced by CEP with detailed suggested changes to the draft text.
12 <sup>th</sup> March 2007	<i>Draft Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options <b>considered at Executive meeting</b> and consequently agreed for public consultation.</i>
March – May 2007	<i><b>Appraisal proformas</b> completed by Brent Planning officers for additional site allocations included after SA commentary.</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> June 2007	<i>Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options completed by LB Brent and provided to CEP for <b>final appraisal</b>. LB Brent also supplied responses to CEP's suggested changes supplied on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2007.</i>
May – June	<b>Detailed Appraisal</b> of Site Specific Allocations Site Specific Allocations DPD

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Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
2007	Preferred Options by CEP.
November 2007	SA Report Annex produced by LB Brent to reflect final changes to Submission version of Core Strategy DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD.
May - July 2008	<b>Revised and additional Site Specific Allocations</b> prepared by LB Brent to reflect new PPS12, and comments raised by the Appointed Inspector.
11 <sup>th</sup> August 2008	<b>Detailed SA Commentary of additional and modifications to Sites to be included in Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD</b> prepared by CEP. This was made available to key consultees as part of informal consultation alongside additional sites and modifications to existing sites.
4 <sup>th</sup> August – 15 <sup>th</sup> September 2008	<b>Informal consultation on revisions to and additional Site Specific Allocations.</b>
August 2008	CEP modified <b>Site Appraisal Proformas</b> for LB Brent to complete reflecting changes within types of preferred uses.
September – October 2008	Modified <b>appraisal proformas</b> completed by LB Brent Planning officers for all site allocations included Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD..
14 <sup>th</sup> November 2008	<b>SA Comments and Recommendations</b> on draft Site Specific Allocations produced by CEP.
June 2009	<b>Proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD</b> prepared by LB Brent to reflect new PPS12, and comments raised by the Appointed Inspector, SA Commentary and results of Informal Consultation.
July 2008 – June 2009	<b>Detailed appraisal of proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD</b> completed by CEP.
<b>SA of the Development Policies<sup>3</sup></b>	
May – June 2006	Early drafts of some Development Control sections (later re-titled to Development Policies) prepared by LB Brent. With revised programme for the DPDs, this process was rescheduled with the focus of the Core Strategy and then developing the site allocations.
4 <sup>th</sup> January 2007	Telephone discussion between LB Brent and CEP to discuss initial programme of work and key dates in development and consultation on <b>draft Development Policies</b> .
9 <sup>th</sup> February 2007	First initial <b>draft Development Policy</b> chapters produce by LB Brent and made available to CEP
16 <sup>th</sup> February	First <b>draft Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> completed by LB Brent and provided to CEP for initial review and commentary.
1 <sup>st</sup> March 2007	Meeting at CEP offices between CEP appraisal team and LB Brent to formally discuss appraisal process and timing for the <b>draft Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> .
March – April	Various drafts of <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> produced by LB Brent and made available to CEP. CEP preparation of SA commentary on the policies and supporting text – an ongoing process that at each stage had to reflect the most recent versions of the policies and supporting text.
2 <sup>nd</sup> May 2007	<b>Detailed SA Commentary on draft Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> produced by CEP and submitted to LB Brent. This included suggested changes to the wording of the policies and supporting text.
8 <sup>th</sup> May 2007	LB Brent response to SA Commentary produced by LB Brent, outlining where changes were to be made to the final <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred</b>

<sup>3</sup> LB Brent have indicated that, following advice from the Planning Inspectorate, the revised Development Policies DPD, when produced will be titled Development Management Policies DPD.

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Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
	<b>Options.</b>
May 2007	<p>Detailed SA commentary on the emerging draft Development Policies DPD Preferred Options produced by CEP was sent to the <b>Planning Committee</b> along with the draft Development Policies for comment.</p> <p>Comments from the Planning Committee and where LB Brent considered it appropriate changes recommended by the SA were incorporated into the version submitted to the Executive for their meeting at the end May 2007.</p>
23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2007	Final draft <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> produced by LB Brent. CEP crosschecked recommendations in the SA Commentary against this version which was used for the final appraisal reported in the SA Report.
May – June 2007	Detailed Appraisal of <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> by CEP.
	No current further work on the <b>SA of the Development Policies DPD</b> has been undertaken, pending completion of the revised pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD.
<b>SA Stage C: Preparation of SA report</b>	
<b>SAs of the Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Specific Allocations</b>	
May - June 2007	Preparation of the <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report Part A</b> on the Sustainability Context by CEP. There was an opportunity for LB Brent to comment on an evolving draft.
<b>SA of the Core Strategy</b>	
September - October 2006	Preparation of the <b>Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report</b> by CEP. There were opportunities for LB Brent to comment on evolving drafts.
August 2008 – June 2009	Preparation of the <b>proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD Sustainability Appraisal Report (Part B of this report)</b> by CEP. There were opportunities for LB Brent to comment on evolving drafts.
<b>SA of the Site Specific Allocations</b>	
May - June 2007	Preparation of the <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report Part C</b> on the Site Specific Allocations appraisal by CEP. There were opportunities for LB Brent to comment on an evolving draft.
August 2008 – June 2009	Preparation of the <b>proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD Sustainability Appraisal Report (Part C of this report)</b> by CEP. There were opportunities for LB Brent to comment on evolving drafts.
<b>SAs of the Development Policies</b>	
May - June 2007	Preparation of the <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report Part B</b> on the Development Policies appraisal by CEP. There was an opportunities for LB Brent to comment on an evolving draft.
	No current further work on the <b>SA of the Development Policies DPD</b> has been undertaken, pending completion of the revised pre-Submission Core Strategy DPD.
<b>SA Stage D: Consultation on the draft DPD and SA Report</b>	
<b>SA of the Core Strategy</b>	
Commencing 30 <sup>th</sup> October	Formal consultation on <b>Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options SA Report and Draft Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options</b> for six weeks.

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Date	Tasks, events and key outputs
2006	This version was submitted following consultation and subsequently withdrawn (see above).
<b><i>SAs of the Development Policies and Site Specific Allocations</i></b>	
Commencing 18 <sup>th</sup> June 2007	<p>Formal <b>consultation on SA Report on the Development Policies DPD Preferred Options and Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options</b>, consultation alongside the <b>Development Policies DPD Preferred Options</b> and <b>Site Specific Allocations DPD Preferred Options</b> for six weeks.</p> <p>This version was submitted following consultation and subsequently withdrawn (see above)</p>
<b><i>SAs of the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations</i></b>	
Commencing 2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2009	Formal <b>consultation on SA Report on the proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD and proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD</b> , consultation alongside the <b>proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD</b> and the <b>proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD</b> for six weeks.

## **APPENDIX 3**

# **SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS PROFORMAS**





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## Site Allocation Proformas

The following proformas were used by LBB officers to consider sustainability issues of the site allocations.

### Employment sites (retail / industrial/ offices, etc)

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the site in or within easy access of the most deprived wards?	
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration or within a designated employment area or Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)?	
If the site includes retail: is the site located in a town centre or edge-of-centre location? If yes, which?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within 200m of a bus stop or 400m from a train station?	
PTAL Score of site	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site in an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site within an Air Quality Management Area?	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	
<b>Further technical comments:</b>	

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**Summary:**

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**Housing sites**

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within an area of open space deficiency?	
Is the site within 3km of a (pay and play) swimming pool?	
Is the site within 1km of a public sports hall?	
Is the site within 200m of a bus stop or 400m from a train station?	
PTAL Score of site	
Road distance to a GP	
Is the site within the catchment of a primary school?	
Is the site within the catchment of a secondary school?	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site within an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site within an Air Quality Management Area?	
Estimated day time maximum noise levels <sup>4</sup> in the vicinity of the site	
Estimated night time maximum noise levels in the vicinity of the site	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	

<sup>4</sup> See noise maps at <http://www.noisemapping.org/> .

WHO guidelines on community noise in specific environments (cited in the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004) Daytime outdoor living areas max. 55 dB, night time outside bedrooms max. 45 dB

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<b>Further technical comments:</b>
<b>Summary:</b>

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**Mixed sites (including housing and community)**

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration?	
Is the site in or within easy access of the most deprived wards?	
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration or within a designated employment area or Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within an area of open space deficiency?	
Is the site within 3km of a (pay and play) swimming pool?	
Is the site within 1km of a public sports hall?	
Is the site within 200m of a bus stop or 400m from a train station?	
PTAL Score of site	
Road distance to a GP	
Is the site within the catchment of a primary school?	
Is the site within the catchment of a secondary school?	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site within an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site within an Air Quality Management Area?	
Estimated day time maximum noise levels <sup>5</sup> in the vicinity of the site	
Estimated night time maximum noise levels in the vicinity of	

<sup>5</sup> See noise maps at <http://www.noisemapping.org/>.

WHO guidelines on community noise in specific environments (cited in the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004) Daytime outdoor living areas max. 55 dB, night time outside bedrooms max. 45 dB

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the site	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	
<b>Further technical comments:</b>	
<b>Summary:</b>	

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**Mixed sites (including housing and employment)**

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the site in or within easy access of the most deprived wards?	
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration or within a designated employment area or Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)?	
If the site includes retail: is the site located in a town centre or edge-of-centre location? If yes, which?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within an area of open space deficiency?	
Is the site within 3km of a (pay and play) swimming pool?	
Is the site within 1km of a public sports hall?	
Is the site within 200m of a bus stop or 400m from a train station?	
PTAL Score of site	
Road distance to a GP	
Is the site within the catchment of a primary school?	
Is the site within the catchment of a secondary school?	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site in an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site within an Air Quality Management Area?	
Estimated day time maximum noise levels <sup>6</sup> in the vicinity of the site	

<sup>6</sup> See noise maps at <http://www.noisemapping.org/> .

WHO guidelines on community noise in specific environments (cited in the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004) Daytime outdoor living areas max. 55 dB, night time outside bedrooms max. 45 dB

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Estimated night time maximum noise levels in the vicinity of the site	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	
<b>Further technical comments:</b>	
<b>Summary:</b>	



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**Community sites**

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the site in or within easy access of the most deprived wards?	
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration or within a designated employment area or Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within an area of open space deficiency?	
Is the site within 200m of a bus stop or 400m from a train station?	
PTAL Score of site	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site in an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site with an Air Quality Management Area?	
Estimated day time maximum noise levels <sup>7</sup> in the vicinity of the site	
Estimated night time maximum noise levels in the vicinity of the site	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	
<b>Further technical comments:</b>	
<b>Summary:</b>	

<sup>7</sup> See noise maps at <http://www.noisemapping.org/> .

WHO guidelines on community noise in specific environments (cited in the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004): School class and pre-schools, indoors, 35 dB; school playground outside, 55 dB; hospitals, max 30 dB

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**Transport sites**

<b>Site(s) name:</b>	<b>Site no:</b>
<b>Description of site:</b>	
<b>Description of setting:</b>	
<b>Description of proposed use of site:</b>	<b>Justification:</b>
<b>Alternative site uses considered:</b>	<b>Why not chosen?</b>
<b>Is there an SPD or other design guidance proposed for the site? If yes, which?</b>	
<b>Is the site part of a cluster of sites/ in close proximity to other sites/ likely to affect other sites? If yes, which sites (name and number)?</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>	<b>Size of site (ha):</b>
<b>Ward name:</b>	<b>Area Planning Team:</b>
<b>Name of officer completing site proforma:</b>	
<b>Date(s) site proforma completed:</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Will the site improve access to or within the most deprived wards?	
Is the site in an area that is a priority for regeneration or within a designated employment area or Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)?	
<b>Social</b>	
Will the site result in the loss of open space?	
Is the site within an area of open space deficiency?	
<b>Environmental</b>	
Will the site affect an SSSIs or other site of nature conservation importance (e.g. metropolitan/borough importance)?	
Is the site within Zone 2 or Zone 3 of the floodplain? If yes, which?	
Does the site affect a listed building, conservation area etc?	
Is the site in an area of low townscape quality?	
Is the site located within an existing MOL boundary?	
Is the site with an Air Quality Management Area?	
Estimated day time maximum noise levels <sup>8</sup> in the vicinity of the site	
Is the site on previously developed land or greenfield land?	
Is the site contaminated/ does it require remediation?	
<b>Further technical comments:</b>	
<b>Summary:</b>	

<sup>8</sup> See noise maps at <http://www.noisemapping.org/> .

WHO guidelines on community noise in specific environments (cited in the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004): School class and pre-schools, indoors, 35 dB; school playground outside, 55 dB; hospitals, max 30 dB

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES - NATIONAL**

## List of National plans and programmes reviewed

<b>National</b>
1. Securing the Future. The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, March 2005
2. Making Space for Water, Defra 2004. Developing a new Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. A Consultation Exercise. And First Response, Defra 2005
3. Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future), ODPM 2003
4. UK Climate Change Programme, Defra 2006
5. Decent homes and decent communities programme, DCLG 2006
6. Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice, DCLG 2006 and the Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide, DCLG 2008
7. Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge, DTI 2007 and The Energy Bill 2007 – 2008, BERR 2008
8. Environmental quality in Spatial Planning, Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies, English Heritage, Countryside Agency, English Nature and Environment Agency, 2005
9. Making Design Policy Work: how to deliver good design through your local development framework CABE, 2005
10. Climate Change Act, November 2008
11. Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006
12. The Planning Act, November 2008
13. Waste Strategy for England, Defra 2007
14. Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Defra 2007
15. Diversity and Equality in Planning, a good practice guide, ODPM 2005
16. Water Efficiency in New Buildings: a joint Defra and DCLG policy statement, DCLG 2007
17. Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement, DCLG 2007 and Definition of Zero Carbon Homes and Non-Domestic Buildings: Consultation, DCLG 2008
18. Water Strategy, Defra 2008
19. The Pitt review: learning lessons from the 2007 flood. Final Report, Environment Agency 2008, and The Governments Response to Sir Michael Pitt's Review of the Summer 2007 Floods, Defra 2008
20. Conserving biodiversity in a changing climate: guidance on building capacity to adapt, Defra 2007
21. Biodiversity and the UK Action Plan, Defra 1994
22. Working with the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England, Defra 2002
23. Draft Soil Strategy for England Consultation, Defra 2008
24. UK Fuel Poverty Strategy, 2001
25. Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy Future – Power From the People, BERR 2006
26. Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action, DoH 2003
27. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
28. The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006
29. The planning response to climate change. Advice on better practice, ODPM 2004
30. Foresight : Future Flooding, Office of Science and Technology 2004
31. Place Matters: the Location Strategy for the United Kingdom, DCLG 2008
32. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004
33. Town and Country Planning Act, 1990
34. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004
35. Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006
36. Habitats Regulations – The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994

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<b>National</b>
37. Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended)
38. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
39. Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004
40. Air Quality Limit Values Regulations, 2003
41. The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations 2003
42. Transport Act, 2000
43. Household (previously Municipal) Waste Recycling Act (2003)
44. The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000
45. Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21st Century, 2007 and the Draft Heritage Protection Bill, 2008
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>
46. PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, DCLG 2005
47. Planning Policy Statement Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1, DCLG 2007
48. PPG2: Green Belts, DCLG 1995
49. PPS3: Housing, DCLG 2006
50. PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms, DCLG 1992
51. Consultation Paper on new PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG 2007
52. PPS6: Planning for Town Centres, DCLG 2005
53. PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, DCLG 2005
54. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, DCLG 2005
55. PPS12: Local Spatial Planning, DCLG 2008
56. PPG13: Transport, DCLG 2001
57. PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DCLG 1994
58. PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, DCLG 1990
59. PPG17: Planning for Open Space; Sport and Recreation, DCLG 2002
60. PPS22: Renewable Energy and supporting guidance, DCLG 2004
61. PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, DCLG 2004 and PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control and Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality, DCLG 2004
62. PPG24: Planning and Noise, DCLG 1994
63. PPS25: Development and Flood-risk, DCLG 2006
64. Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS25, DCLG 2008



## Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

### National

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
1. Securing the Future. The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, March 2005	<p>The Government's highest level sustainable development strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy outlines the Governments' interpretation of sustainable development and sets out high-level purpose and principles for sustainable development and shared priorities agreed across the UK, including the Devolved Administrations.</p> <p>The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions</li> <li>• Five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits</li> <li>• Four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities</li> <li>• A new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing.</li> </ul>	<p>The five guiding principles set out by the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and,</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>	<p>While much of the national sustainable development strategy is beyond the scope of the DPDs it remains important for them to reflect national strategic priorities and principles. The five guiding principles should act as a high level framework for LBB when preparing its DPDs.</p> <p>The London Sustainable Development Commission has also prepared a high level sustainable development framework (see LSDC, 2003, below)</p>
2. Making Space for Water, Defra 2004. Developing a new Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. A Consultation Exercise. And First Response, Defra 2005	<p>DEFRA held a three month consultation on a new cross-Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management during Autumn 2004. The Government's First Response to Making space for water was published in March 2005. A summary of the consultation responses and an updated Regulatory Impact Assessment have also been produced.</p> <p>The First Response sets out the strategic direction of travel on key issues. For those areas of complex policy that it cannot resolve, it sets out the programme of work required to achieve this.</p> <p>The Response also sets out the aim of the new strategy:</p> <p>To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reduce the threat to people and their property; and</li> <li>• to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy requires a holistic approach to flood risk management, incorporating the implications of climate change, better management of risk through flood risk assessments at all levels.</p> <p>Making Space for Water web pages include a number of best practice case studies. See: <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/bestpract.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/bestpract.htm</a></p>	<p>The CS DPD will need to reflect existing policy in PPS25, but also the principles contained in the strategy. The SSA DPD should ensure that none of the sites contradict the principles of the strategy, and are not located in areas of flood risk.</p> <p>LBB can draw upon best practice case studies in developing policy framework to manage flood risks.</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
	<p>development principles.</p> <p>To secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy.</p>		
<p>3. Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future), ODPM 2003</p>	<p>The Communities Plan establishes a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in England.</p> <p>It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East; low demand in other parts of the country; and the quality of public spaces. It seeks to mark a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all.</p>	<p>The main elements of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable communities,</li> <li>• Step change in housing supply,</li> <li>• New growth areas,</li> <li>• Decent homes; including the need to bring council homes up to a decent standard,</li> <li>• Improvements to the local environment; particularly the public realm.</li> </ul>	<p>The London Plan has incorporated the main elements of the Communities Plan. The CS and SSA DPD should build on this and provide local application of the principles as appropriate.</p> <p>It is important that the DPDs do not conflict with this national programme of action, and actively seek to deliver its objectives.</p>
<p>4. UK Climate Change Programme, Defra 2006</p>	<p>The Climate Change Programme is designed to deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases. It sets targets over the period to 2008 – 2050.</p>	<p>Targets set by the UK Climate Change programme are for a reduction in emissions of the basket of six greenhouse emissions:</p> <p>By 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p> <p>Note: In October 2008 the Government announced that the Climate Change Bill (see below) would include a target of 80% reductions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This supersedes this previous target.</p>	<p>The CS and SSA DPDs can play a significant role in reducing CO2 emissions. The DPDs should ensure that they contribute to delivering the goals of the Programme and the UK's commitment.</p>
<p>5. Decent homes and decent communities programme, DCLG 2006</p>	<p>The Decent Homes programme is the high-level programme of action to ensure improve the standard of housing in both the social and private sectors. Through the programme CLG has the aim:</p> <p>To bring all social housing into decent condition, with most of the improvement taking place in deprived areas, and in the private</p>	<p>Sets the governments' target to ensure that, social homes meet minimum standards of decency, and that 70 per cent of vulnerable households in the private sector have decent homes.</p>	<p>The CS DPD should ensure that this target is adequately reflected in its policies.</p>



Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
	sector, to increase the proportion of vulnerable people living in decent homes.		
6. Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice, DCLG 2006 and the Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide, DCLG 2008	<p>The Code aims to facilitate a step-change in design and construction of new homes for sustainability. It sets out new national standards for buildings using a rating system.</p> <p>During February 2008 the Government stated that a mandatory rating against the Code will be implemented for new homes from 1 May 2008. The October 2008 Technical Guide applies to homes registered on or after this date. There is also an April 2008 version and addendum which only applies to homes registered before this date. The Code is compulsory for public sector (Housing Corporation) dwellings.</p>	<p>The Code was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard for the design and construction of homes to higher environmental standards. Homes are rated on a scale, from Level 1 (lowest) to Level 6 (highest).</p> <p>The Code sets standards in the following areas which must be met in order to meet specified levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>• Water use</li> <li>• Materials</li> <li>• Surface water run-off</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Management (of construction)</li> <li>• Ecology</li> </ul>	The CS DPD should promote and set requirements for the use of the Code levels in Brent.
7. Energy white paper: meeting the energy challenge, DTI 2007 and The Energy Bill 2007 – 2008, BERR 2008	<p>This white paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy for long term energy challenges.</p> <p>It details the implementation measures of the Energy Review Report (2006) and those announced since.</p> <p>The Energy Bill contains the legislative provisions required to implement UK energy policy following the publication of the Energy Review 2006 and the Energy White Paper 2007.</p> <p>The overarching policy aim is to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and ensure secure, clean and affordable energy.</p> <p>The Energy Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent in November 2008.</p>	<p>Among other objectives the Energy Bill seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the Renewables Obligation to drive greater and more rapid deployment of renewables in the UK.</li> </ul> <p>Note: In October 2008 the Government announced that the Climate Change Bill (see below) would include a target of 80% reductions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This supersedes this previous target.</p>	The CS DPD should ensure it contains policies that put Brent on the path to cutting domestic emissions in line with national targets, and both the CS DPD and SSA DPD can play an important role in encouraging renewables through development in the Borough.
8. Environmental quality in Spatial Planning,	This is a joint guidance document aimed at achieving	The guidance does not impose any new requirements on planning authorities, but	Both DPDs should take this guidance document into account. The SA will draw on

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
<p>Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies, English Heritage, Countryside Agency, English Nature and Environment Agency, 2005</p>	<p>environmental quality through spatial planning. It updates previous documents produced by each organisation, and complements recent guidance produced by ODPM following the publication of PPS11 (Regional Spatial Strategies) and PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks).</p>	<p>sets out the views of the four organizations as to how planning authorities might achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning.</p>	<p>this guidance to inform appraisal of both DPDs.</p>
<p>9. Making Design Policy Work: how to deliver good design through your local development framework CABE, 2005</p>	<p>This guidance sets out five fundamental factors for good local design policies. It explains where different types of policy can fit into the different local development plan documents, and suggests key objectives for a range of design policies from landscaping to architecture.</p>	<p>The five fundamental factors are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Embed design concerns across the new LDF policy hierarchy and beyond to the community strategy</li> <li>2. Treat design as a cross-cutting issue which infuses all other policy areas</li> <li>3. Base design policies on an in-depth understanding of local context and the design process</li> <li>4. Recognise that design is importance beyond the scale of individual sites and can help establish LDF objectives at different spatial levels</li> <li>5. Ensure design policy addresses social and sustainable as well as visual and functional concerns.</li> </ol>	<p>Good design should be integrated into policy in the CS DPD and through the allocations included in the SSA DPD.</p>
<p>10. Climate Change Act, November 2008</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act became law on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2008. It is intended to provide a clear, credible and long-term framework for tackling climate change. Two key aims underpinning the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>• to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year.</li> </ul> <p>It aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions via the following key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting legally binding targets</li> </ul>	<p>The Act includes a series of targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</p>	<p>The CS DPD can contribute to the UK framework for tackling climate change. Policies and supporting text should reflect the legally binding targets and broader objectives of the Act through reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a carbon budgeting system</li> <li>• Creation of a Committee on Climate Change</li> <li>• Creating enabling powers</li> <li>• Reporting requirements</li> </ul>		
11. Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006	<p>The principal Purpose of the Act is to enhance the UK's contribution to combating climate change. Overall, it aims to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>In accordance with the Act, local authorities will have to publish and update / revise as necessary an energy measures report.</p>	The aim of the Act is to boost the number of heat and electricity microgeneration installations in the UK, with a view to cutting carbon emissions and reducing fuel poverty. The Act does not contain specific targets.	The policies included in the CS DPD can contribute to national energy and climate change related targets.
12. The Planning Act, November 2008	<p>The Act introduces a new system for decision making in relation to nationally significant infrastructure planning, for example nuclear power stations, with additional reforms to the town and country planning system. Decisions will be based on National Policy Statements. It also provides for a Community Infrastructure Levy on new developments to support key infrastructure delivery.</p> <p>Relevant key areas covered by the Planning Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be a new Community Infrastructure Levy on developments to finance infrastructure. The aim is to raise money from developers to pay for facilities needed as a consequence of new developments, such as schools, hospitals and sewage plants.</li> <li>• Planning appeals for minor developments would be heard by a panel of local councillors rather than by a planning inspector.</li> </ul>	The Act does not contain specific targets.	The CS and SSA DPDs should take this Act into account when planning infrastructure requirements of new development. The new Community infrastructure levy is especially relevant in this regard. The CS and SSA DPDs should also be aware of any new National Policy Statements which may be relevant.
13. Waste Strategy for England, Defra 2007	The Waste Strategy sets the high-level vision and framework for sustainable waste management in England. It aims to reduce the amount of waste generated, and of the waste that is generated, reduce the amount sent to landfill.	<p>The Waste Strategy contains the following key objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use,</li> <li>• Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020,</li> <li>• Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better</li> </ul>	The CS and SSA DPDs should include policies that help deliver the objectives of the Waste Strategy and seek to achieve the national targets..

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
		integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste, and</li> <li>• Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul> Key targets contained within the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020, and</li> <li>• Recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</li> </ul>	
14. Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Defra 2007	The Strategy outlines plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in order to protect public health and the environment, avoiding unacceptable economic or social costs. In addition, it provides details on national air quality standards and objectives for thirteen pollutants.	To protect public health the Strategy sets targets for thirteen main air pollutants. Where people might be present and exposed to air pollution, performance against these is required to be monitored regularly.	The CS DPD policies and allocation text in the SSA DPD should seek to reduce public exposure to air pollutants, especially the thirteen pollutants contained in the strategy.
15. Diversity and Equality in Planning, a good practice guide, ODPM 2005	The Guide provides detailed guidance on the consideration of equality and diversity issues in planning. It includes a number of case studies from around the UK and good practice lessons. The guidance is aimed at all involved in planning, particularly at the local authority level.	Does not contain specific targets, but has the overarching aim of improving diversity and equality through spatial planning.	The CS DPD should refer to the good practice guidance included in this guide, particularly in relation to aspects of the DPD which will influence or be relevant to equality and / or diversity.
16. Water Efficiency in New Buildings: a joint Defra and DCLG policy statement, DCLG 2007	This is a joint response and policy statement in light of an earlier consultation document (Mandating Water Efficiency in New Buildings - A Consultation, DCLG 2006) seeking views on the Government's proposals to make minimum standards of water efficiency performance mandatory in all new homes and new commercial developments. These standards will underpin those set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes.	The document outlines minimum standards which may be adopted in future policies/regulations for new residential and commercial buildings.	The CS DPD should be mindful of the standards set out in this document, although this level of detail may be more appropriate at the development policy level.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
17. Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement, DCLG 2007 and Definition of Zero Carbon Homes and Non-Domestic Buildings: Consultation, DCLG 2008	<p>This Policy Statement sets out Government proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. The document examines the relationship between the planning system, the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering zero carbon developments.</p> <p>The Consultation proposes a definition of zero carbon new homes and sets out current Government thinking on zero carbon new non-domestic buildings. Zero carbon is defined as; over a year, the net carbon emissions from energy use in the home would be zero.</p>	<p>The Policy Statement sets out that zero carbon developments will be achieved as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010 a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations,</li> <li>• By 2013 a 44% improvement,</li> <li>• By 2016, Building Regulations require zero carbon.</li> </ul>	<p>The CS DPD should be aware of these targets and ensure that policies contribute to the aims of achieving zero carbon development, reflecting the progressive introduction of zero carbon, to 2016, through the Building Regulations.</p>
18. Water Strategy, Defra 2008	<p>The Strategy was launched in February 2008 and sets out the national policy framework for water resources and quality. It covers water quality, supply, demand management and efficiency and climate change adaptation and mitigation, with the aim of reducing demand and improving water quality.</p>	<p>The vision of the Strategy is that by 2030 Defra will have;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps;</li> <li>• sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>• ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;</li> <li>• cut greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>• embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy describes a range of actions that will help to deliver the above vision.</p>	<p>Developing sites, or growth areas, may affect surface water drainage in the Borough, as well as lead to increased exposure to flood risks. Increased development and population increase local water demand.</p> <p>The CS and SSA DPDs should reflect these high-level water objectives, and seek to improve water quality, manage flood risks, ensure efficient use of water etc. within the Borough.</p>
19. The Pitt review: learning lessons from the 2007 flood. Final Report, Environment Agency 2008, and The Governments Response to Sir Michael Pitt's Review of	<p>The final Pitt review report represents the findings of an independent review into the UK floods of 2007.</p> <p>Among the key recommendations the review calls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treating flooding as an issue of strategic importance, akin to</li> </ul>	<p>Amongst the recommendations in the Final Report, there are two which may be directly relevant to LB Brent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 The Environment Agency should maintain its existing risk-based</li> </ul>	<p>The CS and SSA DPDs should facilitate growth and development that does not contradict the recommendations of the Pitt Review, and that proposed development will assist, rather than hinder, the prevention of</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
the Summer 2007 Floods, Defra 2008	<p>pandemic flu or terrorism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Environment Agency and Met Office should work together to improve their technical capability to forecast, model and warn.</li> <li>Improving reporting and monitoring during major flood events.</li> <li>Ensuring flood resilience measures are properly funded.</li> <li>Establishing a national level Resilience Forum, to facilitate national level planning for flooding and other emergencies.</li> <li>Establishing stable rather than ad-hoc financial mechanisms to respond to exceptional emergencies.</li> </ul> <p>The review also raised concerns about the quality and availability of flood risk information to both emergency services and the public.</p> <p>The Report contains a total of 92 final recommendations which although strategic in nature, have implications for every locality in the country.</p> <p>In its response, the Government states that it “supports changes in response to all of the recommendations in the Review”. Where full implementation of any of the recommendations will need further consultation or future legislation, the Government response sets out what will be done to achieve this and what will be done in the meantime to address the concerns behind the recommendation.</p>	<p>approach to levels of maintenance and this should be supported by published schedules of works for each local authority area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 A better understanding of each local authority’s drainage and watercourse system will be central to these improvements. We believe that a local register of all the flood risk management and drainage assets (both underground and overland), including details of their condition and responsible owners, should be compiled by local authorities.</li> </ul>	flooding.
20. Conserving biodiversity in a changing climate: guidance on building capacity to adapt, Defra 2007	<p>The aim of this guidance is to provide a framework of how to reduce the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and how to adapt existing plans and projects in the light of climate change.</p> <p>Two types of action are identified as necessary to cope with the implications of climate change on biodiversity. The first is adaptation, increasing the ability of natural systems to absorb and respond to change, the second is mitigation, controlling and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. Although not the subject of the guide, it recognises that decisions about land management have the potential to exacerbate or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	The Guidance does not contain specific targets / objectives.	<p>Both the CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced, and should seek to help habitats and species to respond to a changing climate.</p> <p>Widespread re-development of brownfield land in Brent may adversely affect the borough’s biodiversity. Conversely, some regeneration (such as that planned for the Alperton Growth Area) may improve the borough’s biodiversity.</p>
21. Biodiversity and the UK Action Plan, Defra 1994	The Action Plan is the Government’s response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It describes the UK’s biological resources and sets out a detailed plan for the protection of these resources.	Contains a large number of targets related to the protection of specific species of plant and animal.	The CS and SSA DPDs should seek to protect Brent’s biodiversity resources, taking particular note of any species included as

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
22. Working with the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England, Defra 2002	<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for five years (from 2002) to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and “work with the grain” of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p> <p>In particular the strategy sets out actions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chapter 5: Water – aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands;</li> <li>• Chapter 7 Urban Areas – where biodiversity needs to become part of the policy on sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<p>Key targets are to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends</li> <li>• Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> </ul>	<p>target species in the Action Plan. The Brent Local BAP (see below) should reflect local biodiversity priorities.</p> <p>The CS and SSA DPDs should seek to embed biodiversity considerations into policies and allocation text, ensuring that they seek to “work with the grain” of nature rather than against it.</p>
23. Draft Soil Strategy for England Consultation, Defra 2008	<p>The aim of the Strategy is to maximise the benefits that soils can bring to the economic and environmental well-being of today’s generation and future generations. It sets out the pressures on soils today and the priority areas on the basis of these pressures. The Strategy seeks to put in place a framework for policy making and delivery with the aim of ensuring the sustainable management of England’s soil and also seeks to ensure that the work of Defra and its partners, from Local Authorities and Other Government Department, is focused on the key issues identified as affecting soils.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the degree of risk from putting organic materials on soils and the consequence for human, animal and plant health and the environment, and seek to keep these risk at an acceptable level.</li> <li>• Reduce the rate of soil organic matter decline and protect habitats based on organic soils, such as peat bogs, to maintain our carbon stores (to mitigate climate change) and soil quality.</li> <li>• Ensure that measures for the protection of soil functions in respect of agricultural and forest soils are effective, targeted and proportionate, take into account future pressures including our changing climate and minimise adverse impacts on air, water, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> <p>A key element of the proposed Strategy relevant to LBB is the forthcoming Defra</p>	<p>The CS and SSA DPD should ensure they protect and enhance the soil of Brent, and that new development does not adversely impact upon it. In addition, the forthcoming code of practice on sustainable use of soils and construction sites should be reflected in SPG’s.</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
		code of practice for sustainable use of soils on construction sites.	
24. UK Fuel Poverty Strategy, 2001	The Strategy pre-dates the Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (see above), which goals include ensuring that every home is affordably and adequately heated. The Strategy notes the potential of renewables in addressing fuel poverty, and local authority responsibilities under the Home Energy Efficiency Act (HECA) 1995 to identify measures to improve energy efficiency of all housing in their area.	The Fuel poverty monitoring indicators for 2007 can be found on the BERR website at <a href="http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42702.pdf">http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42702.pdf</a>	The CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that they promote the provision of low carbon developments and encourage the incorporation of renewable energy technologies into any new developments.
25. Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy Future – Power From the People, BERR 2006	The principal objective of the Strategy is to create the conditions under which renewable energy generation becomes a realistic alternative or supplementary source of energy supply for householders, community groups and small businesses. The Strategy includes estimates that micro-generation technologies could provide up to 40% of the UK's energy needs by 2050, and acknowledges that local authorities will be key to promoting this through "sensible use of planning policies," but main emphasis is on the barriers created by the regulatory constraints of the planning system.	The Strategy contains numerous objectives and actions related to furthering the uptake and deployment of micro-generation technologies.	The CS and SSA DPDs should help to support the aims of the Microgeneration Strategy by focusing attention on the potential of renewable energy technologies that can be applied to new developments.
26. Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action, DoH 2003	<p>This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over a period of three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere. Strategy Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting families, mothers and children – reflecting the high priority given to them in the Acheson inquiry report</li> <li>• engaging communities and individuals – strengthening capacity to tackle local problems and pools of deprivation, alongside national programmes to address the needs of local communities and socially excluded groups</li> <li>• preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – by tobacco policies, improving primary care and tackling the "big killers" of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cancer. The NHS has a key part to play in contributing to the national health inequalities targets at the local as well as the national level •</li> <li>• addressing the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across Government at national and local level up to and beyond the 2010 target date Strategy Principles.</li> </ul>	<p>National PSA Target – By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Two underpinning targets are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole,</li> <li>• starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.</li> </ul> <p>National Headline Indicators;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Primary care,</li> <li>• Accidents,</li> <li>• Child poverty,</li> </ul>	The CS and DPD SSA's should support the guidance by promoting and facilitating development that encourages healthy lifestyles such as providing access to walking, cycling and other active recreation.



Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
	<p>The themes of the strategy are underpinned by five principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preventing health inequalities worsening,</li> <li>• working through the mainstream,</li> <li>• targeting specific interventions,</li> <li>• supporting action from the centre and through the regions,</li> <li>• delivering at local level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diet – 5-a-day,</li> <li>• Education,</li> <li>• Homelessness,</li> <li>• Housing,</li> <li>• Influenza Vaccinations,</li> <li>• PE &amp; School Sport,</li> <li>• Smoking Prevalence (manual groups &amp; in pregnancy),</li> <li>• Teenage Conceptions,</li> <li>• Mortality from the Major Killer Diseases.</li> </ul>	
27. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	<p>The Act is designed to allow for a more flexible and responsive planning system in England and Wales. It changes the way development plans are formulated, introducing new elements into the planning system. Under the Act each region will have a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) which has to be kept under review and its implementation monitored. In addition, housing allocations will be decided at the strategic level of the RSS, and there is also provision for public involvement in the preparation of the RSS.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets / objectives contained within this Act.</p>	<p>LBB is required by the Act to replace the existing UDP with a Local Development Document, which should be in general conformity with the London Plan (e.g. in relation to housing targets).</p>
28. The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006	<p>The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2001 are revoked by these regulations. These regulations describe contaminated sites which should be designated as special sites and the circumstances in which contaminated land pollutes controlled waters, and how these waters will no longer meet the requirements of the Water Resources Act 1991. It also describes the penalties and notices associated with contamination of sites, and the list of likely pollutants and areas prone to pollution.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.</p>	<p>There is a lot of Historical Industrial Land in Brent, and thus these regulations may be relevant to CS and the SSA DPDs.</p>
29. The planning response to climate change. Advice on better practice, ODPM 2004	<p>The Advice defines the key causes of climate change and identifies key areas for mitigation as: greenhouse gas emissions, energy supply, use of energy in buildings and transport.</p>	<p>The Advice recommends a risk-based approach to policy formulation, involving identification of key climate change issues and assessment of risk and potential alternatives. The main areas identified for potential impacts / mitigation measures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding,</li> <li>• Water resources,</li> </ul>	<p>The CS DPD should reflect this Advice and include policies aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gas and addressing the main impacts of climate change,</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport,</li> <li>• Waste and Resources,</li> <li>• Built Environment</li> </ul>	
30. Foresight : Future Flooding, Office of Science and Technology 2004	<p>The Foresight Future Flooding study used a series of scenarios to explore the interactions between social and economic changes, as well as information on climate change, to attempt to describe likely future flooding scenarios.</p> <p>The study found that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change is an important factor in increasing flood risk, particularly through the impacts of rising sea levels and more stormy weather,</li> <li>• Other important factors include the way we use land, increased urban development and the effects of increased wealth and higher standards of living,</li> <li>• Figures for annual damage from flooding could rise from the present level of £1 billion to about £25 billion in the worst case scenario,</li> <li>• The number of people at a high risk from flooding could rise from 1.5 million to 3.5 million</li> <li>• More effective land management will help reduce the risks in most scenarios. However, in the worst case scenario these are of little benefit and greater use of flood defences and coastal re-alignment will be required.</li> </ul>	<p>Key Foresight conclusions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We must all play a part in reducing the amount of carbon we are burning, and so help to slow down the rate of climate change,</li> <li>• We must spend more on flood and coastal defence to protect against the impacts of climate change,</li> <li>• To avoid creating a huge problem for the future, we need tougher restrictions against building on floodplains now,</li> <li>• We must make any new developments resilient against flooding.</li> </ul>	The CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that policies and allocations contribute to reducing future flood risks, in particular avoiding development in flood risk areas.
31. Place Matters: the Location Strategy for the United Kingdom, DCLG 2008	<p>The Location Strategy for the UK seeks to provide a strategic framework to maximise the value and utility of geographic based information for decision making at all levels. This includes decisions made in relation to spatial planning at the local scale, such as planning for new schools.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out to provide a consistent framework to assist national, regional and local initiatives and service delivery.</p>	The overall objective is to maximise the value to the public, government, UK business and industry of geographic information.	The CS and SSA DPDs should maximise the use of GIS to help guide development to the most appropriate locations. LBB can engage with the Location Strategy processes to inform spatial decision making in the context of its LDF.
32. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004	Transposes the SEA Directive into UK law.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS and SSA DPD's will reflect this regulation by conducting this SA.
33. Town and Country Planning Act, 1990	Outlines the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of Development Plans and also the control of development.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS and SSA DPD should ensure that they reflect the procedures outlines in the Act.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
34. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004	<p>This Act contains several key sections relevant to sustainable development;</p> <p>Section 38 – Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 39 – Local planning authorities must prepare development documents with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 42 – (amendment to Section 62 of the Town &amp; Country Planning Act 1990) – Requirement for certain planning applications (to be specified in secondary legislation) to be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development, and about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with.</p> <p>This provision came into effect on 10 August 2006, through Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062 and Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063.</p>	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents, such as the C S and SSA DPD. This SA meets this requirement.
35. Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006	The purpose of this Act is to reduce the UK's contribution to climate change. Sections 1 – 4 and 10 – 11 include a requirement for all public authorities to have regard to climate change. In addition, the Act mentions the desirability of securing a diverse and viable long-term energy supply.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The C S and SSA DPD should ensure that it promotes the use of sustainable energy sources and includes policies that address climate change.
36. Habitats Regulations – The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994	Regulations 37, 48 – Planning policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Before giving permission for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site, authorities must also make an “appropriate assessment” of the implications. Consultation Paper on amendments to the Habitats Regulations, May 2006, proposes new Regulations 85A, 85B and 85C – Requirement for “appropriate assessment” to apply to local development documents.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS should include guidance on how development proposals should address statutory requirements to protect and manage existing wildlife habitats, especially those designated as important internationally and nationally. The CS could also include guidance on the most appropriate layout and design of new developments to ensure sites, habitats or species in Brent are not adversely affected.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
37. Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended)	The Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain.	The Wildlife and Countryside Act has the following objective:  The protection of wildlife (birds, animals and plants), countryside, national parks, public right of way and the designation of protected areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.  There are no specific targets contained within these regulations.	The CS DPD should consider the potential impact of any policies / new development on protected wildlife species and habitats.
38. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979	The Act is the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites / ancient monuments. The act supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites. However, the Heritage White Paper (see below) proposes reforms that will streamline the existing designation and consent regimes.	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 has the following objectives;  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To consolidate law relating to ancient monuments and to provide for the inspection and recording of matters of archaeological interest and to regulate such activities,</li> <li>Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</li> </ul> There are no specific targets contained within these regulations.	Development affecting scheduled ancient monuments is controlled by legislation outside the mainstream planning system, but archaeological remains may be affected by development proposals which require planning permission. The CS DPD should ensure that its policies seek to preserve and enhance above and below ground archaeological remains, including earthworks and other historic landscape features.
39. Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004	Regulation 15 – When preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to the regional economic strategy (RES), local transport plan (LTP), the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents, the need in the long term to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, the need for additional technical measures in relation to notifiable installations, and the national waste strategy.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS DPD should include guidance on the importance of design and environmental quality in supporting the local economy, the local transport network, and the need to address important environmental and amenity issues through good design.
40. Air Quality Limit Values Regulations, 2003	These Regulations transpose into national legislation the requirements of Directive 2002/3/EC. They determine the duty to ensure compliance with limit values of relevant pollutants in ambient air; set target values and long-term objectives for levels of ozone in ambient air; require the assessment of ambient air quality and the production of action plans where there is a risk of	Limit values and dates by which these are to be achieved are listed for:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sulphur Dioxide</li> <li>Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of</li> </ul>	The CS and SSA DPDs should encourage designs that are likely to lead to a reduction in air pollution in line with the particular limit values within the regulations, such as low carbon buildings, tree planting and layouts that encourage use of less pollution

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
	exceeding limit values for any of the relevant pollutants.	Nitrogen, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particulate Matter,</li> <li>• Lead Benzene,</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide and Ozone.</li> </ul> The Regulations contain the precise limits.	transport modes such as walking and cycling,
41. The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	The Regulations define river basin districts and require an analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, an economic analysis of water and the identification of the use of water for abstraction intended for human consumption. They also require the production of a register of protected areas lying within the river basin district; establish a monitoring programme for determining water status; set objectives and targets to improve water quality; and require the production of river basin management plans.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS and SSA DPD's should reflect the need to protect the water environment and maintain / improve water quality.
42. Transport Act, 2000	The Act contains provision about transport, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air travel – navigation, charges and competition.</li> <li>• Local transport – Production of local transport plans, bus strategies, (quality bus partnerships and contracts, ticketing, provision of information and pollution reduction).</li> <li>• Travel concessions.</li> <li>• Road user charges.</li> <li>• Railways.</li> </ul>	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS and SSA DPD's should ensure that any new development is provided with the appropriate level of sustainable transport and public access to key facilities, including natural greenspace. Development should therefore promote designs that reduce the need to travel and support less polluting forms of transport, in particular walking and cycling.
43. Household (previously Municipal) Waste Recycling Act (2003)	The Act aims to increase the amount of household waste recycling and makes further provision regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste.	Requires waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010. The implementation of the Act will assist Local Authorities in achieving their statutory recycling targets which underpin the Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.	The CS DPD should include policies that seek to minimise the waste arisings from construction and demolitions, and where possible, make provision for appropriate waste management within new developments, such as providing adequate storage space for segregated waste for recycling.
44. The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000	The Regulation aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall.	There are no specific targets / objectives contained within these regulations.	The CS and SSA DPD's should encourage and promote developments that will help to reduce or prevent pollution and enhance land, air and water quality.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>National</b>			
45. Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21st Century, 2007 and the Draft Heritage Protection Bill, 2008	<p>The Bill contains reforms to heritage protection regime. It's main aims are to develop a more unified approach towards the historic environment, to maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement, and putting the historic environment at the heart of the planning system.</p> <p>Key provisions include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unified approach towards legislation, designation and consents, e.g. single register with details of all historic assets, propose to merge Listed Building Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent, and to consult on merging Conservation Area Consent with Planning Permission,</li> <li>• Opening up designation system to greater scrutiny, providing more information to the public and opportunities for engagement, and allowing owners of assets the opportunity to comment before they are designated,</li> <li>• Speed up designation and consent process, with “new tools” available to address heritage in major developments (e.g. protecting locally designated buildings – but giving greater responsibilities to local authorities to address management of the historic environment, e.g. through agreements).</li> </ul>	Heritage Counts indicators may be relevant.	The CS and SSA DPD's should ensure protection of the historic environment.

## PPGs and PPSs

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>			
46. PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, DCLG 2005	Seeks to ensure that sustainable development (as defined in 1999 UK strategy <i>A Better Quality of Life</i> ) is the core principle underpinning planning. As such it sets a high level context for all community related plans.	This PPS does not contain targets, and its objective is to incorporate the principles of sustainable development into spatial planning.	The CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that policies and site allocations have sustainable development at their core.  There is a potential constraint / conflict in meeting social / housing objectives of DPDs while ensuring effective environmental protection / natural resource use – the DPDs should be aware of and policy should seek to mitigate for this constraint / conflict.
47. Planning Policy Statement and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1, DCLG 2007	This PPS supplement sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and how it should take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation). It sets out high level planning objectives to be taken into account by all planning authorities in the preparation and delivery of spatial strategies.	Key objectives of particular relevance to Brent's CS and SSA DPDs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;</li> <li>deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> </ul>	The CS and SSA DPD should ensure that any homes, jobs and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change, and that new development helps to minimise the Borough's contribution to the causes of climate change. Both DPDs should seek to fulfil the objectives of the PPS1 supplement and be aware of the overall aim of achieving zero carbon development.
48. PPG2: Green Belts, DCLG 1995	This PPG sets out the history and extent of green belts and explains their purpose. The objectives for greenbelts are set out, and the positive contribution they can make: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban, population;</li> <li>to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live;</li> <li>to improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>to secure nature conservation interest;</li> </ul>	This PPG does not contain specific targets. The objective is to protect green belt from all inappropriate development.	The DPDs should ensure that no development occurs on green belt land.  Note - within London, Metropolitan Open Land performs a similar role to green belt land.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.</li> </ul>		
49. PPS3: Housing, DCLG 2006	<p>This PPS was developed in response to recommendations of the Barker Review of Housing Supply (2004), with the overall aim of improving the responsiveness of land supply at the local level, and improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities.</p>	<p>This PPS contains a number of objectives related to housing, and strategic housing, policy. These are under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving high quality housing;</li> <li>Achieving a mix of housing;</li> <li>Market housing;</li> <li>Affordable housing.</li> </ul>	<p>As this represents national guidance on housing provision / planning – both DPDs should be aware of and reflect these guidelines.</p>
50. PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms, DCLG 1992	<p>Provides guidance on a range of issues relating to industrial and commercial development and small firms.</p> <p>It seeks to put increased emphasis on the need for development plans to take account of both the locational demands of business and wider environmental objectives.</p>	<p>This PPS does not contain specific targets or objectives.</p>	<p>Both DPDs but particularly the SSA DPD should draw on this detailed guidance.</p>
51. Consultation Paper on new PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG 2007	<p>Sets out how, in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, planning bodies should positively plan for sustainable economic growth and respond to the challenges of the global economy in their plan policies and planning decisions.</p> <p>The purpose of the statement is to “put in place a national planning policy framework for economic development at regional, sub-regional and local levels for both urban and rural areas”.</p> <p>When published, the statement will have to be taken into account by local planning authorities and regional planning bodies in preparation of the Local Development Documents and Regional Spatial Strategies.</p>	<p>This PPS consultation document does not contain specific targets or objectives.</p>	<p>The CS DPD will have to take this PPS into account when it is finalised, and should take note of its contents before finalisation. It will be particularly relevant to policies relating to economic growth in the borough.</p>
52. PPS6: Planning for Town Centres, DCLG 2005	<p>Sets out the Government's broad policy objectives relevant to planning for town centres in England; and its proposed planning policies that will help deliver these objectives.</p> <p>These policies are firmly based on the principles of sustainable development and the need to sustain and enhance the role of town centres for the benefit of all. Also provides guidance on how to manage town centres. The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres.</p>	<p>The PPS includes the Government's key objective for town centres, which is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and</li> <li>Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</li> </ul> <p>There also are other Government</p>	<p>The CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that when planning for town centres the principles of this PPS are followed. Especially relevant to some areas of Brent is the inclusion of the following point: “improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new developments is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport”.</p> <p>Note that regeneration is not considered a sufficient reason for retail proposals out of centres in PPS6.</p>



Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
PPGs and PPSs			
		<p>objectives which need to be taken account of in the context of objectives above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups,</li> <li>• Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; and</li> <li>• Improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>	
53. PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, DCLG 2005	<p>This PPS sets out the Government's broad policy objectives in relation to biodiversity and geological conservation in England, and its proposed planning policies that will help deliver these objectives. These policies are firmly based on the principles set out in "Working with the grain of nature - a biodiversity strategy for England" (Defra 2002) (see above).</p> <p>The broad aim of the England strategy is that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p>	<p>This PPS contains several strategic objectives related to planning and biodiversity, and also some specific objectives for Local development frameworks. The objectives for LDFs are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and</li> <li>• identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should not conflict with the aims and objectives of this PPS, which may place certain constraints on development.</p> <p>The DPDs should seek to achieve these objectives, relevant given the pressure and scarcity of habitat and greenspace within the borough, and must adhere to the principles it sets out.</p>
54. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, DCLG 2005	<p>The purpose of this PPS is to encourage regional planning bodies and planning authorities to prepare and deliver planning strategies that improve their waste management practices. These strategies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a</li> </ul>	<p>The overarching objectives of the PPS are for planning authorities to deliver sustainable waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of</li> </ul>	<p>Mainly relevant for West London waste DPD, but the CS and SSA DPDs should take this guidance into account where relevant.</p> <p>CS policies and Site Specific Allocations should ensure that new developments</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>			
	<p>resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be adequately catered for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;</li> <li>• Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, and are consistent with obligations required under European legislation;</li> <li>• Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to its place of production;</li> <li>• Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business and encourage competitiveness;</li> <li>• Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management and that the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;</li> <li>• Ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>	<p>resources; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.</li> </ul>	<p>provide sufficient and appropriate on-site waste storage and management facilities (e.g. for recycling).</p>
55. PPS12: Local Spatial Planning, DCLG 2008	Sets out the Governments' policy on local spatial planning, the key documents and content that should comprise local spatial plans and key government policies on how they should be prepared.	PPS12 does not contain specific targets or objectives, however it sets out the process, time-frames and expected content of LDFs.	Fundamentally linked to procedures and requirements of developing the CS and SSA DPDs.
56. PPG13: Transport, DCLG 2001	PPG13 sets out the Governments' objectives to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and seeks to promote more sustainable transport choices both for carrying people and for moving freight.	<p>Key relevant objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs; shopping; leisure facilities and services by public transport; walking and cycling; and reduce the need to travel; especially by car.</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs can contribute to achieving these objectives.</p> <p>Access to public transport; priority of people over traffic and walking and cycling particularly relevant to Brent. The PPG may be synergistic with objectives to reduce social exclusion and income disparities. The link between movement; transport and crime / fear of crime reduction is also important for Brent.</p>
57. PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DCLG	Provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings; conservation areas; and other elements of the historic environment. It explains	This PPG does not contain specific targets or objectives.	The protection of the historic environment will need to be taken fully into account in the

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>			
1994	the role of the planning system in their protection.	Overarching objective is for planning to protect the historic environment and conservation areas.	CS and SSA DPDs.
58. PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, DCLG 1990	Sets out national policy on archaeological remains on land; and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems; including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.	This PPG does not contain specific targets or objectives.	Provides advice on archaeology and planning which should be adhered to in the development of the CS and SSA DPDs.
59. PPG17: Planning for Open Space; Sport and Recreation, DCLG 2002	The PPG outlines the importance of open space and recreational facilities as contributing factors in making an area somewhere people want to live and work; and that can also contribute to local identity and community cohesion.	The PPG contains numerous objectives under the strategic headings of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting an urban renaissance</li> <li>• supporting a rural renewal</li> <li>• promotion of social inclusion and</li> <li>• community cohesion</li> <li>• health and well being</li> <li>• promoting more sustainable development.</li> </ul>	The need to improve quality and provision of open spaces is an important issue for Brent. All elements of the DPDs should be consistent with the protection; enhancement and inter-connection of open spaces.
60. PPS22: Renewable Energy and supporting guidance, DCLG 2004	This PPS reflects the Government's key energy objective to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies. The Government has also set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and the Energy White Paper set out the aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020.  Note: In October 2008 the Government announced that the Climate Change Bill (see above) would include a target of 80% reductions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This supersedes this previous (60%) target.	The PPS contains numerous strategic targets related to renewable energy and planning. It also has several policies directly related to local development documents, the most pertinent of which to LBB is:  Local planning authorities may include policies in local development documents that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments. Such policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• should ensure that requirement to generate on-site renewable energy is only applied to developments where the installation of renewable energy generation equipment is viable given the type of development proposed, its</li> </ul>	The CS and SSA DPDs should contribute to achieving the Government energy objectives included in PPS22.  Consider the inclusion of specific principles / policies in the CS DPD relating to renewable energy provision.

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SAs
<b>PPGs and PPSs</b>			
		location, and design; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>should not be framed in such a way as to place an undue burden on developers, for example, by specifying that all energy to be used in a development should come from on-site renewable generation.</li> </ul>	
61. PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, DCLG 2004 and PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control and Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality, DCLG 2004	Appendix A contains a number of matters which should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and may also be material in the consideration of individual planning applications where pollution considerations arise.	This PPS does not contain specific targets and objectives, but does include several national and international objectives.	The CS and SSA DPDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with pollution, for example in dealing with the contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for proposed development/use. Conditions on sites that are contaminated should also reflect this guidance.
62. PPG24: Planning and Noise, DCLG 1994	The PPG outlines guidance for local authorities in England on how to use their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It also outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities; which generate noise; and advises on the use of conditions to minimize the impact of noise.	This PPG does not contain specific targets and objectives.	The CS and SSA DPDs should include policies that reflect this guidance. The SSA DPD may need to draw particularly on the guidance contained in PPG24 as many of the proposed sites are located in high noise areas.
63. PPS25: Development and Flood-risk, DCLG 2006	PPS25 explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life.  PPS25 requires local planning authorities to undertake strategic flood risk assessments (SFRA) in consultation with the EA.  PPS25 also requires any planning applications for developments of 1 hectare or greater or in the flood plain to be accompanied by a site specific flood risk assessment demonstrating that the development will be safe and will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.	A key objective of the PPS is:  To ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	Both DPDs should reflect the requirements of PPS25, in particular directing vulnerable development to areas of low flood risk and undertaking both strategic and site specific flood risk assessments.  See also comments above relating to Making Space for Water (Defra 2004).
64. Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS25, DCLG 2008	This companion guide to PPS 25 describes how to implement PPS 25, to incorporate policies that facilitate sustainable development, in particular, taking account of flood risk.	The Guide does not contain specific targets or objectives.	The CS and SSA DPDs should ensure that they follow the principles of PPS 25, and should use this Companion to guide them.





## **APPENDIX 5**

# **REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES – REGIONAL AND LOCAL**





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## List of Regional and Local plans and programmes reviewed

Note, numbering continues from National plans and programmes table in Appendix 4.

Regional / London
65. The Mayor's London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London; consolidated with alterations since 2004, GLA 2008
66. The Mayor's Transport Strategy revision, GLA 2004, and Transport Strategy Implementation Targets, GLA 2004
67. Sustaining Success: the Mayor's new Economic Development Strategy, GLA 2005
68. Sounder City: the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, GLA 2004 and Progress Report, GLA 2006
69. Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan, GLA 2002
70. Cleaning London's Air; the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, GLA 2002
71. Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy, GLA 2004
72. Integrating Renewable Energy into New Developments: Toolkit for Planners, Developers and Consultants. GLA 2004
73. Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, GLA 2003
74. London: Cultural Capital – Realising the Potential of a World Class City. The Mayor's Culture Strategy, GLA 2004
75. Water Matters: the Mayor's consultation on the draft Water Strategy for London, GLA 2007
76. The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, London Assembly and functional bodies consultation draft, GLA 2008
77. Action Today to Protect Tomorrow. The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, GLA 2007
78. The London Housing Strategy, consultation draft, GLA 2008 <sup>9</sup>
79. London Housing Strategy 2005-2016, London Housing Board 2005
80. Living Well in London: the Mayor's draft Health Inequalities Strategy, GLA 2008
81. The Mayors Sustainable Design and Construction SPG: London Plan SPG, GLA 2006
82. The Mayor's Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. London Plan SPG, GLA 2004
83. The Mayor's SPG on Industrial Capacity, GLA 2008
84. The Mayor's SPG on Housing, GLA 2005
85. Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. London Plan SPG, GLA 2007
86. Providing for Children And Young People's Play and Informal Recreation. London Plan SPG, GLA 2008
87. Adapting to Climate Change: a checklist for development. Guidance on Designing Developments in a Changing Climate, GLA 2005
88. General Conformity with the London Plan: principles and procedures, GLA, 2006
89. A Sustainable Development Framework for London, London Sustainable Development Commission 2003.
90. West London Tourism Strategy and Action Plan, London Development Agency 2005
91. London's Urban Heat Island: a Summary for Decision Makers, GLA 2006
92. The London Plan, Sub-Regional Development Framework, West London, GLA 2006
93. Planning for a Better London Consultation, GLA July 2008, and Mayor's Response, GLA December 2008
94. Making London Better for all Children and Young People: the Mayor's Children and Young People's

<sup>9</sup> Note: responsibility for preparing a London Housing Strategy passed to the Mayor of London (GLA) in September 2006. When adopted this strategy will supersede the existing London Housing Board Strategy (London Housing Board, 2005).

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Strategy, GLA 2004
95. The Blue Ribbon Network, the Heart of London, London Assembly 2006
96. London Health Strategy, London Health Commission 2000
97. Connecting Londoners with Trees and Woodlands, a Tree and Woodland Framework for London, GLA 2005
<b>Local / Borough</b>
98. Adjoining Borough LDF DPD progress: Boroughs with a boundary adjoining Brent are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harrow</li> <li>• Ealing</li> <li>• Barnet</li> <li>• Camden</li> <li>• Westminster</li> <li>• Kensington and Chelsea</li> <li>• Hammersmith</li> </ul>
99. A Regeneration Strategy for Brent 2001-2021, LBB 2000
100. Draft Regeneration Action Plan 2007 – 2009, LBB 2006
101. Crime, Disorder and Misuse of Drugs Strategy 2005-2008, LBB 2005
102. Council's Corporate Strategy 2006 – 2010, LBB 2006
103. Community Strategy 2006-2010, LBB 2006
104. Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, adopted 2001, updated January and May 2007, LBB 2007
105. Air Quality Action Plan, 2005-2010, LBB 2005
106. Parks Strategy 2004 – 2009, LBB 2004
107. Biodiversity Action Plan and the Biodiversity Duty, LBB 2007
108. Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2004 – 2009, LBB 2004
109. Playing Pitch Strategy 2003-2008, LBB 2004
110. Draft Waste Strategy, LBB 2005.
111. Local Implementation Plan (LIP) for Brent, LBB 2005
112. Ecology Handbook no. 31 A Nature Conservation Strategy for the London Borough of Brent, London Ecology Unit 2000
113. School Organisation Plan 2005-2010, LBB 2006
114. Brent SPGs and SPDs
115. Brent Cultural Strategy 2006-2009, LBB 2006
116. Brent Children and Young People's Plan (2006 – 2009), LBB 2006
117. Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy DPD, LBB 2007
118. Early Years Strategy – taking stock, LBB 2006
119. Strategy for the Development of Primary and Secondary Schools – options for delivering additional school places, LBB Executive Report 2006
120. Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan 2006-2011, LBB 2007
121. Noise Policy – Environmental Health, LBB 2004
122. PCT Local Delivery Plan – improving your health 2005-2006 - 2007-2008, Brent PCT, 2006
123. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Level 1 & Level 2 and PPS25 sequential test, LBB 2007
124. Draft Wembley Masterplan, LBB 2008
125. Draft Brent Sports Facilities Strategy, LBB 2008

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126. Brent Climate Change Strategy - Pending

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## Regional / London

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Regional / London</b>			
65. The Mayor's London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London; consolidated with alterations since 2004, GLA 2008	The London Plan sets out strategic planning policies for London. As such the London plan is the key planning document for the capital.	The London Plan as the regional spatial strategy for the capital sets out the planning policy context for Brent.  The London Plan contains a large number of specific objectives and targets which the LDF process needs to adhere to and reflect / deliver.	Both DPDs should conform with the London Plan and should reflect its strategic planning objectives.
66. The Mayor's Transport Strategy revision, GLA 2004, and Transport Strategy Implementation Targets, GLA 2004	The Transport Strategy supports the aims of the London Plan, in promoting London's economic and social development and improving the environment. The Strategy will increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London's transport to provide the world class system the Capital needs. The second document adds some targets and reflects changes since the publication of the Mayor's Strategy.	Relevant targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic volumes: Achieving zero growth in outer London town centres</li> <li>• Modal shift (New target): TfL and boroughs are to maintain or increase the proportion of personal travel made by means other than car</li> <li>• Walking (New target): TfL and boroughs to achieve an increase of at least 10% in personal journeys made on foot in London between 2001-2015</li> <li>• Cycling (New target): TfL and boroughs to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001-2011</li> </ul>	The Transport Strategy's objectives, policies and proposals are integrated within the London Plan. In accordance with the Transport Strategy LB Brent has produced a business plan and LIP to set out how they will implement this strategy which should be reflected in both DPDs and in turn the DPDs should be used to inform future revisions of the LIP.
67. Sustaining Success: the Mayor's new Economic Development Strategy, GLA 2005	Central aim is to ensure cross cutting sustainable development themes including health and equality of opportunity are built into economic analyses and proposals.  Key goals / investment themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in infrastructure and places</li> <li>• Investment in people</li> <li>• Investment in knowledge and enterprise</li> <li>• Investment in marketing and promotion</li> </ul>	The objectives of the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the delivery of the London Plan, to promote sustainable growth and economic development,</li> <li>• Deliver an improved and effective infrastructure to support London's future growth and development,</li> <li>• Deliver healthy, sustainable, high quality communities and urban environments,</li> <li>• Tackle barriers to employment</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should consider the objectives and cross cutting issues included in the Economic Strategy and incorporate them within the spatial strategy and relevant policies / site allocations. In particular the Growth Area policies and thematic policies relating to employment uses, regeneration etc in the Core Strategy should provide a local expression of the economic strategy.

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce disparities in labour market outcome between groups,</li> <li>• Address the impacts of concentrations of disadvantage,</li> <li>• Address barriers to enterprise start-up, growth and competitiveness,</li> <li>• Maintain London's position as a key enterprise and trading location,</li> <li>• Improve the skills of the workforce</li> <li>• Maximise the productivity and innovation potential of London's enterprises,</li> <li>• Ensure a coherent approach to marketing and promoting London,</li> <li>• Coordinate effective marketing and promotion activities across London,</li> <li>• Maintain and develop London as a top international destination and principal UK gateway for visitors, tourism and Investment.</li> </ul>	
<p>68. Souder City: the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, GLA 2004 and Progress Report, GLA 2006</p>	<p>Outlines proposals / strategy to tackle the 'forgotten pollutant' – Noise – and seeks to view it on a similar footing as townscape and landscape. Seeks to lead the way in developing new ways of dealing with city noise; at a time when international pressure is growing to take more action.</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise the adverse impacts of road traffic noise,</li> <li>• To encourage preferential use of vehicles which are quieter in their operating conditions,</li> <li>• To minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing</li> <li>• To promote effective noise management on rail networks in London,</li> <li>• To minimise the adverse impacts of aircraft noise in London, especially at night,</li> <li>• To minimise the adverse impacts of noise on or around London's rivers and canals, while retaining working</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should be proactive in managing ambient noise, especially given the high levels of noise pollution in many parts of the borough, and reflect the issues and priorities identified in this strategy. Noise should be a consideration in deciding on the location, type and design of development.</p>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<p>wharves and boatyards, and enhancing water space tranquillity and soundscape quality,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise the adverse impacts of industrial noise, recognising the use of best practicable means/best available techniques, and the need to retain a diverse and sustainable economy,</li> <li>• To improve noise environments in London's neighbourhoods, especially for housing, schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive uses,</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the tranquillity and soundscape quality of London's open spaces, green networks and public realm.</li> </ul>	
<p>69. Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan, GLA 2002</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy provides a strategic framework within which the London Biodiversity Action Plans sit. Action plans will be among the principal means of implementing the Mayor's strategic agenda.</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity for people: to ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces.</li> <li>• Nature for its own sake: to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats</li> <li>• Economic benefits: to ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are fully realised.</li> <li>• Functional benefits: to ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring.</li> <li>• Sustainable development: to recognise biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should reflect the objectives included in the Mayor's BAP. The importance of green space and nature conservation should be incorporated into the Core Strategy policies and in site allocations. The DPDs should seek to promote the importance of nature / biodiversity within Brent, especially given that there are significant areas of deficit in both nature conservation sites and access to open space in parts of the borough.</p>
<p>70. Cleaning London's Air; the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, GLA 2002</p>	<p>The aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. The Strategy sets out policies and proposals to move towards this.</p>	<p>The principal objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards the achievement of the national air quality objectives, as</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should be aware of and contribute to the aims of the Air Quality Strategy. LB Brent is required to have regard to this strategy and should ensure that the DPDs are in conformity with it.</p>

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<p>prescribed by the government,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in partnership with London boroughs and government towards achieving the national air quality objectives and co-operate in ongoing action to improve air quality.</li> </ul>	<p>As road traffic is the main source of air pollution in the borough, the role of the DPDs in changing transport patterns / modes / use should be considered; and in encouraging behaviour which will result in lower emissions.</p> <p>Air quality should be considered in decisions regarding the location, type and design of development.</p>
<p>71. Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy, GLA 2004</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London over the next ten years and beyond. Long-term vision is a sustainable energy system in London by 2050 – with a key target of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions of more than 60% relative to 2000 values. The vision of the strategy is that by:</p> <p>2050 London has a radically different energy system from the one that characterised the 20th century - it is a high performance system powered by renewable energy and a reduced fossil fuel input which has delivered carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission reductions of more than 60 per cent relative to those of 2004.</p> <p>The objectives of the strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise the effect of London's energy production and use on health, and the local and global environment, improve social equity, and economic performance. In particular:</li> <li>• to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen</li> <li>• to help eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth,</li> <li>• to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities, by innovation in delivering sustainable energy and by improving London's housing and other building stock.</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant targets that will help achieve these objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</li> <li>• There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</li> <li>• There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a SAP rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</li> <li>• Wherever lighting is proposed in developments referable to the Mayor, this should be energy efficient, minimising light lost to sky. Boroughs should expect the same.</li> <li>• The Mayor requests boroughs to set targets, consistent with London's targets, for the generation of renewable energy in their areas.</li> <li>• London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010.</li> <li>• The Mayor requires all planning applications referable to him to incorporate solar water heating and photovoltaics, where feasible.</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should be aware of and contribute to the aims of the strategy. The Core Strategy policies should seek to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy generation as part of new development, as well as existing development where possible.</p>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<p>Boroughs should expect the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mayor requires planning applications referable to him to include combined heat and power and community heating where feasible. Boroughs should expect the same.</li> <li>To contribute to meeting London's targets for the generation of renewable energy, the Mayor will expect applications referable to him to generate at least ten per cent of the site's energy needs (power and heat) from renewable energy on the site where feasible. Boroughs should develop appropriate planning policies to reflect this strategic policy</li> </ul>	
<p>72. Integrating Renewable Energy into New Developments: Toolkit for Planners, Developers and Consultants. GLA 2004</p>	<p>This toolkit will inform a SPG to the London Plan on renewable energy and parts of it are expected to be annexed to the SPG.</p>	<p>This Toolkit does not contain specific targets or objectives. It is a practical manual for planners, developers and consultants.</p>	<p>This renewable energy toolkit should be used to inform policies within the Core Strategy, for instance those on sustainable construction and climate change mitigation, and be promoted to developers as good practice.</p>
<p>73. Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, GLA 2003</p>	<p>Sets out current and future waste situation in London; and proposes a policy framework to achieve its vision initially up to 2005/06 but with longer vision to 2020: By 2020; municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city.</p>	<p>The Strategy contains 44 policies and 101 proposals related to waste management in London. The three policies below contain the strategic targets for London.</p> <p>Policy 1: London will aim to exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste set by the Government. These are currently, as set out in Waste Strategy 2000;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to recycle or compost at least 25 per cent of household waste by 2005.</li> <li>to recycle or compost at least 30 per cent of household waste by 2010,</li> <li>to recycle or compost at least 33 per cent of household waste by 2015.</li> </ul> <p>Policy 2: London will aim to meet the recovery targets for municipal waste set</p>	<p>The Municipal Waste Management Strategy should be considered in developing the both DPDs, although the policies and sites relating to waste management are proposed to be included in the West London Waste Plan rather than the Brent Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations DPDs.</p>



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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<p>by the Government, by prioritising reduction, recycling and composting. The Mayor will insist that waste authorities consider options to maximise the reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of municipal waste from all sources before considering the recovery of materials and energy from the residual waste.</p> <p>The targets are currently, as set out in Waste Strategy 2000 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to recover value from 40 per cent of municipal waste by 2005</li> <li>• to recover value from 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2010</li> <li>• to recover value from 67 per cent of municipal waste by 2015.</li> </ul> <p>Policy 3: The Mayor aspires to higher targets for recycling and composting and considers they can be achieved in the longer term.</p>	
74. London: Cultural Capital – Realising the Potential of a World Class City. The Mayor's Culture Strategy, GLA 2004	<p>The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives; supported by a number of detailed policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellence – to enhance London as a world-class city of culture</li> <li>• Creativity – to promote creativity as central to the success of London</li> <li>• Access – to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city</li> <li>• Value – to ensure that all London gets the best value out of its cultural resources</li> </ul> <p>Underpinning each of these objectives is the principle of diversity.</p>	This strategy does make reference to Wembley which is a major site of nationally important cultural development.	The Core Strategy should reflect the importance of culture in its policies. The Cultural Strategy identifies that the Mayor wishes to realise the potential of Wembley as a nationally and internationally significant sports, leisure and business location. The need for sites for the provision of the necessary facilities should be considered in the Site Specific Allocations.
75. Water Matters: the Mayor's consultation on the draft Water Strategy for London, GLA 2007	The purpose of the Mayor's Draft Water Strategy is to promote improved water management in London – both in terms of the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't want (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place).	<p>The objectives of this draft Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure a fair share of water for Londoners and London's water-related environment through the best use of the available water,</li> </ul>	The Water Strategy should be reflected in the Core Strategy's policies. The flood hierarchy in particular should be used as part of the site selection process for the Site Specific Allocations.

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise the release of wastewater into the clean water environment,</li> <li>To reduce the threat to people and their property from flooding and to mitigate its effects.</li> </ul>	
76. The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, London Assembly and functional bodies consultation draft, GLA 2008	<p>When complete the Adaptation Strategy will set out what challenges London will face from climate change, and detail the policies aiming to mitigate any adverse effects.</p> <p>The draft has been issued for consultation with the London Assembly and the Greater London Authority Functional Bodies in late 2008.</p> <p>The aim of the Strategy is:</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality of life of Londoners and to promote and facilitate the sustainable development of London by helping London and Londoners prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life to improve the resilience of London's existing development and infrastructure to the impacts of climate change,</li> <li>To encourage London's business to prepare for the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change,</li> <li>To help business, public sector organisations and other institutions incorporate the impacts of climate change in their business plans,</li> <li>To promote and facilitate the adaptation of the natural environment,</li> <li>To raise general awareness and understanding of climate change with Londoners and improve their capacity to respond to changing climate risks</li> <li>To position London as an international leader in tackling climate change.</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should seek to ensure that new developments are located and designed to be adapted to the projected impacts of climate change in London.
77. Action Today to Protect Tomorrow. The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan, GLA 2007	The Action Plan sets out an agenda to cut London's carbon dioxide emissions. It focuses on the priorities for action in London, seeking to deliver the most significant CO <sub>2</sub> savings at lowest cost (and in many cases with no net cost, since many actions bring energy savings). It details what London can do to deliver substantial CO <sub>2</sub> savings while boosting London's economy.	<p>Targets reflect the Governments national targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2010,</li> <li>20 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2015,</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should seek to implement relevant aspects of the Climate Change Action Plan in Brent and contribute to reductions in CO <sub>2</sub> emission and meeting the targets it sets.

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2020,</li> <li>• 30 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2025.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy also contains new targets for London;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To stabilise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years.</li> </ul> <p>Note: In October 2008 the Government announced that the Climate Change Bill (see above) would include a target of 80% reductions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This supersedes this previous (60%) target.</p>	
78. The London Housing Strategy, consultation draft, GLA 2008 <sup>10</sup>	The draft Strategy sets out the Mayor's policies to provide more affordable homes, more family homes, tackling climate change, helping people on low to middle incomes in home ownership and increasing housing choice and mobility.	<p>This draft Strategy contains a large number of proposed specific policies and targets.</p> <p>The overarching priorities of the draft Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that the new homes so badly needed in the capital are delivered.</li> <li>• To improve the quality and design of London's new homes, regenerate its areas and estates and green both new and existing homes.</li> <li>• To promote opportunity and diversity to meet housing needs and raise aspirations of all Londoners.</li> </ul>	In developing both DPDs there should be an awareness of the draft Housing Strategy and the potential changes to current London Plan policy it proposes. In particular, the draft strategy policy on affordable housing proposes scrapping the current 50% target, and replacing it with individual borough based investment targets.
79. London Housing Strategy 2005-2016, London Housing Board 2005	This strategy has been developed with the purpose of aligning the London Housing Strategy with the London Plan and to cover the same time span	<p>The Strategy contains 11 key aims, under 2 headings;</p> <p>Increasing the Number of Homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing new supply</li> </ul>	The Housing Strategy includes a series of targets that should inform both DPDs on meeting housing needs. See footnote to consultation draft London Housing Strategy (GLA 2008), above.

<sup>10</sup> Note: responsibility for preparing a London Housing Strategy passed to the Mayor of London (GLA) in September 2006. When adopted this strategy will supersede the existing London Housing Board Strategy (London Housing Board, 2005).

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering more affordable housing</li> <li>• Meeting the need for supported housing</li> <li>• Ensuring new housing is of high quality</li> <li>• Reducing the number of empty homes</li> </ul> <p>Building Sustainable Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the quality of existing homes</li> <li>• Preventing homelessness and reducing repeat homelessness</li> <li>• Tackling Overcrowding</li> <li>• Empowering Tenants and Residents</li> <li>• Creating mixed communities</li> <li>• Improving Housing Management.</li> </ul>	
<p>80. Living Well in London: the Mayor's draft Health Inequalities Strategy, GLA 2008</p>	<p>The Strategy details the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in London. It provides details of the current health inequalities in the city and information on the various indicators used to measure good or poor health. It sets out the Mayors vision to improve health in London.</p>	<p>The Strategy lists its objectives as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce income inequalities and minimise consequences of relative poverty</li> <li>• To increase opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of work and other forms of meaningful activity</li> <li>• To empower individuals and communities to take action to improve their health and well-being</li> <li>• To improve the health of people living with illness or impairment</li> <li>• To develop and promote London as a healthy place for all - from neighbourhoods to the city as a whole</li> <li>• To develop London as a world leader in generating knowledge about health inequalities and using shared</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to ensure that its policies contribute to reducing the health inequalities in the Borough, and promote good health of all local residents.</p>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		learning to achieve sustained change	
81. The Mayors Sustainable Design and Construction SPG: London Plan SPG, GLA 2006	This SPG provides additional information to support the implementation of the London Plan and is applicable to all development types and associated spaces.  Specifically it provides guidance on implementing London Plan Policy 4B.6 on sustainable design and construction.	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document aimed at improving the sustainability of design and construction in London.	The Core Strategy should reflect the sustainable design and construction guidance and use the criteria it contains as appropriate. The SA should use these as a benchmark to inform the appraisal of the DPDs.
82. The Mayor's Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. London Plan SPG, GLA 2004	Gives advice on how to promote and achieve an inclusive environment in London. The SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> <li>• Provides LPAs with advice on how to implement these policies.</li> <li>• Explains principles of inclusive design and how to apply them.</li> <li>• Gives ideas to designers on technical advice and guidance.</li> <li>• Gives disabled people and understanding of what to expect from planning in London.</li> <li>• Identifies national legislation and policy guidance relevant to an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> </ul>	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document aimed at improving the accessibility of the build environment in London, especially to disabled people.	Accessibility is a key issue and specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in preparing both DPDs and in subsequent DPDs and SPDs which should make reference to this SPG.
83. The Mayor's SPG on Industrial Capacity, GLA 2008	The objectives of this SPG are to supplement and to provide detailed guidance as to how the broad policies of the London Plan should manage industrial development capacity	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document aimed at ensuring that London has an adequate supply of industrial land.	Both DPDs should seek to reflect the guidance on industrial land capacity in Brent as appropriate.
84. The Mayor's SPG on Housing, GLA 2005	The purpose of this SPG is to give guidance on the application and implementation of policies on affordable housing in the London Plan. It does not set out any new policies; objectives or targets but is designed to help LPAs when reviewing UDPs; LDDs and planning applications.	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document aimed at implementing the housing policies of the London Plan.	Together with the London Plan, the Housing SPG should be used as a key reference in developing the policy on affordable housing within the Core Strategy. Conditions on sites for affordable housing will also need to reflect this SPG.
85. Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. London Plan SPG, GLA 2007	This SPG provides detailed guidance on how to implement the key London Plan policies relating to equality and diversity. It is principally aimed at local authority planners responsible for producing DPDs and community strategies.  The purpose of this SPG is to give more detailed guidance on policies with equalities implications, to encourage developers and planners to consider equality issues at the earliest stages of	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document that provides detailed guidance on how planning policies and proposals can be used to address the needs of diverse ethnic groups, and explores how spatial planning can	Equality is a key issue and specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in preparing both DPDs and in subsequent DPDs and SPDs which should make reference to this SPG.

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	<p>applications and in the preparation of DPDs. Specifically in relation to London Plan Policy 3A.14 Addressing the Needs of London's Diverse Population</p> <p>It provides guidance on some of the tools available for addressing equality issues and how to take equalities issues into consideration.</p>	impact on equality and diversity.	
86. Providing for Children And Young People's Play And Informal Recreation. London Plan SPG, GLA 2008	This SPG provides guidance to London Boroughs on providing for play and recreation needs of children and young people (under the age of 18). It also provides guidance on the use of benchmark standards in the preparation of Play and Informal Recreation Strategies.	The Guidance does not contain specific targets or objectives, but is a practical document providing guidance to London Boroughs on providing for the play and recreation needs of children and young people under the age of 18 and the use of benchmark standards in the preparation of Play Strategies and in the implementation of London Plan Policy 3D.13.	Both DPDs will have to respond to and reflect the guidance play and informal recreation to seek to ensure that the needs of children and young people are provided for.
87. Adapting to Climate Change: a checklist for development. Guidance on Designing Developments in a Changing Climate, GLA 2005	Checklist and guidance for new developments to adapt to climate change. The document is mainly aimed at developers but it is expected to be useful for others including planners.	The checklist does not contain targets and objectives.	The climate change adaptation checklist covers many issues that should be considered as part of new developments, including flood risk locations, site layout, drainage, water, outdoor spaces and connectivity and should be promoted to developers as good practice. Site selection and conditions to be placed on sites to reflect climate change should be incorporated into the Site Specific Allocations.
88. General Conformity with the London Plan: principles and procedures, GLA, 2006	The purpose of this guidance is to provide information and advice on the implementation on the London Plan through the statutory requirement for LDDs to be in general conformity with the London Plan.	This guidance does not contain targets and objectives.	Both DPDs should use this guidance to ensure that they are in conformity with the London Plan.
89. A Sustainable Development Framework for London, London Sustainable Development Commission 2003.	Sets out an overarching framework for sustainable development for the city. Framework consists of a vision; overall objective and framework objectives. These are under four themes: Taking responsibility; developing respect; getting results and managing resources.	The overall objective of the Framework is to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously. The improvement of one will not be to the detriment of another. Where trade offs between competing objectives are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised.	The London Sustainable Development Framework is a key contextual document. Both DPDs and the SA should reflect the vision and objectives of this high-level sustainability document.
90. West London Tourism Strategy and Action Plan, London Development	Overarching aim is to deliver the Mayor's vision for a strong, well supported tourism industry, by encouraging more London visitors to the west.	<p>The Action Plan contains a number of objectives, the most relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realising the tourism benefits of</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should reflect the Tourism Strategy and Action Plan and incorporate ways in which to encourage tourism both

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Agency 2005		Heathrow. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotel Development: Work in partnership with the inward investment agency for West London, WLB, to promote site opportunities.</li> <li>• Accommodation Quality: Take action to encourage quality improvement of existing visitor accommodation stock.</li> <li>• Develop West London response to the LDA's HLTT Skills and Employment summary prospectus and action plan BL4L: Target and promote programmes which meet industry needs in West London.</li> </ul>	within policy and site allocations.
91. London's Urban Heat Island: a Summary for Decision Makers, GLA 2006	This report is a summary of a technical study into London's Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect. It provides options on managing the UHI effect. It is aimed at 'decision makers' - planners, architects, urban designers, developers and public health care professionals.	The Summary does not contain targets and objectives.	This report on the urban heat island should provide useful information on guiding the DPDs on to take into account and manage the UHI effect in Brent.
92. The London Plan, Sub-Regional Development Framework, West London, GLA 2006	The West London Sub Regional Development Framework (SRDF) covers 6 West-London boroughs including Brent. Its purpose is to provide guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan.	The Framework contains 54 actions that London Boroughs can undertake to implement the policies of the London Plan.	Both DPDs should consider the 54 actions designed to achieve implementation of the London Plan in West London as these are intended to provide guidance and a checklist for development at the local level through LDFs.
93. Planning for a Better London Consultation, GLA July 2008, and Mayor's Response, GLA December 2008	This document outlines the general approach the Mayor will take in his planning functions, the major challenges faced by planning in London and how the planning system might help address them. The document also includes detailed policies for how the Mayor will overcome these challenges, and the changes that will be put in the London plan to accommodate these new policies.	The guidance contains numerous key policies that set out how the Mayor will fulfil his planning function, but no specific targets or objectives.	The Core Strategy should be aware of any changes to the London Plan which may affect local planning issues, such as the targets for affordable housing delivery.
94. Making London Better for all Children and Young People: the Mayor's Children and Young People's Strategy, GLA 2004	This strategy aims to make London a more child friendly city, and is focused around 3 core themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing poverty and social exclusion,</li> <li>• Promoting inclusion and equality,</li> <li>• Making the case for the delivery of quality services and facilities.</li> </ul>	The Strategy has 3 strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring we listen to and provide a voice for London's children and young people,</li> <li>• Developing a better understanding of the diversity of young Londoners' lives,</li> </ul>	The Children and Young People's Strategy should be considered during the development of the policies in the Core Strategy, as well as during site selection, and in deciding on conditions to be placed upon sites. It deals with several relevant issues such as reducing child poverty, improving safety of public transport and

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How the DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivering improvements for London's children and young people in a number of priority areas.</li> </ul>	open spaces, creating new places for play and making cycling and walking easier.
95. The Blue Ribbon Network, the Heart of London, London Assembly 2006	This document revisits the Blue Ribbon Network proposals in the London Plan to see how they can be implemented in order to place the waterways of London at the heart of planning policies.	The document does not contain targets or objectives, but makes a number of recommendations related to implementing the proposals of the London Plan.	Both DPDs should promote the principles set out in the Blue Ribbon Network document for all development close to the River Brent and other waterways such as the Grand Union Canal.
96. London Health Strategy, London Health Commission 2000	The London Health strategy is the result of a coalition of organisations working in health in London, it provides a broad framework for the development of action plans to tackle health, with key priorities of: regeneration, inequalities, BME health and transport.	<p>The strategy contains numerous objectives under four broad headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working for health and regeneration,</li> <li>Addressing inequalities and poverty,</li> <li>The health of black and minority ethnic people,</li> <li>Improving transport, and related aspects of the environment.</li> </ul>	The Core Strategy should seek to ensure that its policies contribute towards improving the health of residents, and reduce any existing health inequalities.
97. Connecting Londoners with Trees and Woodlands, a Tree and Woodland Framework for London, GLA 2005	The Mayor's London Tree and Woodland Framework outlines the benefits of trees and woodlands, and sets out what needs to be done to maximise their contribution to London's quality of life.	<p>The overall goal of the Framework is to provide a strategic approach to trees and woodlands in London, within the context of the England Forestry Strategy. The Framework seeks to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing stock of trees and woodlands is managed and maintained to safeguard its value to London both now and in the future</li> <li>There is an increased awareness of the value of trees and woodlands to the health and well being of all Londoners</li> <li>The contribution of trees and woodlands to London's sustainability and quality of life is maximised</li> <li>Natural regeneration and new planting in appropriate locations is encouraged to further enhance the contribution of trees and woodlands to London life.</li> </ul>	The Core Strategy and proposed Site Specific Allocations should seek to support the aims and objectives of the London Tree and Woodland Framework, in particular protecting the existing stock of trees and woodlands, and promoting new planting.



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## Local / Borough

Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Local / Borough</b>			
98. Adjoining Borough LDF DPD progress: Boroughs with a boundary adjoining Brent are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harrow</li> <li>• Ealing</li> <li>• Barnet</li> <li>• Camden</li> <li>• Westminster</li> <li>• Kensington and Chelsea</li> <li>• Hammersmith</li> </ul>	<b>LB Harrow:</b> LB Harrow is currently preparing its Local Development Framework and consulted on the Core Strategy Draft Preferred Options <sup>11</sup> between June and July 2008. LB Harrow has prepared a Site Specific Proposals DPD, Preliminary Issues and Options Consultation Paper (2006) <sup>12</sup> .	Harrow is expected to see population grow by 10,000 people by 2025 and the overall housing target is to build in excess of 4000 new homes by 2016. An additional 2000-3000 new jobs are proposed to be created to 2016 <sup>11</sup> .  The draft Preferred Options consultation on the Harrow Core Strategy DPD contains two distinct development options; Harrow Central Growth Corridor (A) and Public Transport Growth Focus (B).	Both development options would imply the focus of development in Harrow being just to the north of Brent Borough boundary, adjacent to Kenton and Queensbury Wards.  The CS and SSA DPDs must consider the implications of significant development close to the Brent Borough boundary. For example significant housing development (increased population) may increase pressure on Brent based services and amenities, as well as increasing traffic pressure and associated pollution and congestion.
	<b>LB Ealing:</b> Delay caused by local elections in Ealing mean that consultation on Issues and Options commenced in September 2007. The council is currently (November 2008) preparing its Preferred Options.	The Issues and Options DPD sets housing growth as a minimum target of 9,750 new dwelling units by 2017. Areas considered suitable for development include; Acton, Ealing, Greenford, Hanwell, Northolt, Perivale, Southall.  GLA Population projections suggest population growth of 1,100 per year in Ealing, with the population of Ealing increasing to 330,000 by 2021.	Development in Acton, Greenford, and Perivale in particular are likely to have cross-boundary effects on Brent.  See general comment in Harrow entry above.
	<b>LB Barnet</b> LB Barnet has completed the consultation of the Issues and Options stage of its Core Strategy <sup>13</sup> , and plans to complete the Preferred Options stage by spring 2009 <sup>14</sup> . The SSA Issues and Options stage is planned for Spring 2009, but Barnet has not yet commenced work on their SSA DPD.	The adopted UDP (2006) states that the council will seek to provide a minimum of 17,780 additional homes to contribute to local and regional housing provision between 1997 and 2016. The London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) contains a target of 20,550 new homes from 2007/8 to 2016/17.	Significant growth in Brent Cross, Cricklewood, West Hendon and Colindale are all likely to have cross-boundary effects on Brent.  See general comment in Harrow entry above.

<sup>11</sup> LB Harrow (2008) Core Strategy Draft Preferred Options [http://www.harrow.gov.uk/site/scripts/download\\_info.php?downloadID=1539](http://www.harrow.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=1539)

<sup>12</sup> LB Harrow (2006) Preliminary Issues and Options Consultation Paper [http://www.harrow.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents\\_info.php?documentID=1502&pageNumber=4](http://www.harrow.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=1502&pageNumber=4)

<sup>13</sup> LB Barnet (2008) Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation Paper <http://www.barnet.gov.uk/core-strategy-consultation>

<sup>14</sup> Pers. comm. (2008)

<sup>15</sup> LB Barnet (2008) Colindale Area Action Plan Preferred Options <http://www.barnet.gov.uk/colindale-aap-preferred-options-report-oct2008.pdf>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Local / Borough</b>			
	<p><b>LB Camden</b></p> <p>LB Camden has prepared the Site Specific Allocations Issues and Options draft (2008)<sup>16</sup> and the Core Strategy Preferred Options (2008)<sup>17</sup>. The council is aiming to prepare a submission document for April 2009.</p> <p>The SSA DPD Issues and Options (2008) identifies Kilburn High Road as a highly accessible area that is suitable for development, although it does not specify what such development might entail.</p>	<p>Barnet has identified growth areas; Brent Cross, Cricklewood, West Hendon, Colindale and Mill Hill East, and has prepared Area Action Plans for Colindale and Mill Hill East. The Mill Hill East AAP was approved in December 2008.</p> <p>The Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Regeneration Area is expected to include around 7,500 homes and a substantial number of jobs.</p> <p>The Colindale Area Action Plan Preferred Options (2008)<sup>15</sup> includes a minimum of 10,000 new homes and 1000 new jobs.</p> <p>Mill Hill East is expected to provide 2000 new homes and 500 jobs to 2016, in addition to the Gas Works site already developed 466 units.</p> <p>It is estimated that Camden's population will grow by 15% between 2006 and 2026 (currently at 210,000 people)<sup>16</sup>. The London Plan includes an expectation for Camden to provide an additional 5,950 houses (minimum) from 2007/8 to 2016/17, and at least 39,500 new jobs (2001 – 2026).</p> <p>The Site Specific Allocation DPD is at an early stage, but includes the expectation of the London Plan that West Hampstead Interchange, Swiss Cottage and Surrounds will provide a minimum of 2,000 new homes and 500 new jobs between 2001 and 2026. Kilburn High Road is identified as a suitable area for development, although no indication is given as to the scale of any proposed</p>	<p>Growth around West Hampstead Interchange and Kilburn High Road is likely to have cross-boundary effects on Brent.</p> <p>See general comment in Harrow entry above.</p>

<sup>16</sup> LB Camden (2008) Site Specific Allocations Issues and Options <http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/development-plans-and-policies/site-allocations-development-plan-document.en>

<sup>17</sup> LB Camden (2008) Shaping Camden – Camden's Core Strategy Preferred Approach <http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/development-plans-and-policies/local-development-framework/local-development-framework-ldf.en>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Local / Borough</b>			
	<p><b>LB Westminster</b></p> <p>LB Westminster submitted their UDP in January 2007, and are currently preparing their LDF. The council completed the consultation of the CS preferred options in September 2008<sup>18</sup>, and has prepared its Specific Allocations Issues and Options (2006)<sup>19</sup>.</p>	<p>growth.</p> <p>The number of jobs provided in the Borough of Westminster is projected to grow by 89,000, from about 610,000 jobs at present up to 699,000 in 2021. The Council has stated that the residential population could increase by 70,000 to 302,500 by 2021.</p> <p>As well as around the key interchanges of Paddington, Tottenham Court Road and Victoria, significant growth is proposed in the North Westminster Economic Development Area, which is adjacent to Brent, to the south of the borough.</p> <p>These Opportunity Areas will accommodate the planned growth, including substantial numbers of new jobs and homes, and the associated local shops, leisure facilities, schools, health and social care facilities.</p> <p>The projected employment capacity and indicative new homes for the Opportunity Areas from 2001-2026;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddington – 23,200 (employment) 3000 (homes),</li> <li>• Tottenham Court Road – 5000 (employment) 1000 (homes),</li> <li>• Victoria – 8000 (employment) 1000 (homes).</li> </ul>	<p>Growth around north Westminster is likely to have cross boundary effects on Brent. In particular, significant employment generation in this area may increase commuting and commercial traffic generation in Brent, as well as generating traffic travelling through the Borough on routes to the west (e.g. Reading and Heathrow).</p> <p>The North Westminster Economic Development Area, and to a lesser extent the Paddington Special Policy Area are identified in the UDP (2007) for development, and are close enough to Brent to cause transboundary effects.</p> <p>The Paddington Special Policy Area is further away but is still close enough that any significant development could impact on LB Brent.</p> <p>See general comment in Harrow entry above.</p>
	<p><b>LB Kensington and Chelsea</b></p> <p>LB Kensington and Chelsea have prepared the Core Strategy Interim Issues and Options (2008)<sup>20</sup> and has prepared its Site Allocations Issues and Options (2006)<sup>21</sup>.</p>	<p>The London Plan includes a target of 3,500 new homes to be delivered in the borough between 2007/08 and 2016/17.</p> <p>The core strategy identifies North Kensington as a major development</p>	<p>Growth at Kensal is likely to have cross boundary effects on Brent.</p> <p>See general comment in Harrow entry above.</p>

<sup>18</sup> LB Westminster (2008) Core Strategy Preferred Options Consultation Draft <http://www.westminster.gov.uk/environment/planning/ldf/dpds/corestrategy/preferred-options.cfm>

<sup>19</sup> LB Westminster (2006) Site Specific Allocations Issues and Options [http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ssa\\_intro.pdf](http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ssa_intro.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> LB Kensington and Chelsea (2008) Core Strategy Interim Issues and Options <http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/general/core-strategy.asp>

<sup>21</sup> LB Kensington and Chelsea (2006) Site Specific Allocations Issues and Options [http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ssa\\_default.asp](http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/localdevelopmentframework/ssa_default.asp)

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		<p>area, and has prepared a North Kensington Area Action Plan Issues and Options (2008)<sup>22</sup>.</p> <p>The council has identified seven key sites which will contribute to the housing/employment needs of the borough. The Kensal Sites, Kensington Sports Centre, Wornington Estate, the Warwick Road Sites, the Lots Road Power Station Site and the Earls Court Exhibition Centre.</p> <p>Kensal (just south of Brent) has been identified for potential housing development. Crossrail will run through this section of the borough, and there will be a stop in the area adjacent to Brent.</p>	
	<p><b>LB Hammersmith and Fulham</b></p> <p>LB Hammersmith &amp; Fulham have completed consultation on their Core Strategy Preferred Options (2007)<sup>23</sup> and Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options (2007)<sup>24</sup>.</p>	<p>The numbers of households in the borough are projected to increase by about 10,000 households between 2005 and 2021. The council plans to supply in excess of the 4,500 additional dwellings identified in the London Plan as the requirement for the borough. Additionally, it is estimated that there is a need for 250,000 to 350,000 sq m of net additional employment floorspace by 2016. The council has not identified growth areas as such, but has identified sites that may be suitable to deliver the houses necessary.</p> <p>There are three sites contained in the draft SSA DPD adjacent to Brent; Old Oak Common Sidings (Site 19); Old Oak Sidings (Site 20); and EMR site, Hythe Road (Site 21).</p> <p>Sites 19 &amp; 20 are currently railway sidings, including some land</p>	<p>See general comment in Harrow entry above.</p>

<sup>22</sup> LB Kensington and Chelsea (2008) North Kensington Area Action Plan Issues and Options <http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/Planning/general/completedoc.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> LB Hammersmith and Fulham (2007) Core Strategy Preferred Options [http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Core%20Strategy%20FINAL%20w%20cover%20%20translations\\_tcm21-81569.pdf](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Core%20Strategy%20FINAL%20w%20cover%20%20translations_tcm21-81569.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> LB Hammersmith and Fulham (2007) Site Specific Allocations Preferred Options [http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Site%20Allocations%20Preferred%20Options%20Final%20w%20cover%20%20translations\\_tcm21-81570.pdf](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Images/Site%20Allocations%20Preferred%20Options%20Final%20w%20cover%20%20translations_tcm21-81570.pdf)

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		safeguarded for the Crossrail project. Although the council has stated that it is keen to keep the rail use of the sites, it has not precluded residential use if it can be adequately integrated into the area.	

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99. A Regeneration Strategy for Brent 2001-2021, LBB 2000	<p>The vision of the Regeneration Strategy is a Brent fully integrated into the city – a single urban Borough which makes a full and positive contribution to the London economy, in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brent's communities will enjoy a high quality of life and will be fully able to participate in society.</li> <li>• The Borough will have a reputation for high quality services focussed on tackling and preventing social exclusion,</li> <li>• Unemployment will be below the London average, and everybody will have access to high quality education, health provision and affordable homes,</li> <li>• The areas where currently deprivation is most concentrated will be physically, socially and economically reconnected with London as a whole,</li> <li>• Brent will provide a home of choice for its diverse populations and businesses,</li> <li>• At the core of Brent will be a landmark international development at Wembley, providing a source of pride, identity, wealth and aspiration for the Borough as a whole.</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To 'reduce the gaps' between Brent's deprived communities and the rest of London, and in particular to focus on the neighbourhoods of South Kilburn, St Raphaels/ Brentfield, Roundwood, ChurchEnd, Stonebridge and Harlesden,</li> <li>• To reduce unemployment levels across the Borough to below the London average, concentrating efforts on those people most in need,</li> <li>• To increase income levels across Brent to above the London average and promote measures to retain this wealth within the Brent economy,</li> <li>• To promote a landmark development of regional and national significance at Wembley, creating an identity for the Borough and ensuring substantial local benefit,</li> <li>• To ensure a consistently high quality of life for all residents of Brent – incorporating the provision of decent homes for all, high quality destinations and facilities, low levels of crime, healthy living and town centres which meet the needs of local people,</li> <li>• To take positive preventative action in those areas most at risk of falling into decline in the future.</li> </ul>	<p>This strategy sets the high-level Borough strategy for regeneration and is important context to both DPDs.</p>
100. Draft Regeneration Action Plan 2007 – 2009, LBB 2006	<p>The Action Plan sets a clear agenda for regeneration in Brent over the next two years to support the priorities of the Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021 (see above).</p>	<p>The Action Plan objectives are the same as those of the Regeneration Strategy (see above)</p>	<p>Both DPDs have a potential role to play in assisting in delivering the actions included in the Regeneration Action Plan which in turn seek to implement the borough's Regeneration Strategy.</p>
101. Crime, Disorder and Misuse of Drugs Strategy 2005-	<p>This strategy sets out how Brent Council will reduce the incidence of crime in the borough. It includes specific policies and measures, as well as baseline information and data related</p>	<p>The aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce crime in Brent,</li> </ul>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the role of spatial planning in addressing and responding to the issues and targets</p>

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2008, LBB 2005	to crime levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce the fear of crime in Brent.</li> <li>Specific objectives and targets include:</li> <li>To reduce crime by 20% in total across the 10 different crime types by March 2008, compared to 2003/04.</li> <li>Fear of crime – to reduce the number of people who feel threatened by crime in their area “a great deal” and “a fair amount” from 66% (in 2004) to 50% in 2007.</li> </ul>	contained in the Crime, Disorder and Misuse of Drugs Strategy.
102. Council's Corporate Strategy 2006 – 2010, LBB 2006	<p>Brent's Corporate Strategy 2006 - 2010 sets out Brent's priorities and ambitions for the next four years. The overall vision and priorities of the Borough are to secure the long-term prosperity, wellbeing and quality of life for all of Brent's residents. The vision for Brent focuses on four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A great place</li> <li>A borough of opportunity</li> <li>One community</li> <li>Civic leadership</li> </ul>	<p>Contains a large number of targets under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A great place,</li> <li>A safe place,</li> <li>A clean place,</li> <li>A green place,</li> <li>A lively place.</li> </ul>	The values, priorities and targets within the Corporate Strategy should be incorporated within the overall objectives of both DPDs as appropriate.
103. Community Strategy 2006-2010, LBB 2006	<p>The Community Strategy 2006 – 2010 aims ensure that Brent is / will be a prosperous and lively borough full of opportunity and welcoming to all, a place that will thrive for generations to come, whose future will be determined by local people</p> <p>It is based around three main themes that Brent will be a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great place</li> <li>A borough of opportunity</li> <li>An inclusive Community</li> </ul>	The Community Strategy does not contain specific objectives / targets.	The Community Strategy is a key reference document for both DPDs and they, along with the SA, should consider and reflect where appropriate the priorities of local people for the future of the borough included in this strategy.
104. Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, adopted 2001, updated January and May 2007, LBB 2007	<p>Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 placed a number of new powers and duties on Brent Council with regard to contaminated land.</p> <p>The Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy encompasses the following main strategic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective implementation of Part IIA of the Act,</li> <li>Procedures for dealing with contaminated land enquiries or</li> </ul>	<p>The aim of the Strategy is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated land is identified and action taken to remove the contamination,</li> <li>Contaminated land does not pose a risk to groundwater which would act as both the receptor and pathway,</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should incorporate relevant aspects of the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy in identifying, remediating and re-using contaminated land.

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	<p>contaminative uses,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures for self regulation and discharge of the Council' responsibilities as a owner and operator of contaminated sites or sites at risk.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy was reviewed in 2005/06 and was updated in January and May 2007. The May update introduces a revised risk prioritisation and consequently a revised spread of priority sites for investigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No land is under utilised as a result of contamination,</li> <li>Economic cost arising from land contamination is kept to a minimum consistent with this.</li> </ul>	
105. Air Quality Action Plan, 2005-2010, LBB 2005	<p>The plan describes what can be done to deal with air quality in Brent. It includes both new measures identified during the development of the plan as well as actions included in national legislation and other plans including the Mayor of London's.</p> <p>The plan identifies measures to improve air quality across Brent and groups them into a series of categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting cleaner modes of transport</li> <li>Traffic reduction and tackling through traffic</li> <li>Promotion of cleaner fuel technology</li> <li>Measures concerning local industries</li> <li>Improving Eco-efficiency of current and future developments, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>properties owned or run by the Council</li> </ul> </li> <li>Actions to be taken corporately, regionally and in liaison with the Mayor</li> </ul>	<p>The objectives of the Action Plan are to pursue the air quality objectives laid down in the National Air Quality Strategy whilst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving the quality of life and health of the residents and workers in Brent,</li> <li>acting in a cost-effective manner, through careful selection options,</li> <li>integrating this work with other Council strategies and the activities of the Council, regional bodies, outside agencies and other interested parties,</li> <li>Taking account of the needs and views of local people,</li> <li>Acting where possible, to stimulate local employment and the local economy.</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should take into account the measures included in the Air Quality Action Plan, particularly within Air Quality Management Areas. Air quality should be a consideration in the location, density, type, and design of development.
106. Parks Strategy 2004 – 2009, LBB 2004	This Strategy sets out a clear policy framework for Brent Parks over the period 2004 - 2009 and links to the community strategy process. It also provides a structure to ensure that the wider Council's priorities are achieved.	<p>There are four themes in the Strategy, and under each theme there are several objectives. The four themes are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theme 1 – Provision of Parks: To provide green space for the benefit, enjoyment, health and well being of Brent's residents, visitors, and wildlife</li> <li>Theme 2 – Maintenance: To maintain green space through economic, creative and collaborative means to achieve clean, safe, inviting and inspiring spaces for people and</li> </ul>	The parks Strategy should be referred to when addressing open space within both DPDs. Open spaces and parks are of particular importance in Brent and large parts of the borough have a deficiency of open space.



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		<p>wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme 3 – Funding: To build and improve the financial and other resources to adequately provide and maintain the quality, quantity and equitable provision of green space.</li> <li>• Theme 4 – Participation: To promote and strengthen community participation in the planning, creation, management, use and stewardship of our parks, open spaces, recreational facilities and streetscapes.</li> </ul>	
107. Biodiversity Action Plan and the Biodiversity Duty, LBB 2007	<p>A partnership of local groups and organisations co-ordinated by Brent Parks Service.</p> <p>This document (originally published in 2001) underwent a revision and the 2007 review includes details on how to take the plan forward. Under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 every public authority to have regard to biodiversity in exercising its functions, the Biodiversity Duty.</p> <p>The revised document recommends that the Brent Biodiversity Action Plan should be adopted as the Corporate Biodiversity Action Plan of Brent Council.</p>	<p>The BAP Lists 6 species and 30 habitats for which action plans have been prepared. The action plan website includes a full list of species and habitats: <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=394">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=394</a></p>	<p>Both DPDs should reflect where appropriate the actions and priorities for species and habitats covered by the Biodiversity Action Plan; and be sensitive to biodiversity issues generally. The SA should reflect the priorities in the plan.</p>
108. Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2004 – 2009, LBB 2004	<p>The Brent Sport and Physical Activity Strategy seeks to set out agreed priorities and coordinate the delivery of sports opportunities across the Borough by all providers.</p>	<p>The following factors are identified as being particularly important in the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the health benefits of an active lifestyle</li> <li>• Increasing awareness of sports opportunities</li> <li>• Ensuring sports facilities are fit for purpose</li> <li>• Reducing barriers to participation and ensuring equity in sport</li> <li>• Supporting and developing local sports clubs</li> <li>• Increasing sports opportunities for young people</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should incorporate where appropriate the measures included in this Sport and Physical Activity Strategy, especially those regarding the provision of sport facilities.</p>

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109. Playing Pitch Strategy 2003-2008, LBB 2004	The Strategy guides the planning and provision of playing fields for the main team sports in Brent up to 2008 and follows sport England guidelines.	It includes a detailed analysis of the current state of pitch supply and use. It also predicts future demand – to assess adequacy of facilities and establishes an action plan for the period up to 2008.	Both DPDs should reflect the need for and benefits of playing fields and account for future demand as appropriate / relevant.
110. Draft Waste Strategy, LBB 2005.	<p>Discusses waste management in Brent in the context of national (Waste Strategy 2000) and regional (Mayor's Waste Strategy for London) waste management strategic objectives as well as the 2002 WLWA waste strategy.</p> <p>Brent's Strategy Framework comprises 7 main areas of action for the period to 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the performance of existing waste schemes</li> <li>• Extend the Green Box where appropriate</li> <li>• Provide a variant of the Green Box service to estates</li> <li>• Introduce the collection of organic waste for central composting</li> <li>• Establish a Waste Management Site incorporating Recycling Facilities including some bulk storage, Civic Amenity functions, and a base for future Waste Collection Operations.</li> <li>• Carry through procurement of services beyond 2007</li> <li>• In its role as a WPA ensure that sufficient land resources are available by safeguarding existing waste sites and identifying new sites. In addition to waste covered by this strategy this process needs to take into account all other waste arising in Brent.</li> </ul>	The draft Strategy does not contains specific targets and objectives related to waste, but outlines the current situation in Brent in regards to waste. It also includes details of the various options available to Brent to deal with its waste.	Both DPDs should reflect actions included in the Waste Strategy, and seek to avoid any potential conflict with them through its objectives and principles, although the majority of policies on waste and spatial planning are proposed to be dealt with in the West London Waste Plan.
111. Local Implementation Plan (LIP) for Brent, LBB 2005	The production of this plan is a statutory requirement under the GLA Act. The Plan details the Borough's policies and strategies with regard to transportation matters.	LIP includes proposals to improve walking routes and crossings, encourage residents to walk more, improve access and accessibility to local services, identify suitable cycle parking sites and improvement of rail and underground access, amongst others.	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to incorporate support for the priorities in the LIP, which include safety and security, reducing traffic congestion, improved bus services, accessibility and local area initiatives, within its spatial planning policies.</p> <p>The site selection process used for the Site Specific Allocations should also reflect the priorities in the LIP.</p>
112. Ecology Handbook no. 31 A Nature Conservation	The Council's nature conservation policies in the UDP are based on information contained in the Ecology Handbook No	The Council's current nature conservation policies in the UDP are	Both DPDs should reflect the contents of the Ecology Handbook, and the updated

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Strategy for the London Borough of Brent, London Ecology Unit 2000	31, 'A Nature Conservation Strategy for the London Borough of Brent'. Sites of wildlife conservation value are classified by the London Ecology Unit (LEU) as sites of Metropolitan, Borough (Grade I and Grade II) or Local Nature Conservation Importance or sites which form a Wildlife Corridor. Nearly all sites were surveyed. This document is currently being updated.	based on information contained in the Ecology Handbook.	version, and seek opportunities to conserve and enhance existing habitats as well as seek opportunities to create habitat and reduce areas of nature conservation deficiency.
113. School Organisation Plan 2005-2010, LBB 2006	The SOP is the starting point for the School Organisation Committee (SOC) in considering statutory proposals for changes to schools.  Purpose of the SOP is to set out clearly how the Local Education Authority (LEA) plans to meet its statutory responsibility to secure sufficient education provision within its area in order to promote higher standards of attainment.	The Plan does not contain specific targets and objectives, but does contain recommendation for primary and secondary school provision in the borough.	It is important for both DPDs to be aware of the plan's findings and principles when developing policies and allocating sites which relate to or could affect schools / education provision in the borough.
114. Brent SPGs and SPDs	The following SPGs and SPDs have been developed by LBB (as at November 2008): Supplementary Planning Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPG 01 Making a Planning Application</li> <li>• SPG 02 Commenting on a Planning Application</li> <li>• SPG 03 Forming an access onto a road</li> <li>• SPG 04 Design Statements</li> <li>• SPG 05 Altering and Extending your Home</li> <li>• SPG 07 Shop fronts and Shop Signs</li> <li>• SPG 08 Advertisements (other than shops)</li> <li>• SPG 10 Community Safety - building or refurbishing domestic or commercial properties</li> <li>• SPG 12 Access for disabled people: designing for accessibility</li> <li>• SPG 13 Layout standards for access roads</li> <li>• SPG 14 Childcare facilities</li> <li>• SPG 16 Special Standards for Hassop Road</li> <li>• SPG 17 Design Guide for New Development</li> <li>• SPG 18 Employment Development</li> </ul>	Each SPG/SPD will be relevant to different sections or policies within the DPDs.	Both DPDs should consider the existing policy context provided by SPGs and SPDs in drafting different sections and policies within the Core Strategy and in selecting and allocating sites in the site Specific Allocations. In turn, in developing both DPDs, consideration should be given to need to update them / create new SPDs to reflect latest policy position and good practice.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPG 19 Sustainable Design, Construction &amp; Pollution Control</li> <li>• SPG 20 Buildings in Gardens within Conservation Areas</li> <li>• SPG 21 Affordable Housing</li> </ul> Supplementary Planning Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guinness Brewery SPD</li> <li>• Queen Park Station Area SPD</li> <li>• South Kilburn SPD</li> <li>• 103-123 Kilburn High Road and Kilburn Square SPD</li> <li>• West End (South) SPD</li> </ul>		
115. Brent Cultural Strategy 2006-2009, LBB 2006	The strategy provides an overview of culture in Brent and outlines a series of priorities for the area in the coming years. It also outlines Brent's vision of culture as a key factor in ensuring community cohesion in one of the most diverse boroughs in Europe. The term 'Culture' includes: Arts, creative activity, sports, libraries, museums, heritage, architecture / design of the public realm, children's play, parks and other forms of recreation.	The Strategy contains a large number of objectives under the following headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic Pride</li> <li>• Safe healthy cohesive communities</li> <li>• Employment</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should seek ways of contributing to achieving the objectives of the Cultural Strategy.
116. Brent Children and Young People's Plan (2006 – 2009), LBB 2006	Brent's Children and Young People's Plan is intended to achieve an integrated approach to strategic planning in relation to the needs of children and young people in Brent.. It applies to all agencies, statutory and voluntary, whose work impacts on Brent's children and young people.	The six broad priority areas for Brent over the period 2006 - 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating the conditions in which children and young people thrive,</li> <li>• Early years development,</li> <li>• Education achievement and school improvement,</li> <li>• Support for young people and teenagers,</li> <li>• Focus on excluded and vulnerable groups,</li> <li>• Safeguarding, health and well-being.</li> </ul> They are underpinned by 32 specific objectives in order to guide delivery of	The Core Strategy should seek to contribute to the delivery of the six strategic priority areas Children and Young People's Plan.

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		the priority areas.	
117. Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy DPD, LBB 2007	<p>The Assessment provides information in support of the Habitats Regulations Assessment of Brent's CS DPD.</p> <p>Although there are not any European Sites within, or directly adjacent to, the borough the "consequences of policy and development can have an impact beyond the borough boundary", and thus the CS still requires appropriate assessment.</p> <p>The European Sites identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richmond Park</li> <li>• Wimbledon Common,</li> <li>• Lee Valley</li> <li>• South West London Water Bodies, and</li> <li>• Epping Forest</li> </ul>	<p>Possible effects of the CS DPD on European Sites have been identified as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased urbanisation generally which could entail greater noise, light, and air pollution. This could impact on migrating birds. Greater urbanisation could also degrade water quality,</li> <li>• Increased water use, which, depending on where the water comes from (or goes to), could affect water levels and quality within European Sites,</li> <li>• Increased traffic from housing and commercial development, and increased trips to Wembley as a regional visitor destination, leading to increased air pollution which could affect sensitive species,</li> <li>• Population growth leading to increased visits to European Sites with associated disturbance to flora &amp; fauna and impacts on supporting habitats due to recreational activities.</li> </ul>	<p>The conclusion of this assessment prepared by LBB was that no significant effects were found on designated European Sites that would arise from the implementation of the Core Strategy, alone or in-combination with any other plan or projects.</p>
118. Early Years Strategy – taking stock, LBB 2006	<p>Provides details on the childcare services for children 0-5 years old in Brent. The report includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A general analysis of the under 5 population, their household circumstances including income, benefits and ethnicity,</li> <li>• A detailed analysis of children's care in Brent including provision for under 3s, provision for 3 to 5s, child minding and out of school care (breakfast and school holiday clubs),</li> <li>• An analysis of certain health indicators and risk factors, accompanied by an analysis of health visitor contacts with Brent children based on different sub-groups.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy does not contain specific targets and objectives, but does contain several recommendations related to the provision of childcare in the borough.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to incorporate the recommendations of the Early Years Strategy in any policies which could affect childcare or services related to the under 5's.</p>
119. Strategy for the Development of Primary and Secondary Schools – options for delivering	<p>The Strategy calculates the forecast demand for primary and secondary school places by number of Forms of Entry to 2016. The document projects a shortfall in the number of school</p>	<p>The Strategy does not contain specific targets or objectives but does contain numerous recommendations related to the provision of primary and secondary</p>	<p>Both DPDs should seek to provide the policy framework to tackle the projected shortfall in the number of school forms of</p>

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Local / Borough			
additional school places, LBB Executive Report 2006	<p>places required in both primary and secondary age groups.</p> <p>The shortfall projected is around 5.5 Forms of Entry by September 2009, rising to 16 Forms of Entry by 2016. For the primary sector, the projections indicate the need for an additional 13 Forms of Entry by 2016.</p>	<p>school place in Brent.</p>	<p>entry in the borough.</p>
120. Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan 2006-2011, LBB 2007	<p>This strategy has the intention of reducing Brent Council's contribution to climate change. It is defined as covering any activities that generate the release of green house gases which the Council has either direct control or a strong degree of control over. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings, including schools, offices, leisure centres and the housing stock,</li> <li>• Transportation, including fleet, business travel, and commuting,</li> <li>• Internal waste,</li> <li>• Water consumption,</li> <li>• Street lighting,</li> <li>• Tree planting and removal.</li> </ul>	<p>The objective of the Strategy is to:</p> <p>Reduce the council's carbon dioxide emissions by 20% from the 2005/6 baseline of 60,619 tonnes, achieving a total carbon dioxide saving of at least 12,123 tonnes by April 2011</p> <p>To deliver this target, the following strategic priorities have been set;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC1 Review carbon emissions data and prioritise areas for action based on feasibility and carbon dioxide emissions reduction potential,</li> <li>• CC2 Take account of the energy hierarchy to firstly avoid the need to use energy, improve energy efficiency, meet energy needs from renewables, and then procure green and clean energy,</li> <li>• CC3 Increase climate change awareness within the council, public, community and business sectors and empower these groups to take action,</li> <li>• CC4 Strengthen leadership and senior management involvement in climate change issues across all areas of the authority,</li> <li>• CC5 Integrate predicted climate changes and service effects into service planning and risk assessments,</li> <li>• CC6 Refrain from decision making that increases emissions of carbon dioxide, and where unavoidable, take</li> </ul>	<p>Both DPDs should seek to follow the principles and strategic vision set out in the Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan, and aim to minimise and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Local / Borough</b>			
		appropriate mitigating action.	
121.Noise Policy – Environmental Health, LBB 2004	This document outlines how Brent Council will handle and investigate complaints about nuisance noise levels and the criteria that they will apply in using the legal powers they have at their disposal to control noise nuisance.	This policy does not contain objectives or targets.	Both DPDs should seek to ensure that the policies / sites contained therein do not expose residents to excess noise levels and that the location, type and design of development consider noise pollution, especially given the high levels of noise pollution in many parts of the borough.
122.PCT Local Delivery Plan – improving your health 2005-2006 - 2007-2008, Brent PCT, 2006	The PCT LDP is the PCTs, and partners, three-year strategic plan and sets out priorities and investment plans for the period 2005 – 2008.	Sets out a number of broad health objectives for Brent reflecting national targets,	Both DPDs should consider how they can contribute to the priorities set out in the PCTs Local Delivery Plan which seeks to improve health in Brent and show how health and health services will be improved.
123.Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Level 1 & Level 2 and PPS25 sequential test, LBB 2007	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides a spatial overview of the risks posed by flooding (from various sources) across Brent. It provides the building blocks upon which the Council's planning and development control decisions are made. Where flood risk was been identified as a potential constraint to future development, the Assessment recommends possible mitigating solutions that may be integrated into the design (by the developer) to minimise the risk to property and life should a flood occur (in accordance with the PPs25 exception test).	These assessments do not contain specific targets or objectives.	Both DPDs should ensure that the findings of these assessments are incorporated, and that any sites that are located in areas identified as being at risk of flooding, are required to produce FRAs and plan accordingly.
124.Draft Wembley Masterplan, LBB 2008	The Masterplan sets out Brent's vision for the land surrounding Wembley Stadium and the wider area. It interprets the policies contained in the UDP, the guidance in the Wembley Development Framework SPG and the aspirations contained in Brent's document - "Our vision for a New Wembley". The Masterplan provides an indication of the overall scheme for the area, reflecting the council's vision for the redevelopment of the Wembley.	The strategic objectives of the Masterplan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Promote Wembley as a Major Visitor Destination,</li> <li>• To Deliver a 'World Class Setting for a World Class Stadium',</li> <li>• To Provide a Development for Local People,</li> <li>• To Create Better Linkages,</li> <li>• To Promote Wembley as One of London's Most Accessible Destinations,</li> <li>• To Promote Best Practice in Sustainable Development,</li> </ul>	Both DPDs should seek to reflect and support the objectives of the draft Wembley Masterplan, as appropriate, and in turn consideration should be given to need to update the Masterplan to reflect the DPDs.

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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
Local / Borough			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Achieve a Business Wembley.</li> </ul>	
125. Draft Brent Sports Facilities Strategy, LBB 2008	<p>The purpose of the Brent Sports Facilities Strategy is to set out a plan for the development of sports facilities in the borough and propose local planning standards.</p> <p>The strategy covers all types of sport facility, including: sports and leisure centres, swimming pools, sports halls, health and fitness, athletics, bowls, tennis, squash, synthetic turf pitches, netball courts and multi use games areas.</p>	<p>The strategy recommends specific facility quantity standards and states that the council needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure facilities are adaptable and imaginative to meet the requirements of the borough, its diverse ethnic and cultural communities and its changing population.</li> <li>Encourage facilities that provide access by all sections of the community and adoption of sports equity policies.</li> <li>Ensure that public sector facilities include resources to ensure that the facility charges are affordable, that programming recognises the needs of all users and low and under-represented groups are specifically targeted.</li> <li>Ensure there is development of facilities of sufficient quality and distribution to encourage increased levels of participation.</li> <li>Ensure the adoption of quality standards in design, construction and energy efficiency.</li> <li>Ensure facilities are accessible by public transport, bicycle and foot to ensure good practice in sustainable development.</li> <li>Ensure planning conditions require new sports facilities on school sites to provide accessible, affordable community access through agreed facility management arrangements.</li> <li>Only fund / contribute to improvements in school sports facilities where clear management</li> </ul>	Policies in the Core Strategy DPD, and proposed allocations in the SSA DPD should support and reflect the aims and quantity standards included in the Sports Facilities Strategy.



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Plan or programme title	Overview of plan or programme	Relevant targets and objectives	How DPD can respond / Implications for the SA
<b>Local / Borough</b>			
		plans and design practice maximises sporting use outside of school hours.	
126. Brent Climate Change Strategy - pending	-	-	-



## **APPENDIX 6**

### **SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**



## Background and preamble

A set of 'generic' significance criteria was developed to provide guidance to help in scoring significance when completing the SA matrices, see overleaf. The criteria aim to provide a degree of transparency as to the reasoning behind allocating individual scores, such that anyone reading the SA Report should be able to understand the rationale underlying the score, even if they do not entirely agree with the score given.

It is important to recognise that the creation of pre-determined significance criteria is not a substitute for applying expert judgement:

- Completeness will never be possible, nor appropriate. Significance criteria are broad, and provide guidance to arriving at significance judgements rather than offer an accurate scale or series of thresholds. Such thresholds may be possible, but only in specific cases or projects and at small geographical scales, where, for example specific impacts and receptors can be both identified and understood.
- Significance criteria will be case and location specific. Separate criteria will need to be developed in all SA and SEA examples.
- Expert judgement and local knowledge will remain a key and fundamental aspect of appraisal and significance scoring. Even when a scale or set of significance criteria have been developed, a series of judgements will still be required to decide the likely level of the effect(s) of a particular policy drawing on the evidence base available.
- Given this, differences of opinion and inconsistency remain possible. In particular the complexity surrounding predicting the effects of implementing a particular policy will remain even where significance criteria are introduced. Indirect, cumulative and long-term effects are still likely to lead to uncertainty, and different appraisers may still assign divergent scores in the same circumstances.

The generic significance criteria described here were developed further for each sustainability objective used in the completed SA of the proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD to make them applicable to the Brent context, and can be provided on request.

The significance criteria developed for the SA of the proposed Submission Core Strategy DPD were also applicable to the SA of the proposed Submission Site Specific Allocations DPD.

By way of illustration, the description of what would constitute a 'major positive' effect in the case of the sustainability objective S1 '*To reduce poverty and social inclusion*' is as follows:

- The policy or option is likely to significantly reduce disparity and inequality within Borough, especially between the most deprived areas (Harlseden, Willesden, Kilburn

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and Crickelwood) and those less deprived. In the long-term (lifetime of plan and beyond) it may lead to the alleviation of certain inequalities.

- It is likely to reduce significantly the number of households suffering from fuel poverty. The long-term effects are likely to lead to the eradication of fuel poverty in vulnerable households in the borough by 2010 and by 2016, as far as reasonably practical, for no person in the borough to be in fuel poverty (based on measure included in *Fuel Poverty in England: The Government's Plan for Action*, Defra, 2004).
- Much improved access and affordability of essential services will be created.
- The policy or option is likely to create significant and suitable employment opportunities for local people.
- Sites: a major positive if all or most of the sites in or within easy access of most deprived wards; if providing a significant number of affordable homes;

Note that the criteria for a particular significance of effect category (major positive, minor positive, neutral etc) are not meant to be exhaustive. They are intended to provide guidance on the scores assigned during the appraisal, to ensure transparency and consistency of scoring. A score can be assigned without all the criteria within a significance of effect category being met – it would generally be assigned if one or more of the categories are met. They are not intended to be used as checklist, which suggests a level of accuracy in scoring which is simply not possible in the majority of cases.

## Generic significance criteria

Score	Description	General Comments <sup>25</sup>
<b>Major Positive (++)</b>	<p>An option, policy or group of sites very likely to lead to a significant opportunity / improvement, or a series of long-term improvements, leading to large-scale and permanent benefits to the sustainability objective being appraised.</p> <p>A major positive effect is also likely to have cumulative and indirect beneficial impact and / or improve conditions outside the specific policy or project area – will have positive transboundary effects.</p>	<p>Major positive scores must be justified with description of the impacts likely to lead to a major beneficial effect.</p> <p>Significant effects are those which either impact a large amount on a specific receptor or group or potentially have smaller impact but on a particularly sensitive or important receptor or group.</p> <p>Significance may also relate to existing targets set locally, regionally or nationally, such as for waste management, air pollution, educational achievement etc.</p> <p>Through reference to the baseline the likelihood, scale, time-frame and permanence of effects can be recorded.</p>
<b>Minor Positive (+)</b>	<p>An option, policy or group of sites likely to lead to moderate improvement in both short and long-term, leading to large scale temporary, or medium scale permanent benefits to the objective being appraised.</p> <p>Even where beneficial effects are felt to be temporary, they should not be easily reversible (to detriment of objective) in the long-term.</p> <p>A minor positive effect is likely to halt or reverse historic negative trends.</p>	<p>Minor positive scores should be justified with description of the impacts likely to lead to a beneficial effect.</p> <p>Commentary may be appropriate on how a minor-positive policy or option could be strengthened and / or any uncertainties and factors which have led to a minor as opposed to major positive effect being recorded.</p>
<b>Neutral (0)</b>	<p>An option, policy or group of sites which is unlikely to have any beneficial or negative impact / effect on the objective being appraised in either the short, or long-term.</p> <p>This may include the continuation of a current trend – thus the condition of an issue may continue to decline / improve, however the appraiser's judgement is that the policy is having no effect on the current trend.</p>	<p>Neutral scoring should only be used where it is very likely that the effect will be neither positive, nor negative.</p> <p>Where positive and negative effects are likely to cancel each other out this should be recorded as 'mixed' see below, rather than neutral.</p> <p>A neutral score is not the same as 'uncertain', where an appraiser is not sure if an effect is likely to be positive or negative, or 'mixed', where the appraiser feels that the effects are likely to be both positive and negative (see below for more detail).</p>
<b>Minor Negative (-)</b>	<p>An option, policy or group of sites likely to lead to moderate damage / loss in both short and long-term, leading to large-scale temporary, or medium scale permanent negative impact on the objective.</p> <p>An option, policy or group of sites which may also have limited cumulative and indirect detrimental impact and / or limited degradation of conditions outside the specific policy or project area.</p>	<p>To be scored minor negative, effects should be considered able to be mitigated through policy.</p> <p>Commentary should be provided on how minor negative effects can be mitigated and / or reversed.</p>

<sup>25</sup> These comments should be reflected across the application of the criteria for each objective.

Score	Description	General Comments <sup>25</sup>
	<p>A minor negative effect is likely to halt or reverse historic positive trends.</p> <p>It is also likely that it will be possible to mitigate or reverse a minor negative effect through policy or project intervention.</p>	
<b>Major Negative (-)</b>	<p>An option, policy or group of sites likely to lead to significant or severe damage / loss, or a series of long-term negative effects, leading to large-scale and permanent negative impacts on the sustainability objective being appraised.</p> <p>An option, policy or group of sites which may also have significant cumulative and indirect detrimental impact and / or degrade conditions outside the specific policy or project area – will have negative transboundary effects.</p> <p>An option, policy or group of sites which is likely to threaten environmental thresholds / capacities in areas already under threat.</p> <p>The detrimental effects of the option, policy or project will be hard to reverse and are unlikely to be easily mitigated through policy or project intervention.</p> <p>Any damage or detrimental effect in or to environmentally sensitive areas, issues or landscapes which are recognised and / or protected locally, regionally, nationally or internationally should be scored as a major negative.</p>	<p>Major negative scoring should be considered where effects are irreversible and difficult to mitigate.</p> <p>Significant effects are those which either impact a large amount on a specific receptor or group or potentially have smaller impact but on a particularly sensitive or important receptor or group.</p> <p>Where effects are uncertain, but there is some probability of a significant negative impact, a precautionary approach to scoring will be applied.</p> <p>Major negative scores should be recorded without taking into account potential for mitigation, since there is no guarantee that any mitigation measures (policies) will be implemented or successful. In all cases where major negative scores are assigned, policy improvement recommendations should be made.</p>
<b>Mixed (e.g. +/-, +/- - etc.)</b>	<p>The effect is likely to be a combination of beneficial and detrimental effects, particularly where effects are considered on sub-issues, areas or criteria.</p> <p>For example an option, policy or group of sites may enhance the viability of certain protected species or habitats (such as native woodlands), but through this damage existing (non-native) habitats which may themselves be important.</p>	<p>Such mixed and effects will be hard to predict, but could be significant in the long-term, or when taken with other effects (cumulative).</p> <p>A mixed effect score may also be combined with an uncertain score (?) where the relative balance of effects, or the nature of the effects remains uncertain.</p>
<b>Uncertain (?)</b>	<p>The effect of an option, policy or group of sites cannot be, or is not, known or is too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score. The appraiser is not sure of the effect.</p> <p>Where the effect is genuinely uncertain an uncertain score should be assigned rather than attempt to give a positive, negative or neutral score. Uncertainty should be acknowledged rather than attempt spurious accuracy, which is likely to result in greater divergence amongst different appraisers.</p>	<p>This may be the case where a policy covers a range of issues, or where the manner in which a policy is implemented will have a material impact on the effects it will have.</p> <p>Equally it may be the case that there is insufficient evidence, information or expertise to come to a satisfactory conclusion about whether an effect is likely to be positive or negative.</p> <p>In these circumstances commentary should be provided as to how the policy may be improved / clarified to ensure a positive effect.</p>