

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

for

London Borough of Brent's Development Plan Documents:

Core Strategy
Development Control Policies
Site Specific Allocations

Appendices

June 2005

Prepared for Brent Council

by

Collingwood Environmental Planning



Collingwood Environmental Planning
4.2.3 The Leathermarket
Weston Street, London SE1 3ER, UK
t: 020 7407 8700
f: 020 7407 8701

r.eales@cep.co.uk



CONTENTS

APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix 1: Consultees	2
Appendix 2: Links to Other Plans and Programmes	3
Appendix 3: Baseline	17

ABBREVIATIONS

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species	ONS	Office of National Statistics
CO	Carbon monoxide	ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	PCT	Primary Care Trust
DETR	Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions	PM ₁₀	Particles measuring less than 10 microns
DfT	Department for Transport	PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
DPD	Development Plan Documents	PPS	Planning Policy Statement
EEC	European Economic Community	PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
EC	European Commission	SA	Sustainability Appraisal
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
EU	European Union	SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
GIS	Geographical Information System	SD	Sustainable development
GLA	Greater London Authority	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
Ha	Hectare	SOA	Super Output Areas
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
LDD	Local Development Documents	SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
LDF	Local Development Framework	SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
LDS	Local Development Scheme	UDP	Unitary Development Plan
LGA	Local Government Association	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LPA	Local Planning Authority		
LIP	Local Implementation Plan	VAT	Value Added Tax
MOL	Metropolitan Open Land		

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTEES

The consultees being formally consulted on this Scoping Report (including as part of the SEA determination process set out in Regulation 9) as required by the SEA Regulations are:

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

Other consultees include:

- 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

APPENDIX 2: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
International			
1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (September 2002). Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit	<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992.</p> <p>A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility. <p>Many of these commitments are followed up and elaborated in more in detail the London Plan.</p>	This is a non-binding unilateral agreement which sets the highest level international commitments for sustainable development.	<p>The DPDs can assist in achieving the commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit. The policies and supporting text may wish to reflect the goals and objectives of these commitments.</p> <p>The SA process is built upon an understanding of Sustainable Development issues. Awareness of the over-arching direction is vital to this.</p>
2. Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979).	<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.</p>		The DPDs should reflect these issues and seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species. In particular policies which relate to habitats, or which may have significant impact upon land-use or habitats.
3. Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds.	<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.</p>		The DPDs should be aware of the main provisions of the Birds Directive as well as the wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities which support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. This includes national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
4. Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive).	The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive, 79/409/EEC) and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC). Together, they establish a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe's wildlife and habitats.		The requirements of the Habitats Directive need to be fully taken into account by the DPDs.
5. Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).	The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.		The DPDs must have regard for the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species in the area. It should ensure that its policies are not in conflict with the protection and conservation of these species and their habitats. This is supported by the London Plan.
6. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially Waterfowl Habitat (1971).	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.		There are no RAMSAR sites within the London Borough of Brent. However, the core practices and objectives of the Convention can be integrated into the DPDs. Particular areas of importance include the Brent Reservoir.
7. United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000).	Emanating from the Millennium Declaration, the eight Millennium Development Goals bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation.	The declaration and the goals have a key focus on developing countries and issues such as poverty, gender equality and education. However the declaration also contains commitments to address a broad range of issues some of which have relevance to identifying regional actions and priorities, particularly those relating to environmental sustainability.	
8. Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).	The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997. The Kyoto Protocol finally came into force in February 2005.		The DPDs can play a significant role in assisting to meet the contributions to the UK's climate change efforts. The DPDs should be aware of, and seek to meet the Kyoto's commitments
9. Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC).	The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.	The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002) takes into account this important Directive, which was transposed into UK legislation through the Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2001.	Local measures to manage and improve air quality are the responsibility of the Mayor and the London boroughs. The London boroughs have duties under the local air quality management system to periodically review and assess air quality in their areas against the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy.
10. Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.	The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive was adopted by the EU Council of Ministers in May 1991. The Directive was passed into domestic UK legislation in November 1994.	Much of this Directive will be beyond the scope of the DPDs, but will have been taken into account in the London Plan.	-

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
11. Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).	In 1991 Europe adopted the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC). It is an environmental measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future	Much of this Directive will be beyond the scope of the DPDs, but will have been taken into account in the London Plan.	-
12. Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).	This directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy.	Much of this Directive will be beyond the scope of the DPDs, but will have been taken into account in the London Plan.	-
13. Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC).	This Directive on 'the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market' addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity ("green electricity") by 2010.	Much of this Directive will be beyond the scope of the DPDs, but will have been taken into account in the London Plan.	-
14. Waste to Landfill Directive (93/31/EC).	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	The DPDs will need to consider the spatial planning implications of the needs of managing waste in accordance with the Directive as required by the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (see below).
National			
15. Securing the Future. The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, March 2005	<p>The Government's new highest level sustainable development strategy. Sets out a new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK, including the Devolved Administrations.</p> <p>The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • Five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • Four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities • A new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. 		While much of the national sustainable strategy will be beyond the scope of the DPDs it remains important for it to reflect the new national strategic priorities and principles.
16. DEFRA (July, 2004). Making Space for Water: Developing a new Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in England. A Consultation Exercise. And First Response, DEFRA, March 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 has now been published (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. The Response also sets out the aim of the new strategy: <i>To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of</i></p>	The new strategy will require a holistic approach to flood risk management, incorporating the implications of climate change, better management of risk through flood risk assessments at all levels and a new PPS to improve the effectiveness of PPG25.	The DPDs will need to not only reflect existing policy in PPG25, but also the evolving strategy.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	<p><i>approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>to reduce the threat to people and their property; and</i> <i>to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</i> <p><i>To secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy.</i></p>		
17. Department for Transport (2004). The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030.	The Future of Transport White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	Much of this will be taken on board in The Mayor's Transport Strategy Revision.	
18. National Air Quality Strategy for England; Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland; 2000.	<p>The Strategy aims to map out, as far as is possible; the future of ambient air quality policy in the United Kingdom in the medium term.</p> <p>Chapter 5: Delivering Cleaner Air, Sets out the policy framework and responsibilities for Government; local authorities; industry; business and individuals</p> <p>The role of land use planning and transport planning are seen as particularly important. Example measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local traffic reduction targets Low emissions zones Green transport plans Parking controls and management 	The DPDs should be aware of the focus of national guidance; and not conflict / challenge existing targets or objectives. The need to manage / control air pollution may place a constraint on the scope of the DPDs	<p>In so far as it is appropriate to the scope of the DPDs it should incorporate such measures. At the minimum the DPDs must not be at conflict with the needs of reducing air pollutants.</p> <p>DPDs should consider the role of transport plans; emissions zones and other management measures within Brent.</p>
19. DETR and CABE (2000). By design: Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice.	This guide aims to encourage better design and is intended as a companion to the PPGs/PPSs. It has been written to stimulate thinking about urban design, not to tell the reader how to design. The central message is that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed if better places are to be created. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.		The DPDs should draw on the principles and process of urban design set out in this guide. Given the amount of redevelopment going on in Brent this document is considered to be important.
20. A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan; 2001.	<p>Vision: within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. People on low incomes should not have to suffer conditions and services that are failing, and so different from what the rest of the population receives.</p> <p>Two long-term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all the poorest neighbourhoods, to have common goals of lower worklessness and crime, and better health, skills, housing and physical environment. To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. 		The DPDs should reflect this strategy and the commitment to neighbourhood renewal and an end to disadvantage should provide an underlying goal for the DPDs.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
21. Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future); 2003.	<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 marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities. • Step change in housing supply. • New growth areas. • Decent homes; including the need to bring council homes up to a decent standard. • Improvements to the local environment; particularly the public realm. 	It is important the DPDs do not conflict with this national programme of action.	The DPDs should be aware of the elements of the Communities Plan.
22. Guidance on Tall Buildings; 2003 CBE and English Heritage.	The purpose of this guidance is to provide advice and guidance on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process and to highlight other related issues which need to be taken into account. Local authorities should use it as a basis for their own consideration of such projects and as a starting point when preparing local policies.		Where appropriate the DPDs should follow guidance on tall buildings and incorporate into principles / objectives.
PPGs and PPSs			
23. PPS1: Creating Sustainable Communities. Replaces PPG1.	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.	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 account for this risk.	The DPDs should reflect these high level aims for sustainable communities
24. PPG3: Housing. Note should also be made of the recent ODPM guide: Better places to live by design: a companion guide to PPG3 (2004).	This PPG provides guidance on a range of issues relating to the provision of housing.		<p>Development principles should seek to realise / complement the aims of this national PPG.</p> <p>As this represents national guidance on housing provision / planning – the DPDs should be aware of and reflect these guidelines in its scope and principles.</p>
25. PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms.	<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>		The DPDs should draw on this detailed guidance.
26. PPS6: Planning for Town Centres.	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. 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.	Note that regeneration is not a sufficient reason for retail proposals out of centres in draft PPS6.	The DPDs should reflect and be aware of these aims.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	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.		
27. Draft PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.	This draft 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 <i>"Working with the grain of nature - a biodiversity strategy for England"</i> (Defra 2002). 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.	The DPDs should not conflict with this aims and objectives of this PPS, which may place certain constraints on development.	The DPDs should seek to achieve these objectives and must adhere to the principles set out. These are relevant given the pressure and scarcity of habitat and greenspace within the borough.
28. Draft PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	Regional planning bodies and planning authorities should prepare and deliver planning strategies that:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be adequately catered for; • enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, and are consistent with obligations required under European legislation; • 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; • reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management 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; • ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management. 		
29. PPS12: Local Development Frameworks.	PPS12 sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework. The local development framework is a 'portfolio' of documents, the local development documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.		Fundamentally linked to procedures and requirements of developing the DPDs.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
30. PPG13: Transport.	Key objectives are to integrate planning and transport at the national; regional; strategic and local level to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. Promote accessibility to jobs; shopping; leisure facilities and services by public transport; walking and cycling; and reduce the need to travel; especially by car. 	Key focus should be on linking accessibility (which is aim of sustainable communities) to transport – by maximising opportunities and ease of access through non-motorised transport. Synergistic with objectives to reduce social exclusion and income disparities. The link between movement; transport and crime / fear of crime reduction is important for Brent.	The DPDs principles/objectives should reflect these objectives. Access to public transport; priority of people over traffic and walking and cycling particularly relevant to Brent.
31. PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment.	Provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings; conservation areas; and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.		The protection of the historic environment will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control.
32. PPG16: Archaeology and Planning.	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.		Provides advice on archaeology and planning which should be adhered to in the DPDs.
33. PPG17: Planning for Open Space; Sport and Recreation.	Open spaces and recreational facilities are important contributing factors in making an area somewhere people want to live and work; and can also contribute to local identity and community cohesion.	Improved 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. These aims should be incorporated into the DPDs principles.
34. PPS22: Renewable Energy and supporting guidance.	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	Consider the inclusion of specific principles / policies in relevant DPDs relating to renewable energy provision.	The DPDs should adhere to principles set out in this PPS and consider them in meeting DPDs objectives
35. PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	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.		The DPDs should make explicit use of this PPS, and include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the pollution, for example in dealing with the contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.
36. PPG24: Planning and Noise.	Outlines guidance for local authorities in England on how to use their planning powers to minimize the adverse impact of noise. Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities;		In a densely populated area with high traffic planning to mitigate against noise impact is of high importance.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	which generate noise; and advises on the use of conditions to minimize the impact of noise.		
37. PPG25: Development and Flood-risk.	<p>PPG 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.</p> <p>It sets out the importance the Government attaches to the management and reduction of flood risk in the land-use planning process; to acting on a precautionary basis and to taking account of climate change.</p> <p>The planning system should ensure that new development is safe and not exposed unnecessarily to flooding by considering flood risk on a catchment-wide basis and; where necessary; across administrative boundaries. It should seek where possible to reduce and certainly not to increase flood risk.</p>		<p>Where flooding is a current or potential issue (given development proposals and climate change impacts) the DPDs should reflect this guidance on flood risk.</p> <p>See also comments above relating to Making Space for Water.</p>
Regional / London			
38. The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London; 2004.	The London Plan sets out strategic planning policies for London. As such the London plan is the key planning document for the capital.		The DPDs should be in conformity with the London Plan and should reflect its strategic planning objectives.
39. Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan, Final Report, April, 2004.	This report sets out the results of the final iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal that was undertaken in November/December of 2003.	Contains a source of useful information on objectives, issues of importance etc.	
40. A Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission; June 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.		This is a key document. The DPDs should reflect the vision and objectives of this high-level sustainability document.
41. The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2001).	The Transport Strategy supports the aims of the emerging London Plan (the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy), 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.		This Strategy's objectives, policies and proposals are integrated within the London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy). Brent Council is required to produce a Business Plan and LIPs to set out how they will implement this Strategy.
42. Sustaining Success: The Mayor's new Economic Development Strategy.	<p>Central aim is to ensure cross cutting sustainable development themes including health and equality of opportunity are built into economic analyses and proposals.</p> <p>Key goals / investment themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in infrastructure and places • Investment in people • Investment in knowledge and enterprise • Investment in marketing and promotion 		This is a key document. The DPDs should consider cross cutting issues and incorporate them within development principles.
43. Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan.	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.		This is a key document. The DPDs should reflect these objectives. The high importance placed on green space in Brent increases suggests that it should be

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	<p>Objectives for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity for people – to ensure all Londoners have access to wildlife and natural green spaces. • Nature for its own sake – to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats. • Economic benefits – to ensure the economic benefits of natural green space and greening are fully realised. • Functional benefits – to ensure the city enjoys the functional benefits biodiversity can bring • Sustainable development – biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development 		explicitly addressed in policy. The DPDs should seek to promote the importance of nature / biodiversity for sustainability.
44. Design for Biodiversity; 2003. London Development Agency with English Nature; GLA and the London Biodiversity Partnership.	Provides general guidance for developers on biodiversity. Describes drivers and processes and contains case studies of how nature conservation priorities have been achieved in development.	Potential for constrain / conflict between development proposals and habitat / biodiversity – which guidance seeks to limit and mitigate against	Where appropriate direct reference should be made to the planning guidance included in this guide.
45. Sounder City: the Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy; 2004.	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.		The DPDs should be proactive in approach to ambient noise and reflect the issues and priorities identified in this strategy.
46. Cleaning London's Air; The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy; 2002.	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>This is a key document. The DPDs should be aware of and contribute to its aims. Brent Council is required to have regard to this Air Quality Strategy and should ensure that the DPDs is in general conformity with it.</p> <p>As road traffic is main source of air pollution in London, consider the role of the DPDs in changing transport patterns / use; and in encouraging lower emission practices.</p> <p>Energy efficiency in building and construction; and the encouragement of renewables should be incorporated into the DPDs principles.</p>
47. Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy; 2004.	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 ₂ emissions reductions of more than 60% relative to 2000 values.		This is a key document and will be important to a number of topics throughout the DPDs.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
48. Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy; 2003.	Sets out current and future waste situation in London; and proposes a policy framework to achieve 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."		This is a key document and should be reflected in the DPDs.
49. London: Cultural Capital – Realising the potential of a world class city. The Mayor's Culture Strategy; 2004.	The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives; supported by a number of detailed policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellence – to enhance London as a world-class city of culture • Creativity – to promote creativity as central to the success of London • Access – to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city • Value – to ensure that all London gets the best value out of its cultural resources Underpinning each of these objectives is the principle of diversity.	This strategy does make reference to Wembley which is a major site for development with a nationally important cultural development.	The DPDs should reflect the importance of culture in its policies. Cultural diversity has been viewed as limited in some areas of Brent. Identifies that the Mayor wishes to realise the potential of Wembley as a nationally and internationally significant sports, leisure and business location.
50. London's Warming – The Impacts of Climate Change on London, Technical Report, 2002.	This study aimed to provide an overview of the existing information on the impacts of climate change on the environment and the economy and, to elucidate the social impacts of climate change largely based on existing reviews, research and monitoring studies within and outside of London. The study findings are discussed in context with existing policies and strategies for London.	Provides advice to local authorities how they can address climate change issues within their plans and strategies.	Contains useful baseline information.
51. London's Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA), the London Skills Commission.	Contains a number of strategic objectives and priority actions.	The strategic objectives and priorities for action may provide a useful source of further information when addressing employment issues.	
52. West London Tourism Strategy and Action Plan (March 2005)	Overarching aim is to deliver the Mayors vision for a strong, well supported tourism industry, by encouraging more London visitors to the west.		The DPDs should support this document and take on board ways in which to encourage tourism.
53. Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. SPG April 2004.	Gives advice on how to promote and achieve an inclusive environment in London. The SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment. • Provides LPAs with advice on how to implement these policies • Explains principles of inclusive design and how to apply them • Gives ideas to designers on technical advice and guidance • Gives disabled people and understanding of what to expect from planning in London • Identifies national legislation and policy guidance relevant to an inclusive and accessible environment 		Accessibility is a key issue for Brent. Specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in the DPDs which should make explicit reference to the SPG.
54. Draft SPG on Industrial Capacity, September, 2003	The objectives of this SPG are to supplement and to provide detailed guidance as to how the broad policies of the DLP should manage industrial development capacity		Should be used as a key reference in addressing industrial capacity.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
55. Draft SPG on Affordable Housing; July 2004.	The purpose of this draft 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.		Should be used as a key reference in defining DPDs affordable housing policy / principles.
Local / Borough			
56. Adjoining Borough Strategies and DPD e.g. London Boroughs of Harrow, Ealing, Barnet, Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, and Hammersmith	See individual strategies and DPDs as they emerge.		
57. Brent Regeneration Action Plan 2004 – 2006.	The Action Plan sets a clear agenda for regeneration in Brent over the next three years, making it clear what activity is being proposed, who will have responsibilities to deliver it and what contribution it will make to our overall Strategic Objectives.		The DPDs can play a major role contributing towards regeneration for Brent. The strategic objectives of this plan should be considered.
58. Brent Crime and Disorder Reduction and Community Safety Strategy 2002 – 2005.	Specific objectives and targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce residential burglary - by 8%. To reduce street robbery – by 5%. To reduce violent crime. To reduce gun related crime. To reduce crime committed by children and young people and against children and young people. To reduce drug and alcohol abuse in Brent. To reduce fear of crime through regeneration. 		The DPDs should address and respond to the issues and targets contained in this strategy.
59. Brent Council's Corporate Strategy 2002 – 2006, Building a Better Borough.	Corporate Strategy 2002-06 is built on five cross-cutting themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting children and young people Promoting quality of life and the green agenda Regeneration and priority neighbourhoods Tackling crime and community safety Achieving service excellence. 		The values and issues within this strategy should be incorporated within the DPDs.
60. Brent Community Plan 2003-2008: A Plan for Brent.	Brent's first community plan; produced in response to the requirements of the Local Government Act 2000. The plan represents a combined statement of the needs and priorities of local people.		DPD policies and principles should respond to and consider the priorities in this plan.
61. Land Decontamination Strategy (ongoing).	Currently under preparation, to be added once available		
62. Brent Air Quality Action Plan; 2004.	Currently under preparation, to be added once available		
63. Brent Parks Strategy 2004 – 2009.	This Strategy sets out a clear policy framework for Brent Parks over the next five years and links to the community strategy process. It also provides a structure to ensure that the wider Council's priorities are achieved. Contains a number of objectives organised under three themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of parks 		Open space and parks are of particular importance in Brent. This strategy should be referred to when addressing open space policy.

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Maintenance 		
64. Brent Biodiversity Action Plan; 2001.	<p>A partnership of local groups and organisations co-ordinated by Brent Parks Service.</p> <p>Lists 6 species and 30 habitats for which action plans have been prepared. Refer to action plan website for full list of species and habitats: http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=394</p>		The DPDs should be aware of these species and habitats covered by the Biodiversity Action Plan; and be sensitive to biodiversity issues.
65. Brent's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2004 – 2009.	<p>factors that are identified as being particularly important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the health benefits of an active lifestyle • Increasing awareness of sports opportunities • Ensuring sports facilities are fit for purpose • Reducing barriers to participation and ensuring equity in sport • Supporting and developing local sports clubs • Increasing sports opportunities for young people 		
66. Brent Playing Pitch Strategy 2003-2008; May 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. Includes a detailed analysis of the current state of pitch supply and use. It also predicts future demand – to assess adequacy of current facilities and establishes an action plan for the period up to 2008.	Open space for recreation can play an important role in health; well-being and community spirit.	The DPDs should reflect playing field needs – and account for future demand as appropriate / relevant.
67. Brent Municipal Waste Strategy – Framework Document, September 2002.	<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"> • Improve the performance of existing waste schemes • Extend the Green Box where appropriate • Provide a variant of the Green Box service to estates • Introduce the collection of organic waste for central composting • Establish a Waste Management Site incorporating Recycling Facilities including some bulk storage, Civic Amenity functions, and a base for future Waste Collection Operations. • Carry through procurement of services beyond 2007 • 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. 		The DPDs should reflect these action areas, and seek to avoid any potential conflict with them through its objectives and principles.
68. Action Plan 2001 for a Sustainable Brent (LA 21).	Local Agenda 21 in Brent aims to promote changes in behaviour of all individuals so that we can help improve the environment through everyday practises and the way we go about our everyday lives. The action plan outlines community initiatives and projects in Brent which fulfil sustainability criteria to show how schools, communities, individuals		

Plan or programme title	Relevance to the DPDs	Comments, opportunities, synergies and constraints	How DPDs can respond / Implications for the SA
	and businesses can promote sustainability and responsible citizenship.		
69. Local Implementation Plan (LIP) for Brent (currently under consultation)	This production of this plan is a statutory requirement under the GLA Act. The Plan will detail the Borough's policies and strategies with regard to transportation matters.		
70. A Regeneration Strategy for Brent 2001-2021	<p>Vision: A Brent fully integrated into the city – a single urban Borough which makes a full and positive contribution to the London economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent's communities will enjoy a high quality of life and will be fully able to participate in society. • The Borough will have a reputation for high quality services focussed on tackling and preventing social exclusion. • Unemployment will be below the London average, and everybody will have access to high quality education, health provision and affordable homes. • The areas where currently deprivation is most concentrated will be physically, socially and economically reconnected with London as a whole. • Brent will provide a home of choice for its diverse populations and businesses. • 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. 		Sets the high-level Borough vision and context for the DPDs.
71. Nature Conservation in Brent. London Ecology Unit (2000).	Several parts of the Borough have significant nature conservation value, with many other areas offering great potential for further creation of wildlife habitats. The Council's nature conservation policies in the UDP are based on information contained in the Ecology Handbook No 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.	The Council's current nature conservation policies in the UDP are based on information contained in the Ecology Handbook.	The DPDs should reflect the contents of the Ecology Handbook and the updated version and seek opportunities to conserve and enhance existing habitat as well as seek opportunities to create habitat and reduce areas of deficiency. .
72. London Borough of Brent Statement of Licensing Policy, 2005	Licensing Act 2003 transfers responsibility of issuing licensing for the sale and supply of alcohol and provision of entertainment and late night refreshments to Local Authorities. The four objectives of this statement are: Prevention of crime and disorder; prevention of public nuisance; public safety; and protection of children from harm		
73. School Organisation Plan 2003-2008 (December 2003)	<p>The SOP is the starting point for the School Organisation Committee (SOC) in considering statutory proposals for changes to schools.</p> <p>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.</p>		It is important to work with the SOC and be aware of the SOP findings and principles when developing schools / education related policies

APPENDIX 3: BASELINE

The following collection of baseline data is organised into social, environmental and economic characteristics and trends under each of the sustainability objectives. For each data theme / indicator, quantified data is presented where available (with reference to a map below where applicable), followed by comparative data for other geographical areas, trends and targets where they exist. The final column presents a summary of the key issues arising from the data. (Note that the maps contained in this baseline have been adapted from those in other documents and may not necessarily be to scale).

Social baseline characteristics and trends

Sustainability Objective 1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion (S1)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators			Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Brent, IMD 2004: Average score: 25.95 (out of 100, where 1 is the least deprived and 100 the most) Rank of average score: 81 (of 354*, where 1 is most deprived) Rank of average rank: 62 Rank of income scale: 22 Rank of employment scale: 39 *Geographical units called 'Super Output Areas' (SOAs). These are aggregates of Census output areas and equate to the Local Authority level. Note: Rank / score is across each of the 'domains' (indicators): income, employment, health, education, housing and services, crime and living environment (English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, ODPM, 2004) Refer to Map 1 below	IMD 2004:¹ Lewisham: Greenwich: Haringey: Newham: Southwark: Lambeth: Tower Hamlets: Hackney: Islington: Ealing:	57 41 13 11 17 23 4 5 6 99	Rank of Av. Score: 38 23 10 6 12 13 2 1 4 94	Rank of Av. Rank: 68 (of 354, where 1 is most deprived) Lewisham: 53 Greenwich: 44 Haringey: 20 Newham: 5 Southwark: 14 Lambeth: 42 Tower Hamlets: 1 Hackney: 4 Islington: 11 Ealing: 106		As a Borough, and at the aggregated 'rank of average score' level Brent has a level of deprivation comparable or lower than many comparable inner London boroughs. However income and employment deprivation are an issue at the Borough level (shown by lower rank than average for these scales). Equally the disparities between different wards in the Borough are dramatic. Five wards in Brent are in the top 10% most deprived in the UK. Deprivation, exclusion and inequalities form a key sustainability issue for the Borough.
		(rank of 354 local authorities where 1 is most deprived)					

¹ The choice of deprivation 'domains' (income and employment) and comparator boroughs follows those used by Brent in its 2003 report 'Brent Summary – Key Statistics, Information and Summary', Brent February 2003.

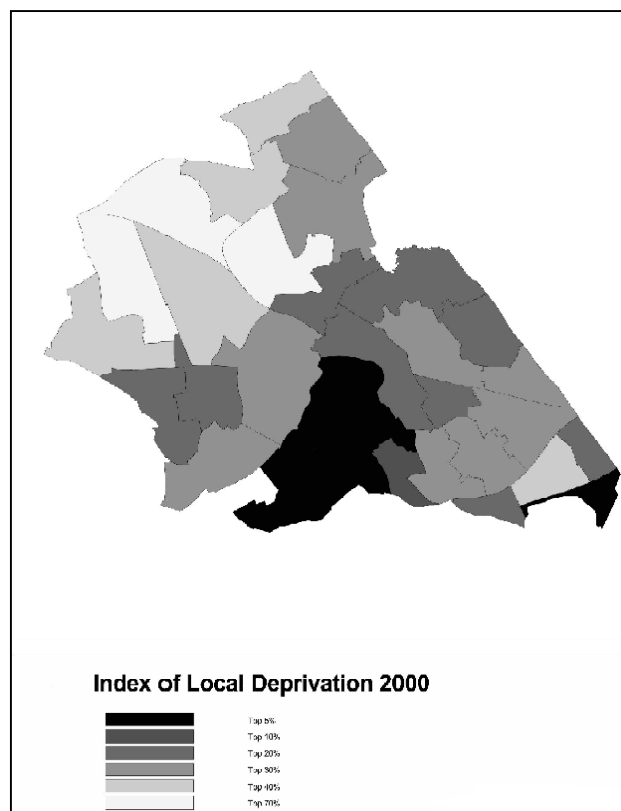
Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Percentage with average annual household income of less than £10,000	<p>Brent, 2004 £32,870 is the average mean annual household income for Brent. However, this rises to £40,692 in Brondesbury (£39,972 in Queens Park) and falls to a low of £21,360 in Stonebridge (£26,541 in Harlesden).</p> <p>(Brent Economic and Social Bulletin, May 2004)</p>				<p>These data emphasise the intra-borough disparities which exist.</p> <p>The lowest earning ward in the Borough has income levels half of those in the highest earning ward.</p> <p>Disparity in social and economic conditions is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Percentage households with no employed adults with dependent children	<p>Brent, Census 2001: 7.4%</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>London, 2001: 6.6%</p> <p>England and Wales, 2001: 4.9%</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p> <p>London 2003 In 2003, workless households with dependent children comprised 20% of all London's households. This rate has remained constant since 1999. The rate rises to 27% in Inner London and drops to 15% in Outer London. The national average is 13%.</p> <p>(London SD Commission report on SD indicators, year?)</p>			<p>The percentage of households with no employed adults with dependent children is higher in Brent than either the London or England averages.</p> <p>Social and economic disparity with other areas is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Percentage of children living in poverty (after housing costs)	Borough data not identified	<p>London, 2000/01 Greater: 41% Inner: 53% Outer: 33% England: 30%</p> <p>(London Divided – Income Inequality and Poverty in the Capital, GLA 2002)</p>			-

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
% Households Experiencing Fuel Poverty	<p>Brent, 2000 Brent Energy Network's spring 2000 Domestic Energy Survey findings have led to an estimate of 18% of borough residents suffering from fuel poverty.</p> <p>(Indicators for a sustainable Brent, January 2001)</p>	<p>UK 2004 Defra estimate the numbers number of households in fuel poverty in the UK as: 1996: 4.3 millions 2002: 1.4 millions = 5.7%</p> <p>(% for 2002 Calculated based on Census 2001 estimates that the number of UK households with residents was 24.5 millions)</p> <p>(Defra Fuel poverty monitoring indicators, 2004. http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/consumers/fuel_poverty/monitoringindicators2004.pdf)</p>			<p>Although percentage figure for UK is calculated using data from different sources, and cannot therefore be deemed accurate, it is likely to be within the correct order of magnitude.</p> <p>In 2000 the level of fuel poverty was considerably above the national average.</p>

Comments on maps:

Map 1 shows that local deprivation is distributed unevenly within the Borough, with higher levels in central and southern wards. The two wards with the highest levels of deprivation are South Kilburn and Stonebridge.

Map 1: Brent index of local deprivation 2000



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordinance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 2: To improve the health of the population (S2)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Self assessment of health over last 12 months	Brent , Census 2001: Good: 70% Fairly good: 21.3% Not good: 8.6% (Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)	England and Wales , 2001 Good: 68.6% Fairly good: 22% Not good: 9.2% (Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)			Brent levels are comparable with National.
Perception of factors impacting on health	Brent , 2002 Residents identifying factors as having bad effect on health or quality of life: Crime: 32% Violent crime: 23% Road traffic: 20% Environmental pollution: 19% Drug problems (in area): 16% (Living in Brent 2002 a Representative View. A MORI study for Brent Borough Council)				High incidence and fear of crime is a key sustainability issue.
Participation in sport (excludes walking)	Borough level data not identifies	2002: London : 44% North East: 37% North West: 41% Yorks and Humber: 41% East midlands: 42% West midlands: 39% East of England: 45% South East England: 46% South West: 50% (Sport England Research Briefing Note: Participation in Sport 2002)	1996: London : 45% North East: 41% North West: 47% Yorks and Humber: 43% East midlands: 44% West midlands: 42% East of England: 51% South East England: 50% South West: 46%		-

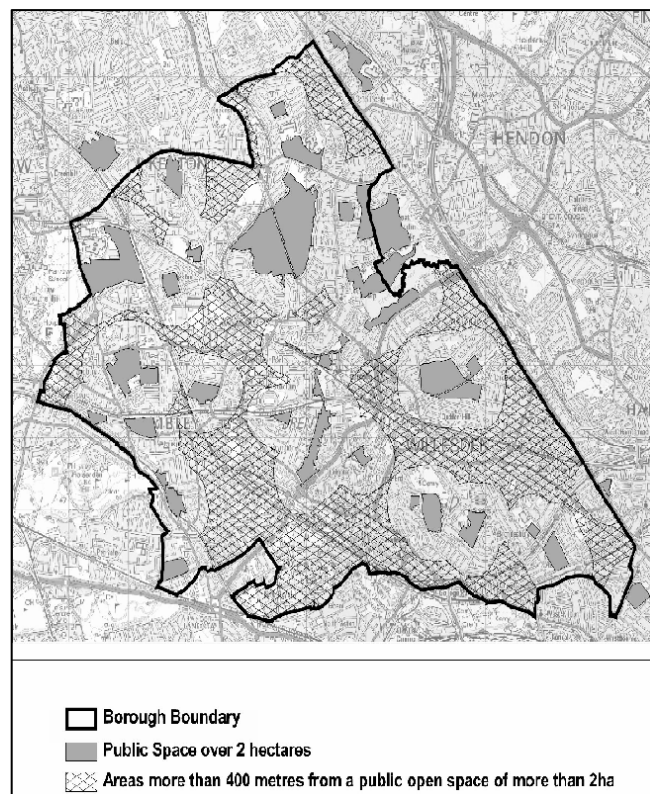
Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Number of sports facilities by type	<p>Brent Indoor sports: Vale Farm Sports Centre – 25m pool and teaching pool, 5 badminton courts/sports hall, squash courts, dojo and meeting rooms. Council owned: Charteris Sports Centre – 3 badminton courts, weight / fitness area. Bridge Park Community Leisure Centre – 5 badminton courts/sports hall, dance studio, fitness studio / weights room. Willesden Sports Centre – under renovation.</p> <p>Source: A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity in Brent</p>				
Access to public open spaces	<p>Brent 2001 40% of Brent's domestic properties are in <i>open space deficiency areas</i>: These are residential areas more than 400 metres from a public open space of over 2 hectares.</p> <p>Refer to Maps 2 and 3 below</p>				<p>Though no comparator data has been identified a figure of 40% is considered to be relatively high.</p> <p>Quality of access to open spaces and parks is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Main mode of travel to work	<p>Brent, 2001: Underground: 26% Train: 6% Bus: 13% Walk: 6% Car: 34% Other: 6%</p> <p>(Brent Summary Key Statistics, February 2003)</p>	<p>London, 2001: Underground: 10% Train: 7% Bus: 18% Walk/cycle: 23% Car/taxi: 42%</p> <p>(Transport for London Statistics: http://www.transportforlondon.gov.uk/tfl)</p>	<p>Brent, 1991: Underground: 25% Train: 4.5% Bus: 12.5% Walk: 9% Car: 36% Other: 6%</p>		<p>Relatively high use and dependence on public transport, and particularly underground.</p> <p>Low car use is a positive factor against most sustainability criteria, however ensuring adequate access to public transport and ease of movement is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Health inequalities	No data identified				

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Access to GP or primary care professional	<p>Brent 2002/03</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practices with appointment systems in place to see a GP: 92.9% 2. Practices with an appointment to see a primary care professional within 1 working day: 57.1% 3. Practices with an appointment to see a GP within 2 working days: 73.8% 4. Practices with an appointment system in place to see a primary care professional: 90.5% 5. Practices participating in Primary Care Access Survey: 53% <p>Brent PCT online: http://www.brenttpct.org/html/Publications_959.htm</p>		<p>Brent 2000-2004</p> <p>Net increase of 1930m² floorspace in health facilities 2000 – 2004; Net decrease of 14,750m² hospital space 2000 – 2004</p> <p>Brent PCT online: http://www.brenttpct.org/html/Publications_959.htm</p>	<p>Targets from Brent PCT (indicator numbers from column 2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% 2. 90% 3. 90% 4. 100% 5. 100% 	

Comments on maps:

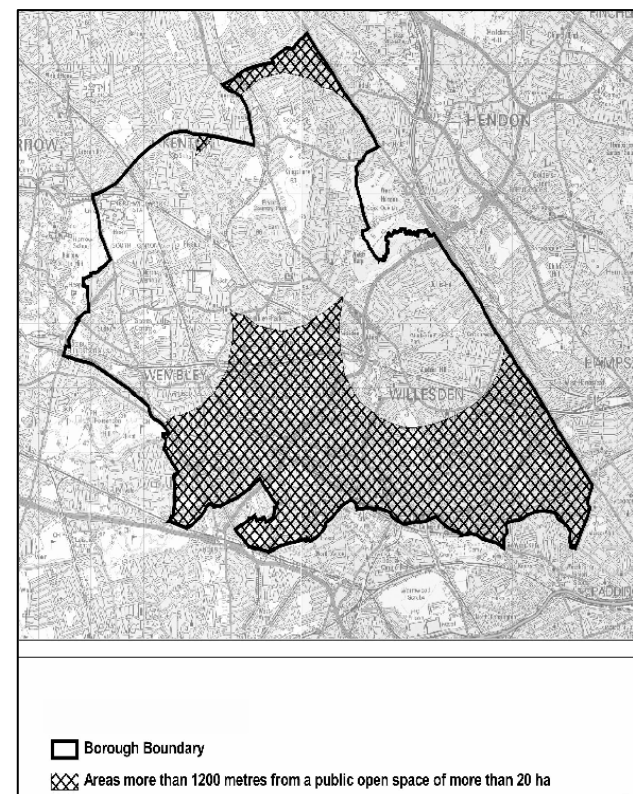
Maps 2 and 3 illustrate levels of open space deficiency in the Borough. They show that while local open spaces are relatively evenly distributed within Brent, there are higher levels of deficiency (defined by distance from open space) in the south of the Borough. This discrepancy is more marked in Map 3 showing that the majority of those living in the southern wards are more than 1200 metres from a public open space larger than 20 hectares.

Map 2: Local level open space and open space deficiency



Source: Brent Adopted UDP
 Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Map 3: District level open space deficiency



Source: Brent Adopted UDP
 Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright

Sustainability Objective 3: To improve the education and skills of the population (S3)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Secondary: % Children obtaining at least 5 GCSEs at grades A* - C	Brent LEA average, 2004: Level 2, 5 or more grades A*-C: 54.5% DfES: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/performance/tables Refer to maps 4 and 5	England average, 2004 Level 2, 5 or more grades A*-C: 53.7%	Brent , 2001 Level 2: 49.7% England , 2001 Level 2: 51.6%		Educational attainment at Level 2 / GCSE level are comparable with national averages.
Primary: Key Stage 2 performance (% achieving level 4+)	Brent LEA average, 2004: English: 78% Maths: 74% Science: 83% DfES: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/performance/tables	England average, 2004 English: 78% Maths: 74% Science: 86%	Brent , 2002 English: 74.9% Maths: 76% Science: 85.5% England , 2002 English: 75% Maths: 73% Science: 86%		As above.
Enrolments on adult education courses per 1000 population	Brent , 1999-2000 38.5 (Nomis Labour Market Profile for Brent. www.nomisweb.co.uk)	London , 1999-2000 72 National , 1999-2000 61	Brent 1998-99: 42 1997-98: 47 London 1998-99: 62 1997-98: 61		The percentage taking part in adult education is well below London and national averages and has fallen in the Borough since 1997. Educational attainment is a key sustainability issue.
Education (NVQ equivalent) qualifications of working age residents	Brent 2003-04 NVQ4+: 26.0% NVQ3+: 37.4% NVQ2+: 48% NVQ1+: 56.5% Other: 27.3% No Qualifications: 16.2% (Nomis Labour Market Profile for Brent. www.nomisweb.co.uk)	London , 2003-04 NVQ4+: 30.8% NVQ3+: 45% NVQ2+: 59% NVQ1+: 69.7% Other: 16.4% No Qualifications: 13.9% Great Britain , 2003-04 NVQ4+: 25.2% NVQ3+: 43.1% NVQ2+: 61.5% NVQ1+: 76% Other: 8.8% No Qualifications: 15.1%			At higher NVQ levels (3 and 4) Brent data is comparable with London and GB. However at lower NVQ levels (1 and 2) attainment levels are relatively low. Educational attainment is a key sustainability issue.

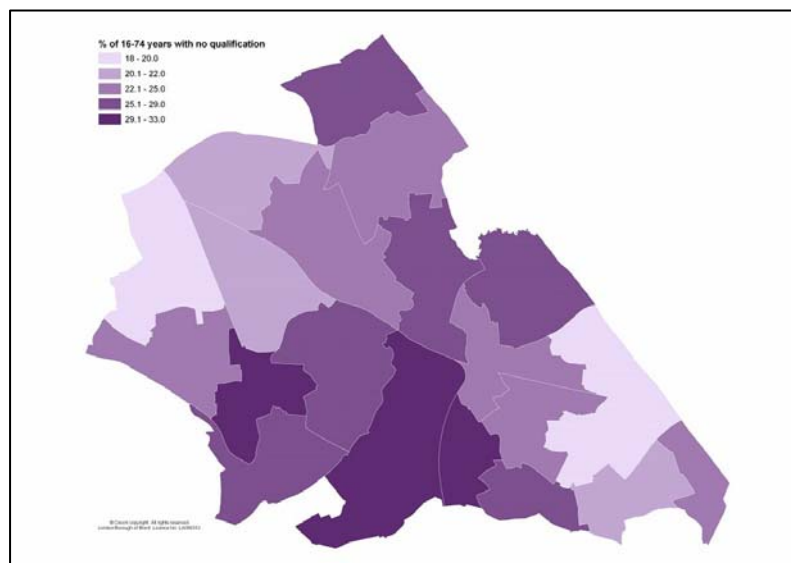
Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators			Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Access to secondary schools. Secondary schools capacity	<p>Brent is a net exporter of statutory school age pupils: in March 2003, 3172 pupils:</p> <p>4660 pupils living outside the authority attended Brent schools</p> <p>7832 Brent residents attended schools outside the borough.</p> <p>Existing capacity: 7.9% (5.9% when schools over capacity are taken into account)</p> <p>(Brent Schools Organisation Plan 2003-2008)</p>	Forecast growth 2000-2005 and surplus / deficit of 11-16 places in 2005 – adjacent boroughs					There is a forecast deficit in adjacent borough's schools. The projected shortfall of school places is a key sustainability issue.
		Barnet Camden Westminster Kensington Hammersmith Ealing Harrow	Growth: 5.2% 2.5% 8.1% 9.9% 6.9% 9.2% 2.2%	Surplus / deficit of places: -559 -163 -164 -256 +65 -250 +349			
Primary school capacity	<p>Brent</p> <p>Primary school capacity: 2626</p> <p>11% capacity</p> <p>(Brent Schools Organisation Plan 2003-2008)</p>						
Access to libraries	No data identified. A map of library locations is available, but does not identify ease or otherwise of access and use.						

Comments on maps:

Map 4 shows ward level percentages of those with no qualifications (2001 data). It shows that while there is a mixed pattern of distribution within the borough, certain wards have much higher numbers without qualifications than others. Notably Stonebridge, Harlesden, Wembley Central and Queensbury have a high percentage of 16 – 74 year olds with no qualifications.

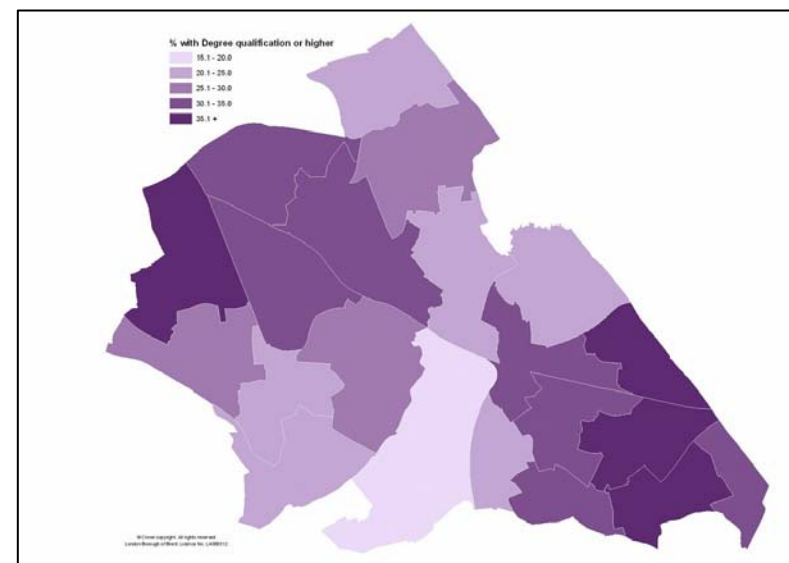
Map 5 mirrors Map 4 to a certain extent, showing ward level percentages of those with a degree level qualification or higher. It shows that in 2001 Stonebridge had the lowest percentage of people with a degree or higher, while Northwick Park, Mapesbury, Brondesbury Park and Queens Park have the highest percentages within the borough.

Map 4: Percentage 16 to 74 year olds with no qualifications, 2001, by ward



Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Map 5: Percentage 16 to 74 year olds with degree level qualification or higher, 2001, by ward



Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Sustainability Objective 4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home (S4)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Population Size and Growth	<p>Brent, 2003 All people: 267,800 Males: 134,100 Females: 133,700</p> <p>(Nomis Labour Market Profile for Brent. www.nomisweb.co.uk)</p>		<p>Brent, 2001 The 2001 Census showed that the population of Brent increased for the first time in 50 years. Increasing by 8.4% from a population of 243,025 in 1991 to 263,466 in 2001.</p> <p>The Census 2001, a Profile for Brent</p>		<p>If population increase trends continue this will mean increased pressure on existing facilities and services such as schools, health and transport.</p> <p>Provision of and access to essential services and amenities is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Population density: people per hectare	<p>Brent = 61 persons per hectare.</p> <p>This may be a misleading indicator at ward level due to distribution of park-land / open space.</p>	<p>Outer London 35 persons per hectare Inner London 78 persons per hectare.</p>			
Age structure: population by age group	<p>Brent, 2001(%) 0 to 4: 6.19% 5 to 15: 13.61% 16 to 19: 5.07% 20 to 44: 43.96% 45 to 64: 19.69% 65 and over: 11.48%</p> <p>Brent's average age at the time of the 2001 Census was 35.4</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>London 2001 0 to 4: 6.67% 5 to 15: 13.53% 16 to 19: 4.66% 20 to 44: 42.72% 45 to 64: 20% 65 and over: 12.43%</p> <p>The average age in England and Wales at the time of the 2001 census was 38.6</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Brent, 1991 0 to 4: 6.8% 5 to 9: 6.5% 10 to 14: 6.0% 15 to 19: 6.0% 20 to 24: 9.7% 25 to 29: 10.9% 30 to 34: 8.5% 35 to 39: 6.9% 40 to 44: 6.3% 45 to 49: 5.5% 50 to 54: 5.4% 55 to 59: 5.0% 60 to 64: 4.4% 65 and over: 9.4%</p>		<p>Comparable with London averages. Brent has slightly higher number in the 20-44 age group</p>

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Population by ethnic group	<p>Brent, 2001: White: 45.27% Mixed: 3.72% Asian/Asian British: 27.73% Black/Black British: 19.86% Chinese/other: 3.41%</p> <p>Based on the 2001 Census, 5,633 (2.1%) Brent residents have moved into the borough from outside the UK, this is the second highest figure out of all the Outer London Boroughs.</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>London, 2001: White: 71.15% Mixed: 3.15% Asian/Asian British: 12.08% Black/Black British: 10.92% Chinese/other: 2.69%</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Brent, 1991 White: 50.7% Mixed: NA Asian/Asian British: 21.6% Black/Black British: 15.1% Chinese/other: 3.8%</p>		<p>Brents' diversity represents a cultural / community asset.</p>
Average house prices by type	<p>Brent, Oct – Dec 2004 Detached: £577,569 Semi: £317,966 Terraced: £294,542 Flat: £199,115</p> <p>All properties: £253,179</p> <p>(Land Registry – http://www.landreg.gov.uk/propertyprice/interactive)</p>	<p>Greater London, Oct - Dec 2004 Detached: £560,545 Semi: £317,800 Terraced: £279,163 Flat: £240,993</p> <p>All properties: £275,161</p> <p>(Land Registry)</p>			<p>In common with London averages, house prices in Brent are considerably higher than the England and Wales average.</p> <p>The relative (to incomes) cost of housing is a major issue for the Borough and the lack of affordable housing is a key sustainability issue.</p>

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Affordability of housing: Ratio of average house price to gross household income	<p>Brent, 2003: 6.02</p> <p>(Affordability differences by area for working households buying their homes, 2003 update. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2003: http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/024.asp)</p> <p>Brent 2001 Since 1997 the average hourly earnings of Brent residents have increased by 12.9% whilst average house prices have increased by 65%.</p> <p>(Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021)</p>	<p>England average: 4.11 London average: 4.69</p> <p>Lewisham: 4.81 Greenwich: 3.98 Haringey: 4.42 Newham: 5.30 Southwark: 5.41 Lambeth: 4.41 Tower Hamlets: 4.87 Hackney: 5.02 Islington: 5.28 Ealing: 5.34</p> <p>In July 2003 the average house price in London was £241,818 – some 45% more than the national average and an increase of 9.4% over the previous year.</p> <p>(London Key Facts, LGA 2004)</p>			As above
Housing stock by tenure	<p>Brent 2001 Owner occupied: 55.9% Rented from Council: 10.6% Rented HA / RSL: 13.3% Rented private: 17.0% Other rented: 3.1% (All rented=44.1%)</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p> <p>Within the priority neighbourhoods of South Kilburn, St Raphaels/Brentfield, Roundwood, Church End, Stonebridge and Harlesden under a third of residents own their own homes compared to a Borough average of around 55%.</p> <p>(Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021)</p> <p>Refer to Maps 6, 7 and 8 below</p>	<p>Outer London 2001 Owner occupied: 68% Rented from Council: 11.6% Rented HA / RSL: 6.6% Rented private: 11.3% Other: 2.5%</p> <p>Greater London 2001 Owner occupied: 56.6% Rented from Council: 17.1% Rented HA / RSL: 9.1% Rented private: 14.3% Other: 2.9%</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Brent 1991 Owner occupied: 57.7% Rented from Council: 17.6% Rented HA / RSL: 7.2% Rented private: 17.5% Other rented: NA (All rented=42.3%)</p>		<p>Borough levels of owner occupation lower than London averages. However large disparity exists within borough: in certain wards social housing / renting is predominant form of tenure.</p> <p>Poor housing conditions, lack of affordable housing and overcrowding, particularly in southern wards is a key sustainability issue.</p>

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Housing / dwelling type	<p>Brent 2001 Detached: 6.47% Semi: 27.6% Terrace: 18.87% Flat : 46.85% Temporary: 0.12%</p> <p>Note: 'flat' includes purpose built, converted and flats in commercial buildings.</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Outer London 2001 Detached: 8.81% Semi: 28.24% Terrace: 29.27% Flat : 33.55% Temporary: 0.11%</p> <p>Greater London 2001 Detached: 6.04% Semi: 19.13% Terrace: 25.93% Flat : 48.8% Temporary: 0.11%</p>			-
Household Size: No of people living in property	<p>Brent 2001 Average size: 2.61 Rooms / h-hold: 4.63 H-holds with occupancy ratio –1 or less: 23.95%</p> <p>Note: an occupancy ratio of –1 implies there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household.</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p> <p>Refer to map 9 below</p>	<p>Outer London 2001 Average size: 2.43 Rooms / h-hold: 4.99 H-holds with occupancy ratio –1 or less: 12.35%</p> <p>Greater London 2001 Average size: 2.35 Rooms / h-hold: 4.68 H-holds with occupancy ratio –1 or less: 17.32%</p>			Household sizes and overcrowding levels are higher than London averages, and both important issues.
Household composition	<p>Brent 2001 Single person head: 29% Married person head: 29.2% Single pensioner: 10.9% All pensioner h-hold: 16.1% Lone parents: 12.8% H-holds dependent children: 33%</p> <p>(Census 2001, accessed online at www.statistics.gov.uk)</p>		<p>Brent 1991 Single person head: 30.2% Married person head: 48.9% Single pensioner: 11.9% All pensioner h-hold: 18.2% Lone parents: 5.8% H-holds dependent children: 31.2%</p>		<p>There has been a marked fall in the number of married person headed households.</p> <p>May be due to a number of demographic factors, however changing household needs should be accounted for in SA and DPDs.</p>

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Condition of housing stock: Unfit dwellings by tenure	<p>Brent, 2001 Local authority: 2.7% Housing assoc: 3.8% Private: 15% Total: 12%</p> <p>London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital. GLA, November 2002</p> <p>Brent, 2001 15.9% of dwellings are classified as unfit for habitation whilst a further 19.1% are deemed to be in a very poor state of repair.</p> <p>(Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021)</p>	<p>Neighbouring Boroughs, 2001</p> <p>Barnet: Local authority: 0.2% Housing assoc: 0% Private: 5.5% Total: 4.8%</p> <p>Camden: Local authority: 2.6% Housing assoc: 7.8% Private: 17.3% Total: 11.9%</p> <p>Harrow: Local authority: 1.3% Housing assoc: 0% Private: 4.0% Total: 3.7%</p> <p>Ealing: Local authority: 2.0% Housing assoc: 1.7% Private: 6.0% Total: 5.2%</p> <p>London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital. GLA, November 2002</p>			Poor housing conditions, lack of affordable housing and overcrowding, particularly in southern wards.
Additional home provision, new home completions (UDP Indicator)	<p>Brent 1997-2003: Completed housing and additional housing: 3,797 new self-contained homes 1,158 new non self-contained homes 1,330 formerly vacant dwellings Total: 6,278</p> <p>(UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)</p>			Current UDP target 1997-2016: Provision of at least 13,510 additional homes, including 9,650 self contained dwellings	As above
Affordable housing provision	<p>Brent 1997-2003 1,938 additional affordable homes</p> <p>(UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)</p>			UDP Target: 4800 affordable home completions 1997-2016	As above

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Vacant homes	Brent , 2003 Housing Service indicated a total of 4,272 empty homes in 2003, of which 3,304 had been empty for longer than six months. (UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)				As above
% of housing built on previously developed land (UDP Indicator)	Brent 2003 - 2005 2003-2004 fiscal year return: 99.56% 2004-2005 fiscal year return: 100%			UDP Target: 95% 2000-2010	
Homelessness Acceptances	Brent 2003/04 Decisions: 2666 Acceptances: 933 (Brent Affordable Housing Development Team, RSL Key Facts, April 2004)		Brent 2002/03 Decisions: 2524 Acceptances: 1085 Brent 2000/02 Decisions: 2539 Acceptances: 1263		

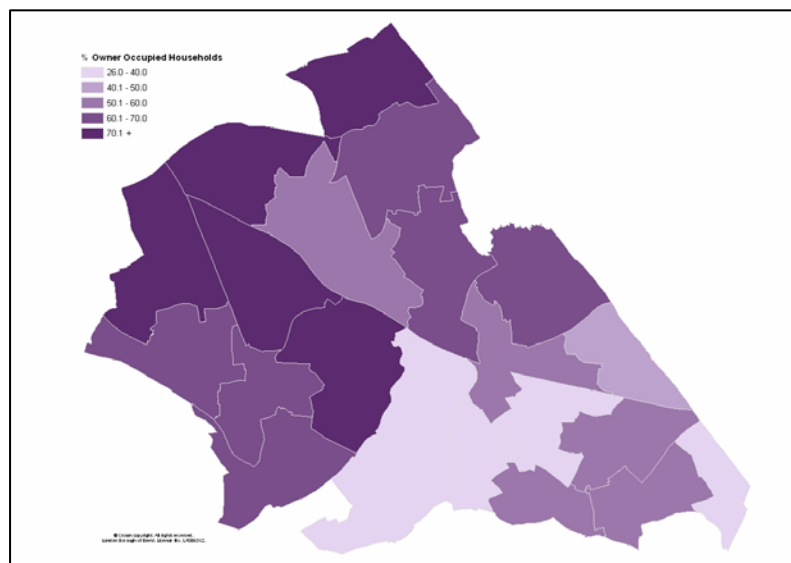
Comments on maps:

Maps 6, 7 and 8 show ward level information on household tenure. They show that the north-western wards generally have the highest levels of owner-occupation, while southern and eastern wards tend to have higher levels of renting, both private and social.

Map 9 illustrates the average household size by ward. This shows that the average household sizes are generally smaller in the south-eastern wards. It seems likely this is due to the predominance of flats and apartments in these more central wards.

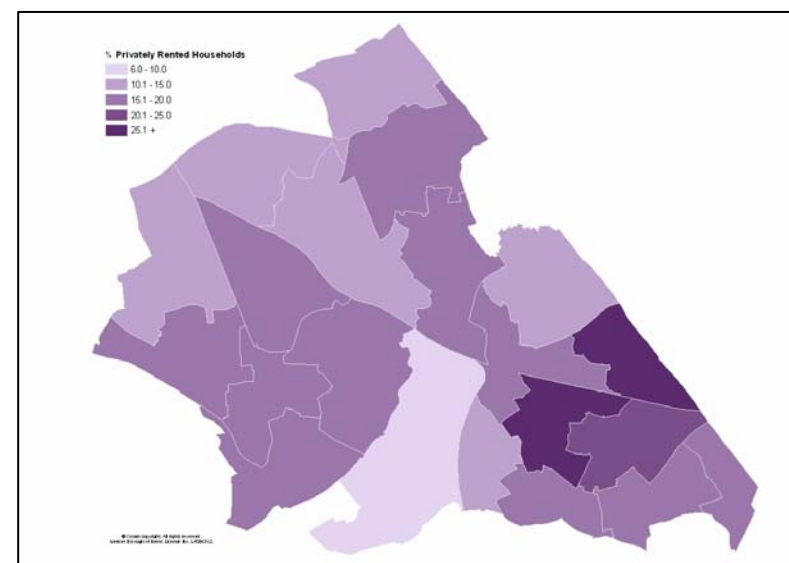
Map 10 shows the distribution of supported housing within the Borough.

Map 6: Percentage owner occupied households by ward, 2001



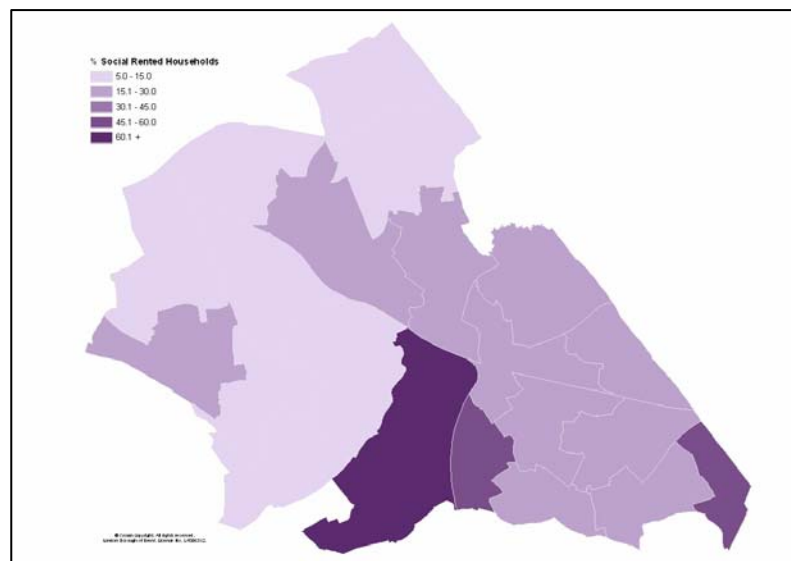
Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Map 7: Percentage privately rented households by ward, 2001



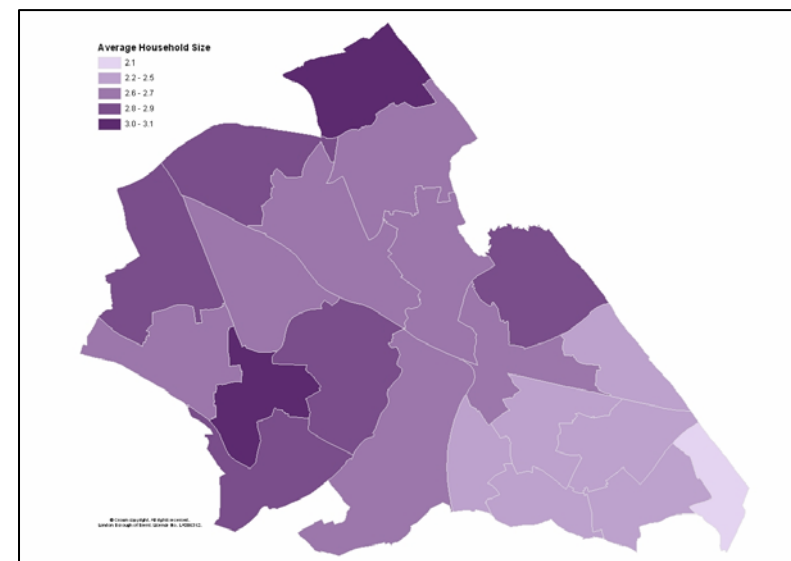
Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Map 8: Percentage social rented households by ward, 2001



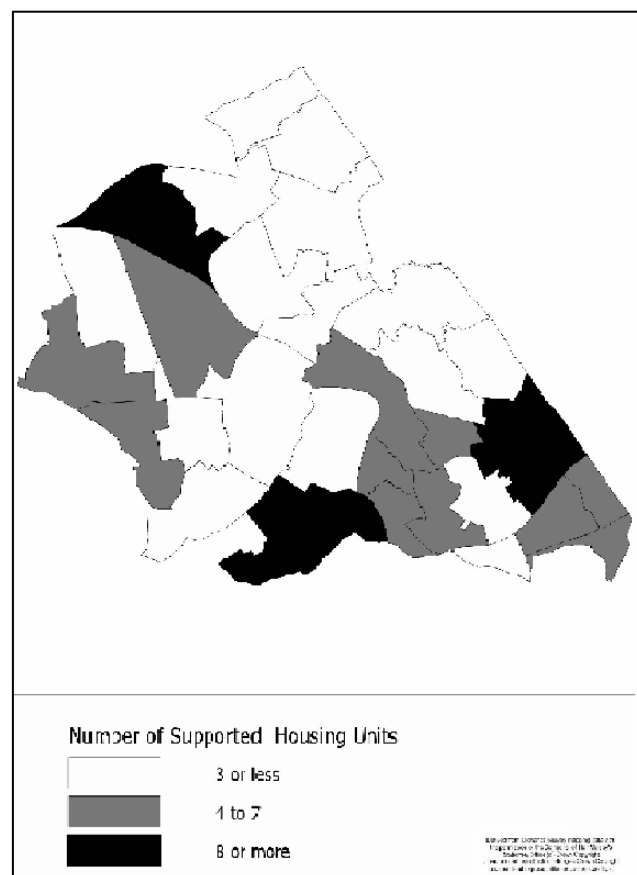
Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Map 9: Average household size by ward, 2001



Source: The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent, 2004

Map 10: Distribution of supported housing in Brent



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordinance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 5: To provide everybody with good quality surroundings (S5)

Also refer to Objective 13: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
% Vacant Floorspace in Primary Shopping Frontages by ward	Brent 2003 Wembley: 8.5% Kilburn: 0% Cicklewood: 2.2% Burnt Oak: 13.6% Willesden: 6.2% Kingsbury: 1.3% Harlesden: 2.4% Sudbury: 11.7% Wembley Park: 0% Preston Road: 0% Queens Park: 9% Neasden: 8.5% Colindale: 3.2% Ealing Road: 4.2% Kenton: 11.1% Kensal Rise: 13.5% (UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)		Brent 1997 Wembley: 10.7% Kilburn: 12.2% Cicklewood: 5.1% Burnt Oak: 6% Willesden: 10.8% Kingsbury: 15.6% Harlesden: 12.9% Sudbury: 11.7% Wembley Park: 0% Preston Rd: 4.2% Queens Park: 6.4% Neasden: 10.6% Colindale: 0% Ealing Road: 4.2% Kenton: 17.2% Kensal Rise: 16.8%	UDP Target: National Average by 2010	Levels of vacant floorspace have fallen in some wards but risen in others. Disparity within the Borough is a key issue.
Public parks / Open Spaces	Brent, 2003: District parks: 3 Local parks: 9 Small local parks: 44 Sports grounds: 11 Pocket parks / play areas: 25 Country Park and Nature Reserve: 2 (Brent Parks Strategy, 2004) Refer to maps 2 and 3 under Objective 2 above			UDP Target: No net decrease 2000-2010	

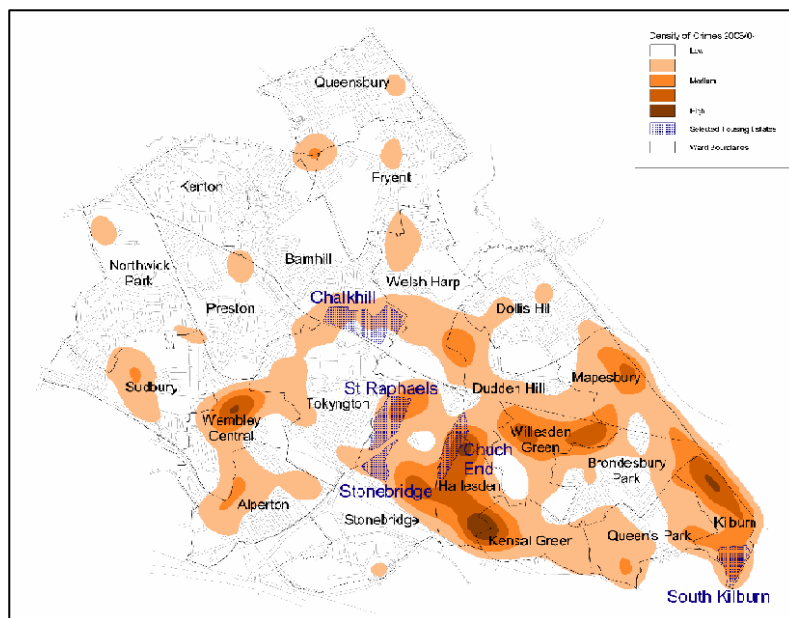
Sustainability Objective 6: To reduce crime and anti-social activity (S6)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Fear of crime	Brent 2002 Response to: "to what extent do you feel threatened by crime in this area": A great deal: 17% A fair amount: 41% Not very much: 34% Not at all: 8% (Living in Brent 2002 a Representative View. A MORI study for Brent Borough Council)				Fear of crime is a key sustainability issue
Levels of crime	Brent, 2000-2001 Rates per 1000 population Violence against person: 22.9 Sexual offences: 1.3 Robbery: 7.7 Burglary: 13.3 Theft of motor vehicle: 6.8 Theft from motor vehicle: 11.5 (The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent.) Refer to maps 11 and 12 below	England and Wales, 2000-2001 Rates per 1000 population Violence against person: 11.4 Sexual offences: 0.7 Robbery: 1.8 Burglary: 7.6 Theft of motor vehicle: 6.4 Theft from motor vehicle: 11.9 (The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent.)			Other than motor vehicle related crimes, all crime rates are above the national average within Brent. Violent crimes, robbery and burglary are particularly high. The high incidence of crime is a key sustainability issue.

Comments on maps:

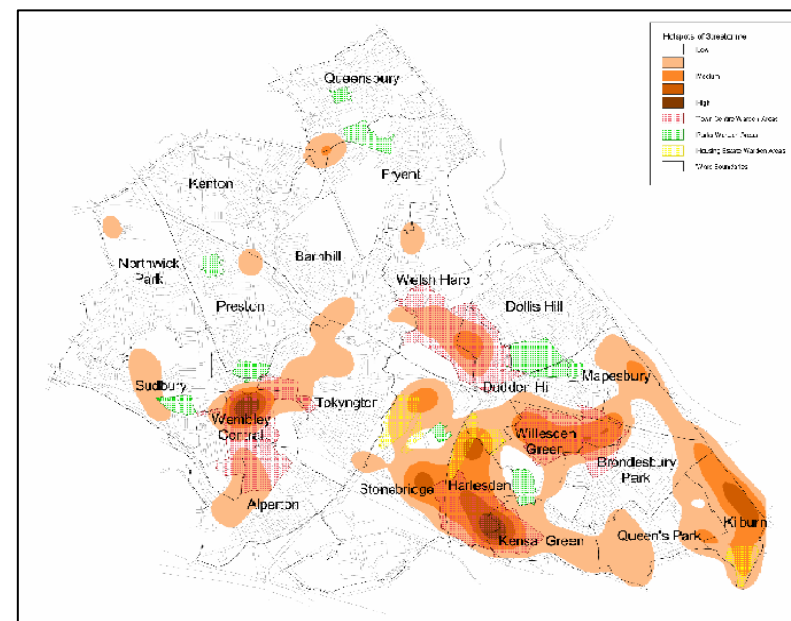
Maps 11 and 12 show the distribution of crimes (crime density) within the Borough and illustrate that there are certain pockets or hot-spots of crime in particular areas. Areas within Stonebridge, Harlesden and Kilburn have the highest incidence of crime and street crime. It seems probable that a number of factors contribute to these hot-spots, including social, economic, townscape and environmental.

Map 11: Density of crimes (based on violence against the person, burglary and vehicle crime) 2003/04



Source: Brent Borough Council

Map 12: Street crime in Brent, 2003/04



Source: Brent Borough Council

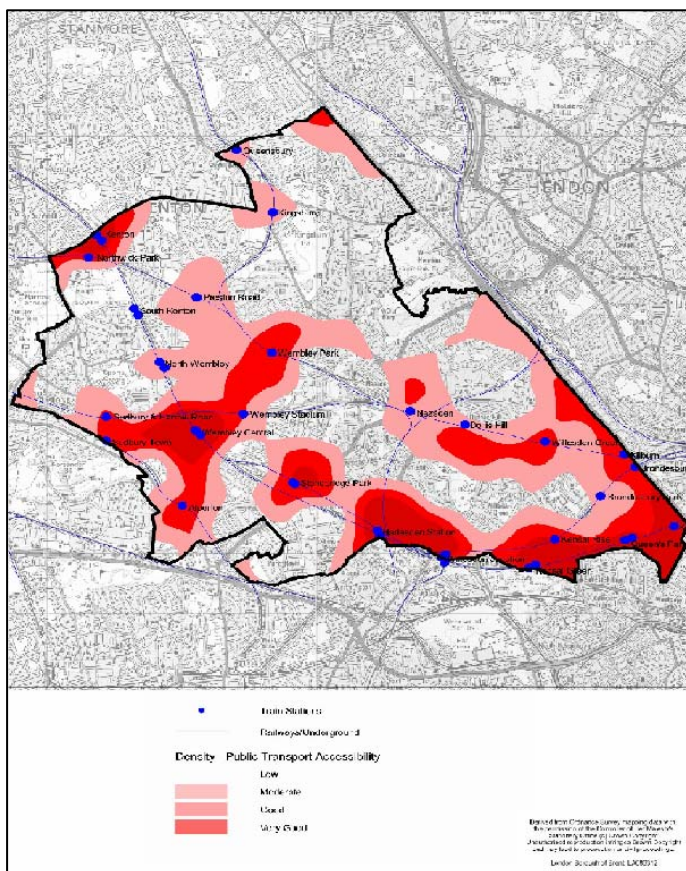
Sustainability Objective 7: To encourage a sense of local community; identity and welfare (S7)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Brent , 2002 Satisfied: 74% Dissatisfied: 17% (Living in Brent 2002 a Representative View. A MORI study for Brent Borough Council)	London In 2003, 71% of Londoners were very or fairly satisfied with London as a place to live, with 78% very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood. The figures for 2002 were 69% and 80% respectively (GLA Mori Poll: Annual London Survey, 2003). http://www.mori.com/polls/2003/gla-dec.shtml)	Brent , 2000 Satisfied: 72% Dissatisfied: 16%		Comparable with London averages.
Net change in floorspace in D2 community use	Brent 2000-2004 Overall net increase of 24,710m ² (UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)		Brent 1994-1999 Overall net <i>decrease</i> of 920m ²	UDP Target: No net loss 2000-2010	
Percentage involved in volunteering over last 3 years	-	London 2001 39% Londoner's participated in formal volunteering (at least once in the last 12 months) identical to the England average. (2001 Home Office Citizenship Survey 'People, families and communities: active participation in communities'. Home Office Research Study 270. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/hors270.pdf)	-		

Sustainability Objective 8: To improve accessibility to key services especially for those most in need (S8)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Access to non-car transport	Refer to Maps 13 and 14 below				
Access to Services (% having difficulty with access) Access to: Post office Food shop GP Primary school	No data identified				Provision of and access to essential services and amenities is a key sustainability issue.
Number of childcare places available per 1,000 population of children under 5 not in early education	Brent Over 110 day nurseries, pre-school playgroups & toddler groups within Brent. Net increase in childcare facility floorspace 1994-2004; 3,890m ² (Brent LEA)				Provision of and access to essential services and amenities is a key sustainability issue.
% Population living within 200m of open space	Identical to Open Space indicator and access map under Sustainability Objective 2				
Area of outdoor sports land for community use (hectares per 1000 population)	Brent, 2003: Football: 0.21 Cricket: 0.06 Rugby: 0.009 Gaelic football: 0.023 Hockey: 0.015 Total: 0.33 Brent Playing Pitch Strategy 2003-2008, Brent Parks Service, May 2004 Refer to maps 2 and 3 under Objective 2 above				

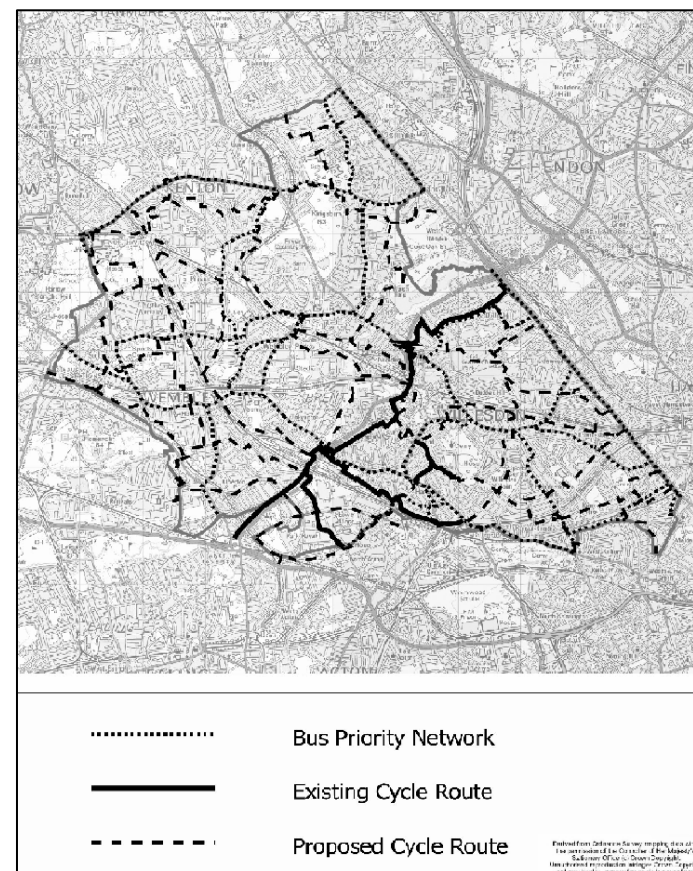
Map 13: Public transport accessibility and location of railways and underground



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Map 14: London bus priority and cycle network



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Environmental Baseline Characteristics and trends

Sustainability Objective 9: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment (EN1)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Traffic reduction levels – traffic levels per annum (UDP indicator)	<p>Brent 1997-2002 Between 1997 and 2002 Brent has recorded a 62 million Km, or 6.6%, increase in traffic flow.</p> <p>More pertinently, for the first year of the period 2001 to 2011 where Brent's revised target of "a noticeable reduction in traffic growth" should apply, there was a significant increase in the rate of growth over the previous 3 years.</p> <p>(Brent UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)</p>			UDP Target: 10% reduction 1997-2008	Noise nuisance and vibration from major road routes, poor air quality, ease of movement and pressure on biodiversity and habitats are all critical sustainability issues.
Transport modal split	See Sustainability Objective 22				
Road noise	<p>Noise disturbance and related maps are included below</p> <p>London Noise Map http://www.noisemapping.org/frames/Map.asp provides overview maps of noise (road/postcode based search)</p> <p>Shows that all major roads in the Borough are a source of severe localised noise pollution.</p>				Noise nuisance and vibration from major road routes in the Borough is a key sustainability issue.

Sustainability Objective 10: To improve water quality; conserve water resources and provide for sustainable sources of water supply (EN2)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Chemical / biological river water quality	<p>The River Brent (which is a main river) runs through the borough, as well as several tributaries including the Wealdstone Brook, Mitchell Brook and the Wembley Brook. The borough is also crossed by the Grand Union Canal in the south.</p> <p>Water quality is generally only 'fair' or 'poor' using the Environment Agency's General Quality Assessment (GQA) classification and many watercourses suffer from pollution and sewerage misconnections.</p> <p>Data is available from Environment Agency</p> <p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/960669/?version=1&lang=e</p>				Water quality and pollution are key issues for the watercourses running through Brent.
Flood risk areas	<p>Specific localised flooding is an issue in the Borough particular at times of increased run-off.</p> <p>The Brent Council website identifies four problem areas / issues: Welsh Harp, River Brent, Wealdstone Brook and surface water.</p> <p>(http://www.brent.gov.uk/services.nsf/0/3bbed5d8f558ab1080256e6a005627c7?OpenDocument)</p>				Flooding and flood risks particularly in relation to the Welsh Harp Reservoir and River Brent is a key sustainability issue.
Flood risk zones	<p>Environment Agency produces flood risk maps.</p> <p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/960669/?version=1&lang=e</p>				Flooding and flood risks particularly in relation to the Welsh Harp Reservoir and River Brent is a key sustainability issue.

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Numbers of people and properties affected by fluvial flood events	No data identified				
Frequency of fluvial flood events	No data identified				
Development in the floodplain	No data identified				

Sustainability Objective 11: To improve air quality (EN3)

Also refer to Objective 9: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment (as driver for air pollution)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Air quality monitoring preliminary results (based on results from the 5 monitoring stations in Brent Borough)	<p>Brent, 2003 CO: Days moderate or above: 0 (1 station) Target achieved: YES NO₂: Days moderate or above: 1 (3 stations) Targets achieved: YES (1 station) / NA (2 stations) Ozone: Days moderate or above: 54 (1 station) Target achieved: NO PM₁₀: Days moderate or above: 12-25 (3 stations) Targets achieved: YES (1 station), NO (2 stations) SO₂: Days moderate or above: 1 (3 stations) Target achieved: YES (1 station), NA (2 stations)</p> <p>Air Quality in London 2003, Preliminary Report, Kings College London, Environmental Research Group, 2004</p>				
Days when air quality is moderate or higher (UK national SD indicator)	<p>Brent, 2003: 60 Regional Quality of Life 2003, Defra, 2004</p>	<p>Other London, 2003: N. Kensington: 59 Camden: 23 Marylebone Rd: 104 Haringey: 19 London A3: 33 Bexley: 77 Eltham: 65 Hillingdon: 45</p> <p>England urban: 51 Regional Quality of Life 2003, Defra, 2004</p>	<p>2002:</p> <p>Brent: 24</p> <p>N. Kensington: 16 Camden: 3 Marylebone Rd: 57 Haringey: 10 London A3: 1 Bexley: 34 Eltham: 24 Hillingdon: 11</p> <p>England urban: 19</p>		<p>Number of days slightly above national urban average.</p> <p>Trend 2002 –2003 shows large increase, though this may be influenced by atmospheric and meteorological factors.</p> <p>Poor air quality, particularly along roads is a key sustainability issue.</p>

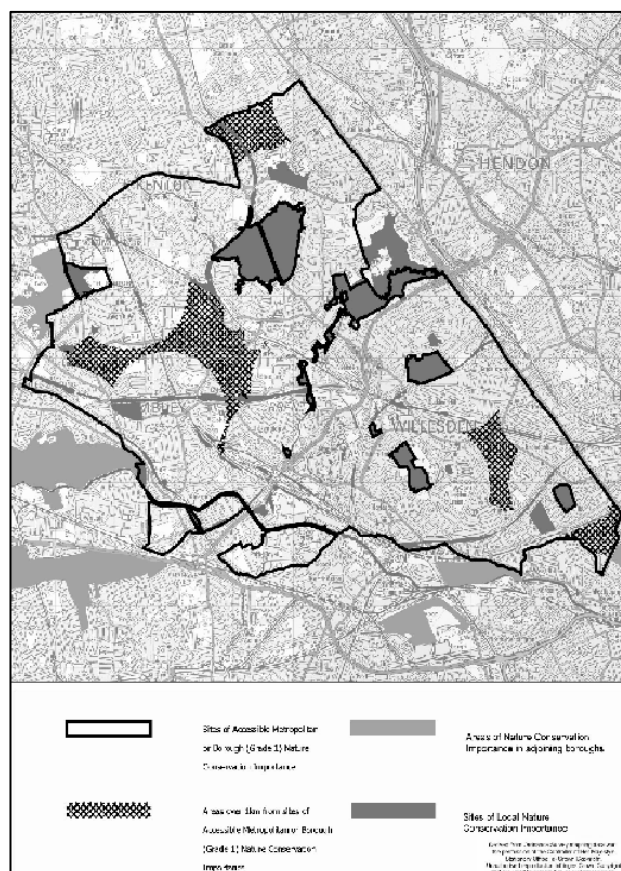
Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Air Quality Management Area/s	<p>Brent, 2001 The Council has approved that AQMAs be declared in the following areas:</p> <p>The entire area south of the North Circular Rd All road corridors to the north of the North Circular road: Bridgewater Road, Ealing Road, Harrow Road, Watford Road, Kenton Road, Kingsbury Road, Edgware Road, Blackbird Hill, Forty Avenue, Forty Lane and East Lane.</p> <p>(Indicators for a sustainable Brent, 2001)</p> <p>Map available at http://www.brent.gov.uk/ehealth.nsf/97ada6ff206607c8025663c0065c536/a151d4583fe9674f80256a80005c1c4d!OpenDocument</p>				<p>Poor air quality, particularly along roads is a key sustainability issue.</p>

Sustainability Objective 12: To conserve and enhance biodiversity (EN4)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Area (Hectares) of Nature Conservation Importance in Brent	<p>Brent, 2001 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 38 Ha Borough grade 1 and Metropolitan Nature Conservation areas: 214 Ha Borough grade 2 and Local Nature Conservation areas: 131 Ha Wildlife Corridors: 215 Ha</p> <p>Refer to Map 15 below (Indicators for a sustainable Brent, 2001)</p>				<p>Significant areas of the Borough are protected or in need of protection for nature conservation reasons.</p> <p>The pressure on biodiversity and habitats and lack of greenspace is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)	<p>Brent, 2000: Sites of Metropolitan Importance: 3 sites, 169 hectares Sites of borough importance: Grade I: 6 sites, 124 hectares Grade II: 15 sites, 99 hectares Sites of local importance: 17 sites, 44 hectares</p> <p>Brent Biodiversity Action Plan, Brent Parks Services and Brent Environmental Services, 2001</p>			<p>Brent Biodiversity Action Plan Targets: A: Maintain, and improving the wildlife status of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in the Borough. B: Reduce Areas of Wildlife Deficiency in the Borough. Targets to be achieved through management of the Council's own land; encouraging good practice by other land managers; and through planning policy</p>	As above

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>Brent, 2000: <u>Species:</u> Amphibians: Great Crested Newt Mammals: Pipistrelle Bat Local Species: Cardamine impatiens, Hay meadow species, Meniola jurtina, Sanguisorba officinalis</p> <p><u>Habitats</u> 6 Priority Habitats, 15 Local Habitats and 9 Broad Habitats are also identified under the Brent Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Brent Biodiversity Action Plan, Brent Parks Services and Brent Environmental Services, 2001</p>				As above
Tree coverage and Tree Protection Orders	<p>Brent According to the 1984-85 Wildlife Habitat Survey, Brent ranks 22nd among 33 London Boroughs in terms of woodland cover.</p> <p>There were between 25,000 and 27,000 street trees surveyed in 1992. Since then, 180 trees have been lost each year through vandalism, old age, disease, driveway construction, subsidence claims and action by statutory bodies (utilities – gas, water, electricity, telecommunications etc). There has been no systematic tree replacement programme.</p> <p>(Indicators for a sustainable Brent, 2001)</p> <p>Brent, 2005 Tree protection orders: 300, though it is reported 80% of this number remain. (UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004)</p>				As above

Map 15: Areas of nature conservation and access deficiency



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 13: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes (EN5)

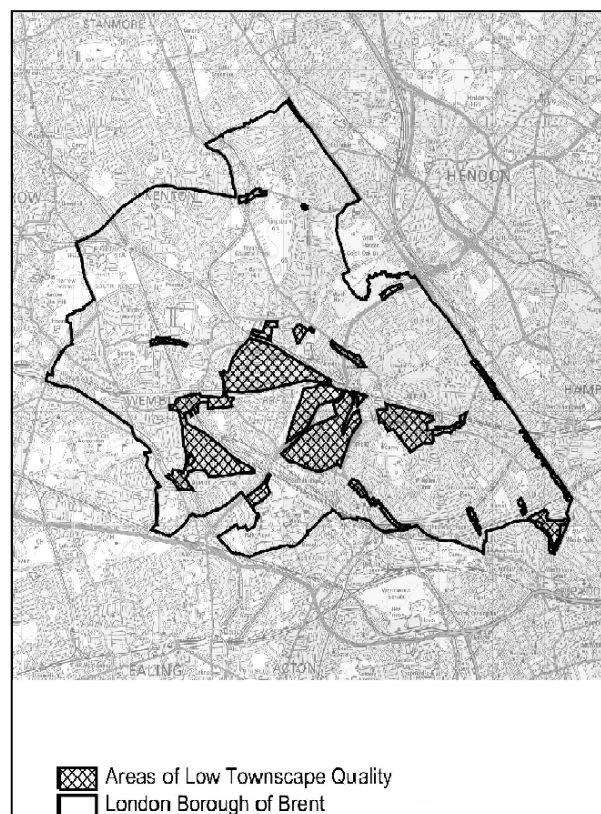
Also refer to Objective 5: To provide everybody with good quality surroundings

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Townscape considered to be of low townscape quality (UDP indicator)	Refer to Map 16 below			UDP Target: 10% decrease 2000-2010	There are significant areas of the Borough deemed to be of low townscape quality, though these tend to be clustered in particular areas / wards. The mixed quality of the built environment and need for improved architectural design quality is a key issue.
Percentage new homes built on previously developed land	Brent 1992-1999: Between 1992-1999, approximately 60% of all housing developments were built on previously developed urban land in Brent. Indicators for a sustainable Brent, January 2001				Links to biodiversity and greenspace issues / indicators.
% vacant properties	Vacant homes and vacant shopping frontages contained under Objectives S4 and S5 above				

Comments on maps:

Map 16 shows that there are a number of specific areas designated as being of low townscape quality. Geographically these are clustered within the central and southern wards, notably Tokyngton and Stonebridge.

Map 16: Areas of low townscape quality



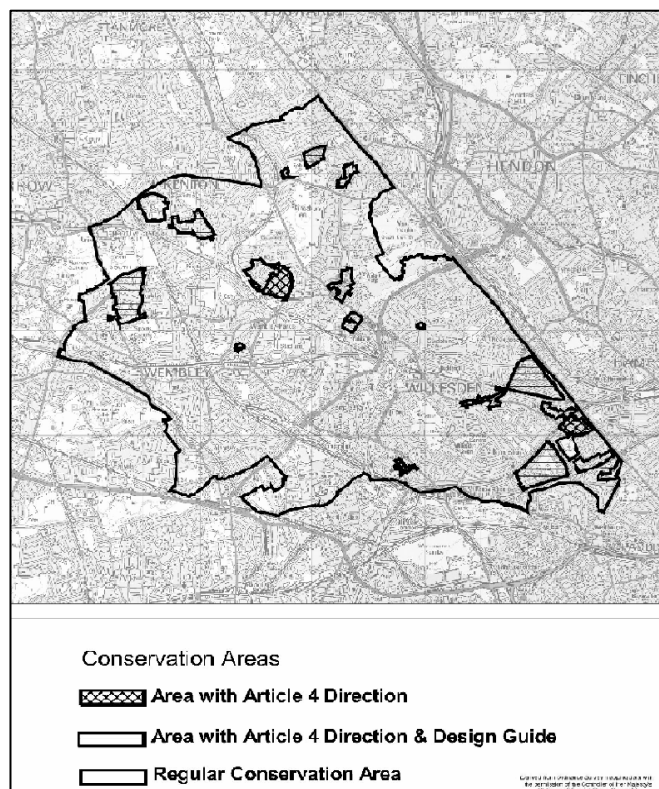
Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 14: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural assets (EN6)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Number and condition of listed buildings and monuments	<i>Brent</i> Brent has 1 Grade I listed building and 6 Grade II* listed buildings Brent UDP, chapter 5 Built Environment	-	-		Given likely developments in the Borough, there is a need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the historic and archaeological environment against the pressures of redevelopment.
Conservation areas	Refer to Map 17 below				
Listed buildings at risk	<i>Brent</i> , 1999 English Heritage maintains a register of statutory listed buildings that are 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so. Very few buildings were on this register in 1999, but it included the Grade I Old St Andrews Church, which has been vulnerable to vandalism, and the derelict Palace of Arts and Dollis Hill House. As a matter of urgency Brent is preparing action plans for the buildings. Brent UDP, chapter 5 Built Environment				As above.
Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings	No data identified				
Number of archaeological sites of interest	<i>Brent</i> : 24 sites Museum of London catalogue of London archaeological sites. http://mol.nethostinguk.com/laarc/laarc_s_help2.html#geography	Lewisham: 54 Greenwich: 68 Haringey: 13 Newham: 32 Southwark: 454 Lambeth: 274 Tower Hamlets: 228 Hackney: 73 Islington: 146 Ealing: 35			As above

Map 17: Conservation areas and Article 4 declarations



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordinance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 15: To reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change (EN7)

Refer also to Objective 9: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Overall improvement in domestic energy efficiency 1996-2003	Brent: 15.9% Sixth progress report for 1996-2003, Home Energy Conservation Act 1995	Comparison authorities 1996-2003: Lewisham: 14.6% Greenwich: 15.4% Haringey: 15.4% Newham: 20.7% Southwark: 13.5% Lambeth: 14.5% Tower Hamlets: 6.9% Hackney: 11.4% Islington: 15.8% Ealing: 3.3%	Brent 1996-2002: 13.1%		Energy use and efficiency is a key sustainability issue and relates to issues of climate change, fuel poverty, income and health.
Number of developments meeting 'Good' or 'Very Good' BREEAM / EcoHomes Standard or incorporating renewable energy (UDP Indicator)	UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004 notes that these data are not currently available at the Borough level.			UDP Target Net Increase	
Domestic energy efficiency – SAP ratings and National Homes Energy Ratings	No data identified				
Domestic CO2 emissions	Brent, 2000 Brent Energy Network conducted a domestic survey in 2000. They calculated that the domestic energy sector emitted about 696,800 tonnes of carbon dioxide during the year ending in March 2000, or an average of 7 tonnes a year per household. (Indicators for a sustainable Brent, January 2001)				
% Energy from renewable resources	Data unavailable. UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004 contains a list of known renewable energy installations in the Borough, but capacity is not known.				

Sustainability Objective 16: To minimise the production of waste and use of non-renewable materials (EN8)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Household waste collection and composition % waste: - recycled - composted - land-filled	Brent 2003-2004: Recycled: 8,820 tonnes (0.024 tonnes/household) Composted: 1,084 tonnes Tonnes not recycled: 105,693 (0.26 tonnes/household) Recycling: 8.6% Brent Recycling Performance Data Chart: http://www.brent.gov.uk/waste	London 2001/02: In 2001/02, households in London recycled 9.3% of their waste, an increase of 0.3% over the previous year. The average rate for England as a whole had risen 1.2% over the same period reaching 12.4% in 2001/02. The Inner London rate was only 6.1%, whilst Outer London managed 11.1%. Brent Recycling Performance Data Chart: http://www.brent.gov.uk/waste	Brent 2002-2003: Total household waste: 119,269 tonnes Total non-household waste: 7,474 tonnes Total municipal waste: 126,743 tonnes Household recycled: 7,725 tonnes Municipal waste recycling: 6.1% www.capitalwastefacts.com	National Targets: 2000 waste strategy: – Recover value from 45% of municipal waste and to recycle 30% of household waste by 2010 – Enable 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-6 – Reduce landfill for industrial and commercial waste to 85% of 1998 level by 2005	Local pressures and national / regional policy is driving the need to manage waste more effectively. The critical need to minimise waste arisings and deal with waste locally and in a sustainable manner is a key sustainability issue.
Population with access to recycling facilities	Brent , 2000-2001: Total properties collected from: 102,737 Households with kerbside recycling collections: 72,781 = 71% have kerbside collection. Brent Recycling Performance Data Chart: http://www.brent.gov.uk/waste				As above
Consumption of aggregates per capita	No data identified				

Sustainability Objective 17: To conserve and enhance land quality and soil resources (EN9)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Sites and Nature of Contaminated Land	No data identified Information requested				
Loss of greenfield land	Brent 1994-2004 22,170m ² open space lost 1994 – 2004 242,050m ² playing fields lost 1994 – 2004 108,800m ² allotments lost 1994 – 2004 Total of 373,020m ² between 1994 – 2004 of open space, playing fields and allotments (UDP Annual Monitoring Report)				
Stock / Area of Vacant and Brownfield Land	No data identified Information requested				
% of housing built on previously developed land (UDP Indicator)	Refer to indicator under Objective 4			UDP Target: 95% 2000-2010	

Economic Baseline Characteristics and Trends

Sustainability Objective 18: To encourage sustainable economic growth (EC1)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Uses of land in employment use across the borough	<i>Brent</i> 2003 Industrial: 17% Wharehousing: 28% Offices: 7% Retail (including food): 10% Other: 24% Vacant: 14% UDP Annual Monitoring Report, 2004				Development pressures are likely to increase potential conflict between opposing land uses, particularly between housing needs and the protection of employment land This is a key sustainability issue.
Vacant Employment Land	See above and refer to indicator under objective EC3			UDP Target: 25% reduction by 2008	

Sustainability Objective 19: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment (EC2)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Number of Businesses, Business composition and Jobs	<i>Brent</i> , various years The number of businesses per 1000 of the population: 38.4 from 1994-2003 there was a 16.6% increase in stock (VAT registrations and de-registrations) Average business size (2004 employees per business): 8.9 (Economic and Social Bulletin for Brent, May 2004. Policy and Research Unit)	<i>London</i> , various years The number of businesses per 1000 of the population: 47.4 1994-2003 there was a 20.7% increase in stock (VAT registrations and de-registrations) for London Average business size (2004 employees per business): 10.7			The number, size and growth of business is below the London average. These data may be misleading however given large demographic divergence across the capital.

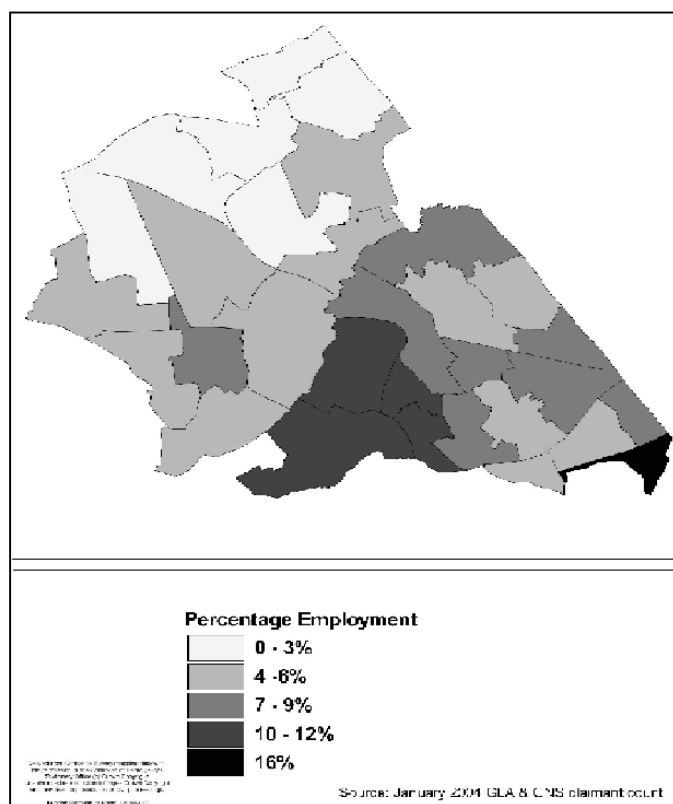
Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Economic Activity of population	<p>Brent, 2001 Employed: 56.9% Unemployed: 5% Economically active student: 3.6% Economically inactive student: 8.3% Retired: 9.6% Looking after home/family: 6.8% Sick / disabled: 4.7% Economically inactive: 5.1%</p> <p>The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent</p>	<p>England and Wales, 2001 Employed: 60.6% Unemployed: 3.4% Economically active student: 2.6% Economically inactive student: 4.7% Retired: 13.6% Looking after home/family: 6.5% Sick / disabled: 5.5% Economically inactive: 3.1%</p> <p>The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent.</p>			<p>Data shows lower levels of employment and higher incidence of unemployment than in England and Wales.</p> <p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Change in claimant count unemployment rate	<p>Brent, March 2004 Borough Count: 8213 Borough rate: 4.5%</p> <p>Brent East: 4.6% Brent North: 2.7% Brent South: 6.1%</p> <p>(Economic and Social Bulletin for Brent, Policy and Research Unit, May 2004)</p> <p>Refer to Map 18 below</p>	<p>London, March 2004 Claimant count unemployment rate: 3.5%</p> <p>In 2001/02, the unemployment rate for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups was 11.7%, compared to 5.1% for White groups, a ratio of 2.3. This means that BME groups are more than twice as likely to be unemployed in London than White groups</p> <p>UK, March 2004 2.5%</p> <p>ONS Labour Force Survey. http://www.statistics.gov.uk</p>	<p>Brent: Borough change over past year: -0.5%</p> <p>Brent East: -2.0 Brent North: -3.5% Brent South: +2.3%</p>		<p>Data shows clear North – South split within Borough. Unemployment rate is twice as high in the South of Brent than the North.</p> <p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Long-term unemployment (percentage of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year)	<p>Brent 2001 The proportion of unemployed residents designated as long term unemployed (claiming benefits for more than 52 weeks) is over a third higher than the UK average. Brent is ranked as the 32nd most employment deprived district in the country and within the top 10% most deprived.</p> <p>(Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021)</p>				<p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people is a key sustainability issue.</p>

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Occupation of those currently in employment	Brent, 2003 Full time: 74.8% Part time: 25.2% Manufacturing: 10.5% Construction: 5.2% Services: 84.3% Tourism related: 5.7% Nomis Brent Labour Market Profile (www.nomisweb.co.uk)	London, 2003 Full time: 74.8% Part time: 25.2% Manufacturing: 5.7% Construction: 3.2% Services: 90.8% Tourism related: 8.6%			Full time / part time ratio same as London. However greater share in manufacturing and construction employment, and lower percentage in services.
Barriers to finding work	Brent, 2002 Not enough jobs: 15% Need child care: 15% Not enough well paid jobs: 13% Lack of skills / quals: 12% Few jobs suitable: 9% Don't know: 40% (Living in Brent 2002 a Representative View. A MORI study for Brent Borough Council)				Unemployment and job opportunities for local people is a key sustainability issue.
% People in Work-less Households	No data identified	More than 25% of London's children live in a household where no one works, compared with 18% in the UK as a whole Brent Regeneration Strategy 2001-2021			

Comments on maps

Map 18 further emphasises the socio-economic divisions within Brent. While a simplistic ward level division of data may hide specific local issues and variations, it also shows a clear discrepancy in levels of unemployment between the north and south of the Borough. In 2004, Stonebridge, Harlesden and South Kilburn all having relatively very high levels of unemployment.

Map 18: Unemployment by ward, January 2004



Source: Brent Adopted UDP

Derived from Ordinance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

Sustainability Objective 20: To reduce disparities in economic performance and promote regeneration (EC3)

Also refer to Objective 1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Ratio of most to least deprived wards	Refer to objective 1 – particularly map showing relative deprivation across wards.				
Area of land redeveloped in important regeneration areas: Park Royal Wembley (UDP indicator)	Data on these areas is included in the UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004, however hard to represent in simple (indicator) format. UDP suggested source: Planning database – acolaid			UDP Target: 20Ha by 2010	
Vacant land and properties and derelict land	Brent , 2003 Strategic Employment Areas: Vacant: 21% In use: 79% Borough Employment Areas: Vacant: 14% In use: 86% UDP Annual Monitoring Report 2004		Brent , 2000 Strategic Employment Areas: Vacant: 16% In use: 84% Borough Employment Areas: Vacant: 12% In use: 88%	UDP Target: 25% reduction in derelict land by 2008	Current (2003) data may be slightly misleading due to the large volume of development currently taking place in the Borough.

Sustainability Objective 21: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment (EC4)

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	Brent , 2003: VAT registrations: 1,150 (13.4%) VAT de-registrations: 1,070 (12.4%) Percentage change in VAT registered business over year: +0.93% VAT registrations and de-registrations: http://www.sbs.gov.uk/default.php?page=/analytical/statistics/vatstats.php	London , 2003: VAT registrations: 12.8% VAT de-registrations: 12.0 Percentage change in VAT registered business over year: -0.8% GB , 2003: VAT registrations: 10.6% VAT de-registrations: 9.7% Percentage change in VAT registered business over year: -0.9%			Borough showed small rise in 2003 against slight fall nationally. However ensuring opportunities are suitable and accessible to local people remains a key issue.
New Business Surviving 3 Years Business start ups and closures	No data identified				

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
% Business Investment from Outside Borough	No data identified				

Sustainability Objective 22: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth (EC5)

Refer also to Objective 8: To improve accessibility to key services especially for those most in need, and Objective 9: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Transport connectivity / transport facilities	UDP contains a transport network map. Requested from Brent GIS. Refer to Map 13 under Objective 8 above				Poor transport infrastructure and ease of movement particularly given relatively low levels of car ownership is a key sustainability issue.
Access to public transport	Refer to Map 14 under Objective 8 above				
Proportion of retail / leisure floorspace approved in areas of very good / good / moderate public transport accessibility	Brent , 2004 % approved applications at PTAL levels: Low: 24.5% Moderate: 23.4% Good: 25.9% Very good: 26.2% PTAL – Public Transport Accessibility Level UDP Annual Monitoring Report, 2004			UDP Target: 90% in moderate to very good PTAL locations 2000-2010.	Low levels of car ownership mean that accessibility by public transport and/or foot / bike is very important.
% new retail / leisure floorspace planning permissions in/adjoining town centres	Brent , 1994-2004 In town centre: 46% Adjoining town centre: 21% Out of town: 33% UDP Monitoring Report 2004				As above

Data Theme / Indicator	Quantified Data, Scale, Map Reference	Comparators	Trend	Targets	Issues and Comments
Commuting by mode (mode of travel to work and school)	<p>Brent 2001 Means of travelling to work (question in Census) Underground: 26% Train: 7% Bus: 13% Walk: 7% Car: 34% Other: 6%</p> <p>Note: these data do not sum to 100% as does not include those who work mainly from home.</p> <p>The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent.</p>	<p>London 2001 Underground: 18.8% Train: 12.2% Bus: 11.1% Walk: 8.4% Car: 36% Other: 4.9%</p> <p>National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (based on Census 2001). http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/Reports/eng/TableViewer/wdsview/download.asp</p> <p>London: In 2001, 50% of London children walked to school, 22% travelled by car and 20% caught the bus. Nationally, fewer children walk to school (48.5%) and more are driven to school by car (28.5%)</p> <p>National Travel Survey, Department for Transport. http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_028347.hcsp</p>	<p>Brent 1991 Underground: 25% Train: 4.5% Bus: 12.5% Walk: 9% Car: 36% Other: 6%</p> <p>Note: these data do not sum to 100% as does not include those who work mainly from home.</p> <p>The 2001 Census, A Profile of Brent.</p>		<p>Relatively high use and dependence on public transport, and particularly underground.</p> <p>Low car use is a positive factor against most sustainability criteria, however ensuring adequate access to public transport and ease of movement is a key sustainability issue.</p>
Peak / Off peak traffic speeds / flows	-	<p>Greater London, various years Average traffic speeds (mph) Morning peak 1983-90: 16.5 1990-97: 15.7 2000-03: 15.0</p> <p>National Travel Survey, Department for Transport. http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_028347.hcsp</p>	<p>Brent 2001-2018 Average inbound traffic flows on the borough's key roads between 8-9am are predicted to increase by roughly 10% between now and 2018.</p> <p>(Indicators for a sustainable Brent, 2001)</p>		

