

London Borough of Croydon

**CROYDON  
COUNCIL**

# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report



Core Strategy and Site  
Allocations Development  
Plan Documents

9 December 2008

Report no: 5001-LN01157-LNR-02

**Hyder**   
Consulting



London Borough of Croydon

# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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## Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents

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## Abbreviations and Glossary

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AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
APZ	Archaeological Priority Zones
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CMCAAP	Croydon Metropolitan Centre Area Action Plan
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Documents
EC	European Commission
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LEGI	Local Enterprise Growth Initiatives
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RQO	River Quality Objective
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPA	Special Protection Area

SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TNO	Total Notable Offences
UDP	Unitary Development Plan



# 1 Summary of this Report

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## 1.1 What are we doing?

The London Borough of Croydon is in the process of assembling its Local Development Framework including certain key Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which effectively make up a new plan for the Borough replacing the existing Unitary Development Plan (Adopted July 2006). The Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs are amongst the first to be prepared. As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken.

## 1.2 Why are we doing the SA?

It is a legal requirement to undertake an SA of the Core Strategy under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SEA Directive was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the SEA Regulations<sup>1</sup>. Although a legal requirement, SA is an essential tool for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout plan development and for scrutinising planning policies, allocations and guidance for their broad compliance and contribution to sustainable development.

The overarching aim of the process is to contribute to better decision-making and better planning.

## 1.3 SA and SEA – what is the difference?

The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities. Whilst SEA focuses primarily upon environmental issues, SA places more emphasis upon economic and social issues as well as the environment. By combining the requirements of the two processes, this SA will fully and equally consider the environmental, social and economic implications of the Local Development Documents and help to deliver sustainable development. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the SA process.

## 1.4 How is the SA undertaken?

The approach for the SA has followed the most appropriate guidance and best practice published by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

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<sup>1</sup> S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

(ODPM), now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The SA process comprises the following stages:

- **Stage A** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- **Stage B** - Developing and refining plan options and assessing the plan's effects;
- **Stage C** – Preparing the SA Report;
- **Stage D** – Consulting on the SA Report at the same time as the Development Plan Document (DPD) OR Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); and
- **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the DPD or SPD.

## 1.5 How much progress have we made?

We have completed most of **Stage A** of the process, apart from the consultation. This stage sets the context for the rest of the study and essentially involves gaining a greater understanding of Croydon and its key characteristics. The output of Stage A is this **Scoping Report** which has been used as a consultation vehicle to engage stakeholders at the earliest possible stage in the process.

The following tasks have been undertaken during this stage:

**Task A - A review of relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local programmes and plans that could have implications for the SA and the Core Strategy.**

Around 110 plans and programmes were reviewed from, The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002), through to Croydon's local plans. The key aspects and objectives of the international and national plans should 'trickle down' down to the local level. As such, more attention has been placed upon reviewing local plans, such as the Sustainable Community Strategy and Housing Strategy and regional and sub-regional plans such as The London Plan consolidated with further alterations (2008), the Mayor's Draft Housing Strategy (2008) and the South London Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006). Cross-cutting themes were identified from environmental enhancement to equality and health. We have identified where these themes and objectives could be positively achieved through the Core Strategy and the SA.

**TASK A2 - The collation of relevant baseline environmental, social and economic data to gain a better understanding of the Borough.**

This covered all of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Directive and further information regarding deprivation, crime and the economy to ensure that wider sustainability issues were considered. The baseline data was collated using a series of indicators and they should assist with the identification of indicators to monitor the actual effects of the DPD during later stages of the SA.

**TASK A3 - The identification of potential environmental and sustainability issues and opportunities.**

There are areas with high levels of education skills and training. Key sustainability issues and opportunities for Croydon have been identified using the outputs from Tasks A1 and A2. These include:

1. There are pockets of unemployment, low activity rates and relative deprivation and poverty within the Borough.
2. There are areas of particular need, including the wards of Fieldway and Addington, which are in the 5% most deprived for education, skills and training in England.
3. Areas of high multiple deprivation are located in the north and south-eastern wards.
4. There is a growing need across the Borough for good quality, well designed affordable housing.
5. There are high rates of crime in some areas of Croydon.
6. Large parts of the Borough, particularly in the north, are deficient in opportunities to access nature as protected sites tend to be situated towards the south of the Borough and there are more areas of green infrastructure in the south.
7. Croydon has extensive areas of open space with over one quarter of the Borough designated as Metropolitan Green Belt and a further 3% as Metropolitan Open Land. However, some residential developments, particularly those in the town centre, have difficulties accessing open space.
8. Areas at risk of flooding are scattered throughout the Borough. New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
9. The impacts of climate change and development are increasing pressures on already scarce water resources in the south east of England. Groundwater quality should be protected from pollution and over extraction.
10. New water resources or improved local water supply infrastructure may be needed to meet demands of future development proposals.
11. The Croydon Metropolitan Centre offers new business and employment opportunities.
12. Most developments in the town centre, being more than 10 years old, are not very energy efficient. Energy efficient measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power, energy action zones and affordable warmth initiatives should be encouraged.

13. Poor air quality has been measured in Croydon, particularly in central areas and where there are high levels of traffic flow. In 2002, the whole Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). To reduce car use, sustainable modes of transport should be promoted.
14. Promote sustainable methods of design and construction in new developments and refurbishments.
15. Growth in housing development will lead to the generation of household waste, as well as waste during the construction phase. There is a need to prevent and reduce waste generation and to provide appropriate domestic waste management infrastructure.
16. There are very few unused and/or undeveloped sites in Croydon. The best and most efficient use of land available, including the re-use of existing vacant dwellings should be made.

## 1.6 Consultation

Consultation on this Scoping Report is being carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement <sup>2</sup>(August 2007) which sets out how and when the community will be consulted on new planning documents. Built into the appraisal process are several opportunities to engage stakeholders and experts at key stages which should ensure that the SA will be sufficiently comprehensive. The Government has designated the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage as the statutory agencies with environmental responsibilities in England and requires that they be consulted by plan making authorities on the content of the Scoping Report and SEA requirements.

Other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or local interest, and additional parties who requested to be informed of progress on the Core Strategy and other borough-wide matters during ongoing assemblage of the Council's LDF Consultee database are also being consulted on the Scoping Report. There are a series of questions within the Report which seek views on the context of the Scoping Report. The responses received as a result of this consultation will be considered in the SA which will be used to assess the effects of the DPDs. Any effects will be evaluated against a final list of Sustainability Objectives including any that have emerged from the Scoping Report consultation.

Consultation will run from the 12 December until the 30 January 2009.

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<sup>2</sup> London Borough of Croydon (2007) Statement of Community Involvement.

To make your comments please respond in writing by answering the consultation questions and sending responses by FREEPOST to the address below, or if you wish to email comments, please send these to [ldf@croydon.gov.uk](mailto:ldf@croydon.gov.uk).

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For more information or if you wish to join the LDF Consultee Database, please also see [www.croydon.gov.uk/LDF](http://www.croydon.gov.uk/LDF) or contact Wendy Bell or David Carlisle on the number above.

## 2 Introduction

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### 2.1 Background

Hyder Consulting was appointed to undertake the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the London Borough of Croydon's Core Strategy and Site Allocations Development Planning Documents (DPDs) which form part of Croydon's Local Development Framework (LDF). The SA will incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive<sup>3</sup> and will be undertaken in line with guidance issued by ODPM (2005) in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'.

### 2.2 Purpose of the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report documents the preliminary stages of the SA/SEA, (hereafter referred to as SA) and sets the scope of the ensuing SA process. The SEA Directive requires, in Article 5.4, that the authorities responsible for the preparation of the plan (in this case the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs) seek the views of the Consultation Bodies (see Section 1.5) on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report. It has been established that the preparation of a Scoping Report provides the most effective vehicle for this consultation.

The key aspects of the Scoping Report which establish the scope of the SA include:

- Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline of the study area; including the key environmental and sustainability problems and opportunities;
- Identifying how the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs should fit in the wider framework of other relevant plans, policies and environmental objectives;
- Developing the SA Framework (including SA Objectives, indicators and targets) against which the Core Strategy, Site Allocations DPD and future Local Development Documents will be tested.

The SEA Directive stipulates activities, which must be undertaken as part of the SA. Those activities, which are relevant to this scoping stage, are outlined in Box 2-1. This Scoping Report addresses each of these requirements.

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<sup>3</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2001) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

### Box 2-1: SEA Directive Requirements Applicable to Scoping Stage

*The Environment Report should provide information on:  
'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes'  
(Annex 1(a))*

*'the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a), (e))*

*'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and, 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b), (c))*

*'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1 (c))*

*'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programme...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).*

## 2.3 Guidance

In undertaking the scoping study, Hyder has followed the latest and most appropriate guidance and best practice. The principal guidance documents consulted are as follows:

- Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM; now Department of Communities and Local Government) (2005): Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks;
- ODPM (2005): A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

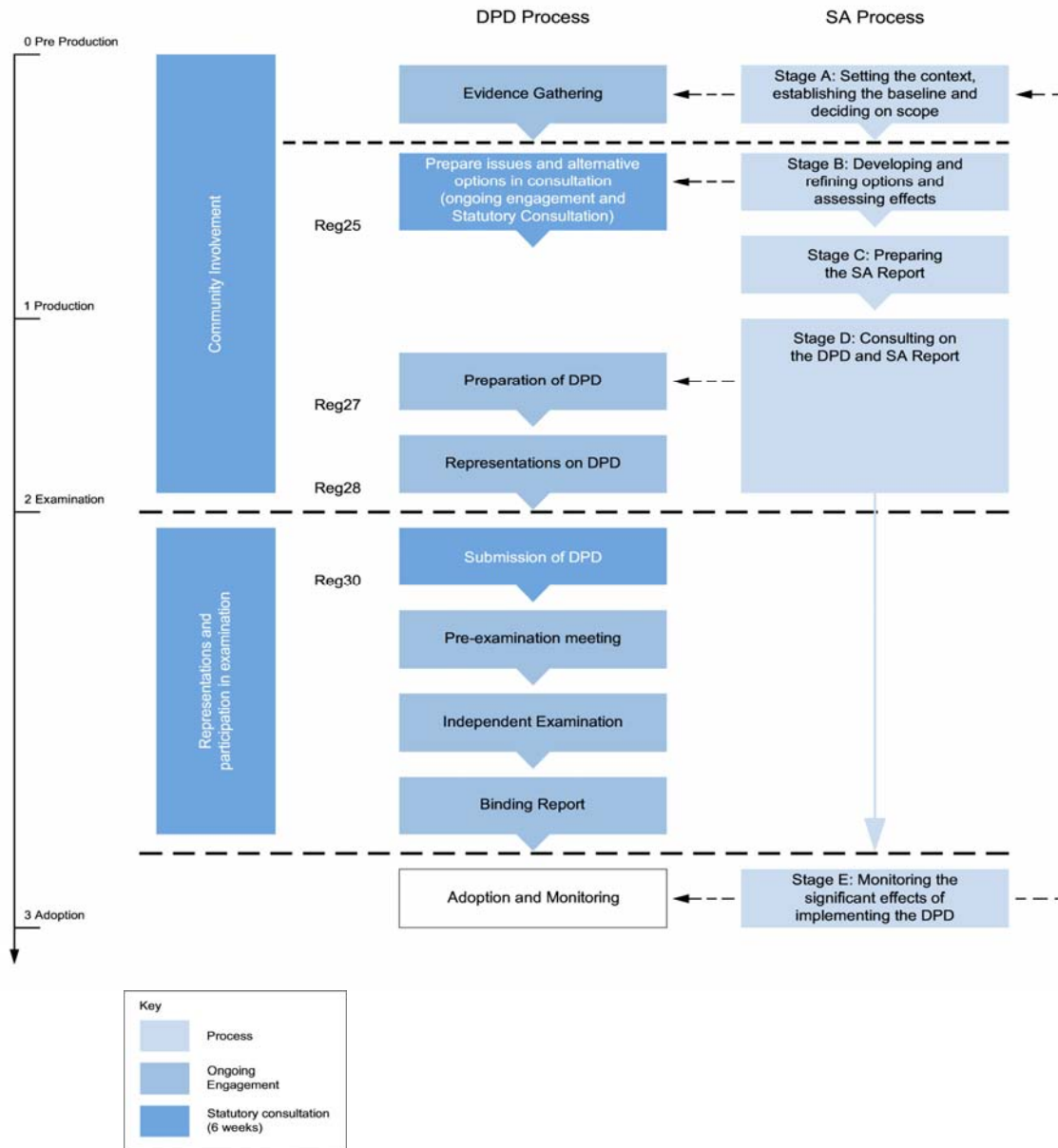
## 2.4 The SA Process

Figure 2.1 outlines the stages in the SA process and how they relate to the plan making process. These stages are based on those outlined in the ODPM's (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and updated according to the stages of DPD preparation identified in recent Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12) (2008). It also takes account of the amendments in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008<sup>4</sup>. The content of this scoping stage applies to 'Stage A' identified in Figure 2-1.

<sup>4</sup> SI 2008 No. 1371. Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.



Figure 2-1: DPD Preparation and SA Processes<sup>5</sup>



Note that at Stage B of the SA process (Developing and refining options and assessing effects), initially, a high-level appraisal matrix would be used in order to identify key differences between all options considered. The detailed assessment procedure identified in Section Five of this report would be used to assess the preferred options.

<sup>5</sup> Adapted from ODPM, 2005 to incorporate the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2008) and PPS 12 (2008).



## 2.5 Combining SA and SEA

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the requirements of the SEA Directive are incorporated into SA in the UK. The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities, although where SEA places a greater emphasis upon environmental issues, SA places a greater emphasis upon economic and social issues. By combining the requirements of the two approaches, this SA fully and equally considers environmental, social and economic issues and their interactions, thereby ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the development of the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs.

The adopted approach to this SA incorporates environmental, social and economic issues into:

- The range of other plans, policies and programmes consulted;
- Baseline data collection;
- Identification of issues and opportunities;
- The development of SA Objectives;
- The development and assessment of Core Strategy and Site Allocations options and supporting policies.

Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process.

### 2.5.1 Incorporating the Consideration of Equalities and Health Impacts

Public bodies are required to assess whether their policies and plans are likely to have an equal and fair impact upon all people and sectors of the community. As all Local Development Documents (LDDs, ie DPDs and SPDs) prepared for a Local Development Framework are subject to SA, which must include consideration of social impacts, Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) requirements can be met as part of the SA process. Therefore, equalities issues and objectives will form part of this SA.

This SA will also consider health issues and the potential impacts of the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations DPDs on health. A separate Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is, therefore not deemed necessary.

### 2.5.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment

There are no internationally designated sites i.e. Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Ramsar sites in the Borough. However, there are SACs within 15km of the Borough's boundary that could be adversely affected and so a Habitats Regulations

Assessment screening exercise will need to be undertaken as part of the development of the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs.

## 2.6 SA Consultation Provisions

Consultation is a key component of both the DPD and SA processes and helps to ensure that the views of interested stakeholders are incorporated into the two processes as appropriate, in an early and effective manner.

Table 3-1 outlines the consultation requirements at each stage of the SA and DPD-making processes, in chronological order.

It should be noted that for each DPD that is developed, the following consultation procedures should be repeated. However, it is possible that if documents are prepared concurrently, then the consultation requirements for each could also be undertaken concurrently.

Table 2-3: DPD and SA Consultation Requirements

DPD Planning Stage	SA Stage	Consultation Requirement
Pre-production Evidence Gathering	Stage A: Scoping Report	SEA Directive requires that Consultation Bodies should be consulted upon the scope and level of detail of the SA Report. A minimum 5 week consultation period is mandatory.
Production Prepare issues and alternative options in consultation	Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	PPS 12 requires ongoing stakeholder engagement as options are developed and the relevant SA commentary on the significant effects of the draft options be made available at the same time.
Prepare DPD	Stage C: Preparing the SA Report	-
Public participation on proposed submission DPD.	Stage D1: Consulting on the SA Report and DPD  Stage D2i: Appraising significant changes  Stage D2ii: Appraising significant effects from representations	PPS 12 requires statutory consultation on the proposed submission DPD (6 weeks). The SA Report should be consulted upon at the same time.  Any significant changes to the DPD as a result of the consultations should be subject to SA.
Examination		Examination of Submission DPD

DPD Planning Stage	SA Stage	Consultation Requirement
Adoption and Monitoring	Stage D3: Decision Making and, Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of the plan	Copies of the DPD, SA Report and adoption statement should be made available to consultees.  A summary of SA issues, how they were taken into account etc. (SEA Statement) should also be produced.

The Consultation Bodies (defined in this report as Statutory Consultees) in England comprise:

- Natural England;
- English Heritage;
- Environment Agency.

However, it is considered good practice to consult with a wider group of stakeholders who would have significant influence upon, or who would be influenced by the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs.

## 2.7 Structure of the Scoping Report

This report includes the information deemed necessary for establishing the context and scope of the SA as detailed in best practice guidance (see Section 1.2), in particular the recommended content for Scoping Reports as outlined in Appendix 15 of the ODPM's (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks. The content of each of the sections of this report is outlined in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Structure of Scoping Report

Section of Scoping Report	Outline Content
1: Summary	Provides a summary of the scope, methodology and key issues.
2: Introduction	Provides background and justification for the SA, including structure and purpose of the Scoping Report. Outlines the overall SA process and where the Scoping Report fits in. Outlines provisions for consultation and stakeholder involvement.
3: The Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs	Provides background to the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs and the timescales involved in their preparation.
4: Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes	Identifies in summary, key plans, policies and programmes from international to local level, including environmental objectives to which the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs should have regard. Links and conflicts between these plans and

Section of Scoping Report	Outline Content
	the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs are identified.
5: Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues	Provides a summary of the environmental and sustainability baseline for the study area including key issues and opportunities.
6: SA Framework	Details the development of the SA Framework, including the SA Objectives and the SA appraisal matrix and methodology.
7: The Content of the SA Report	Provides an outline of the content of the SA Report, as required by the SEA Directive.
Appendix A:	Comprises a review of other plans, policies and programmes and their relationship/conflicts with the SA and the LDDs.
Appendix B:	Presents baseline information.
Appendix C:	Comprises an assessment of internal consistency of the SA Objectives.

The ODPM's (2005) good practice guide states that each LDD is subject to SA and consequently each should be subject to SA scoping. The majority of the findings of this Scoping Report will be common to all future Croydon LDDs but they are particularly relevant to the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs. However, in the future, as new LDDs are developed, additional specific scoping information may be required, for example, area/topic specific baseline data or the identification of area/topic specific sustainability issues and opportunities. LDDs may require a slight tailoring of the proposed SA Framework, although it is considered that for each SPD, the general findings of this Scoping Report will be largely sufficient.

## 3 Croydon's Local Development Framework

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### 3.1 Introduction

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to replace its Unitary Development Plan - the Croydon Plan (UDP) with what is called a Local Development Framework (LDF).

The LDF is a folder of plans and planning documents, collectively called LDDs of which there are two main types: Development Plan Documents (DPDs), and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Development Plan Documents in the LDF together with the London Plan form the statutory the Development Plan for the area. The Council has a duty to prepare DPDs to make up the Development Plan in order to provide the basis for all planning, development and conservation decisions in the area. There are, in fact, several types of DPDs, including Area Action Plans (AAPs). DPDs must be prepared using prescribed processes and procedures and are subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate before they are complete and can be used.

### 3.2 The Core Strategy DPD

The Core Strategy DPD is being prepared to set out the long-term spatial vision and strategy for Croydon and the strategic planning, development and conservation policies and proposals needed to pursue the strategy and deliver the vision.

The Core Strategy DPD is the main document that will deliver the Sustainable Community Strategy and other Council strategies. The Core Strategy will be the overarching document setting out the Council's objectives for planning in Croydon and how the achievement of these objectives is to be assessed. It will also set out the arrangements for monitoring development and change and the effect planning policies and proposals are having. (Please note this document is not the Core Strategy DPD itself but informs its preparation.)

The Core Strategy is likely to contain the:

- Planning and development Vision for Croydon;
- A set of strategic planning objectives;
- Overall planning and development strategy;
- Core or main planning and development Policies;
- An implementation strategy and plan;
- Framework for monitoring implementation and change.

The Core Strategy must conform generally with the London Plan and national planning policy. In turn, the Core Strategy provides the foundation for all other LDDs and their policies and proposals must conform to those of the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy will focus on local development issues which are of significant concern in the Borough and will also be used by the Council, its Officers and Members to inform decisions on planning applications and to guide the wider regeneration and sustainability of the Borough.

### 3.3 Site Allocations DPD

The Site Allocations DPD is a document that identifies specific sites and locations for new development and change, together with general policies and proposals for use of the sites. It, therefore, complements the Core Strategy DPD which indicates the general distribution of new development.

### 3.4 Implementation

Table 3-1 presents the timetable for producing and adopting the various elements of the LDF.

Table 3-1: Timetable for production of LDF documents

Document Title	Year of Adoption
Statement of Community Involvement	2007
Core Strategy DPD	2011
Site Allocations DPD	2011
Croydon Metropolitan Area Action Plan	2010
Suite of Development Control Policies DPD	2012
South London Joint Waste DPD	2011
Standards & Requirements for New Housing Development SPD	2009
Standards & Requirements for Improving Local Air Quality SPD	2009
Public Realm Design Guide SPD	2009
Standards & Requirements for Providing Outdoor Play and Recreation Space SPD	2009
Standards & Requirements for Meeting Housing Need and Affordable Housing SPD	2010

Note: the above timetable is subject to change.

## 4 Relationship with other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP)

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### 4.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that environmental protection objectives, established at international, national or community level, which are relevant to the plan should be taken into account during plan preparation. Box 4-1 outlines these requirements.

#### Box 4-1: SEA Directive Requirements for PPPs

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

*'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))*

*'the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a), (e))*

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of the SA and the DPDs. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process;
- Identification of any baseline data that should be reflected in the SA;
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues;
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the DPDs;
- Determining whether there are any clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging DPDs.

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional and sub-regional and local scale. The review considered how each document may affect the SA. Detailed tables are provided in **Appendix A**.

A synopsis of the key outcomes and implications is presented below.

## 4.2 International PPPs

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements that could potentially influence the development of the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs and the SA.

European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual member state and, therefore the key themes should 'trickle down' into national, regional, sub-regional and local level documents and strategies as appropriate. Consequently this review merely sought to identify the key themes that are emerging at an international level. The key themes identified included:

- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
- The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation;
- Resource efficiency, including energy, materials and water, and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption;
- The need to protect and enhance natural capital.

All of the above are primarily environmental issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of consumption, land use and design that real achievements can be made towards addressing some of these issues.

No key conflicts were identified between or within the international documentation, although a difficult issue was identified in the European Spatial Development Perspective (1999), namely reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. This issue is something common to all areas and authorities and through the SA process. The inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets should make it possible to identify where potential issues and tradeoffs may arise and identify suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

## 4.3 National PPPs

A review was undertaken of relevant white papers, plans and strategies. One of the most important documents reviewed was the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) which emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities by increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour amongst many other things. These are all key themes which



must be fully considered in the development of the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations DPDs.

Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes and Statements (PPS). The following key issues were noted as particularly pertinent:

- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas;
- The need to protect the historic environment;
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- The need to promote sensitive and effective waste management;
- The need to promote more sustainable transport choices and improve accessibility;
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport, and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources;
- The need to prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.

As noted in the international PPP review, there is a common conflict occurring throughout the national PPPs, namely the need to promote and develop the economy and the potential environmental and social implications of such development.

## 4.4 Regional and Sub-Regional PPPs

Many different plans and strategies have been produced at the regional and sub-regional level covering a variety of topics including: housing; economic development and performance; climate change; renewable energy; equality and diversity; health; waste; cultural provision and diversity; tourism, sport and physical activity. All of the issues, themes and objectives of these plans are very important to the development of Croydon's LDF and specific issues raised need to be taken on board and driven forward by Croydon as appropriate.

For example, The London Plan (2008) suggests an increase of 800,000 in London's population over 15 years. London's projected growth, coupled

with a reduction in the average household size will inevitably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Croydon. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.

For Croydon, some of the most important PPPs are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities and the objectives and recommendations contained therein. It is imperative that the objectives are complemented in the DPDs.

## 4.5 Local PPPs

A suite of local documents have been reviewed, which detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents collectively attempt to enhance sustainable development in the Borough whether for social, economic or environmental purposes. The LDF and to an extent the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in its policies and proposals. These local plans have, above all else, been instrumental in the development of the SA framework and have been taken into account throughout this process. These plans should have included the main influences of international, national, regional and sub-regional level plans through the trickle down effect. They should also provide more of a local focus. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the LDF, that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents.

The SA process has a role to play in identifying the likely consequences of the DPDs' actions and will act as a decision aiding tool. The SA will establish the relative merits of each action within the DPDs and attempt to mitigate any adverse consequences.

## 4.6 Sustainability Themes from PPPs

The review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies from all levels highlighted a number of key sustainability themes and objectives that should be taken into account during preparation of the DPD and in the development of the SA framework:

- Improve human health and quality of life;
- Everyone should have the opportunity to live in a decent home;
- Create community identity and sense of place;
- Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime;
- Maintain and enhance the historic environment ensuring it's continued and active;

- Retain, conserve and enhance the valued landscape or townscape features;
- Reduce pollution and emissions to air, noise, light and water;
- Promote public transport and improve conditions for all transportation users;
- Promote waste minimisation, recycling and composting;
- Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to key services, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities;
- Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, and provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of housing;
- Improve educational and training facilities within the Borough;
- Promote Croydon's cultural and tourism potential;
- Ensure a better living environment with enriched urban spaces, places for people that are safe, active and promote healthy communities and are adaptable to changing needs.
- Adaptation and resilience to climate change;
- Reduce carbon emissions;
- Encourage increased use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use of resources including energy, water and land;
- Reduce flood risk in vulnerable communities;
- Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments;
- Conserve and enhance biodiversity and the quality of the environment, including incorporating features into development such as green roofs and an appropriate range of outdoor spaces in developments;
- Ensure the environmental impact of buildings during both construction and operation is minimised;
- Promote economic vitality and employment, building in adaptability to the changing nature of peoples' jobs; and
- Encourage business opportunities in high areas of unemployment, such as the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough.

## 4.7 Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Relevant policies, plans and programmes are listed in **Appendix A**.

**Question 1**

*The documents reviewed are listed in **Appendix A**. Do you consider that there are other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives that could affect or influence the Core Strategy and Site Allocations for Croydon? Please give reasons.*

## 5 Baseline Information and Key Sustainability Issues

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### 5.1 Introduction

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an important activity in defining the framework for the SA. It involves the following elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the Borough including social and economic aspects;
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities which could be considered in the LDF.

### 5.2 Methodology

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes;
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from DCLG guidance, previous consultation recommendations from similar SAs and the data available for the Borough.

The baseline information has been divided into baseline topics for ease of presentation. Each of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Directive has been represented as well as additional topics, relevant to the London Borough of Croydon.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ▪ Population;                                       | ▪ Soil;  |
| ▪ Education, Skills and Training;                   | ▪ Water (including water use and flooding);                                |
| ▪ Human Health;                                     | ▪ Air and Climatic Factors;  |
| ▪ Material Assets (including housing);              | ▪ Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage); |
| ▪ Deprivation and Living Environment <sup>6</sup> ; | ▪ Landscape;   |
| ▪ Employment <sup>6</sup> ;                         | ▪ Waste <sup>6</sup> ;   |
| ▪ Business Activity;                                | ▪ Transportation <sup>6</sup> ; and  |
| ▪ Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna;                      | ▪ Noise <sup>6</sup> .   |

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<sup>6</sup> Topics additional to the SEA Directive

A brief overview of the baseline trends is presented below, along with an identification of the key sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to each baseline category. Detailed analysis of the baseline information including indicators, targets and sources are tabulated in **Appendix B**.

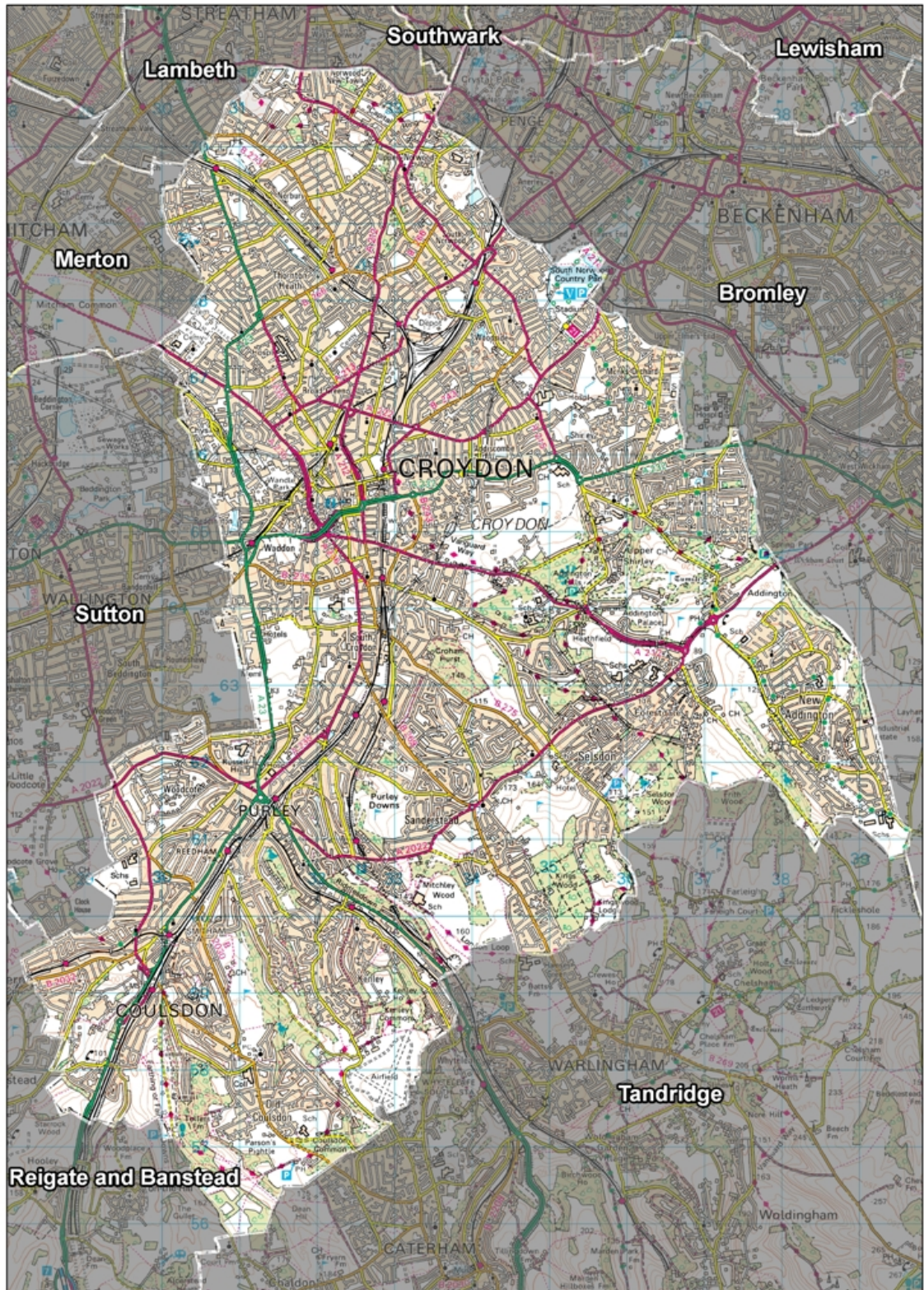
In accordance with best practice guidance, gaps in or uncertainties with the available data have been made explicit. It should be noted that baseline information needs to be kept up to date after the scoping stage is complete and to be reviewed whilst drafting future LDDs.

## 5.2.1 The Study Area

Figure 5-1 illustrates Croydon's location with respect to other neighbouring authorities.



Figure 5-1: London Borough of Croydon



## 5.3 Social Baseline

### 5.3.1 Population

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Population change;
- Percentage of ethnic groups;
- Percentage of Borough's population who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area;
- Population density;
- Age structure;
- Number of same-sex couples;
- Number of incapacity benefit claimants;
- Number of severe disablement allowance claimants;
- Percentage of religious composition of population.

Croydon's population is now 339,500, a 0.7% increase on the revised mid-2006 population of 337,000 (ONS, 2007). The population is predicted to increase further and currently accounts for 4.5% of the overall London population.

The current population mix is predominantly White, Black/Black British and Asian/Asian British, accounting for 66%, 15% and 13% of the total population, respectively.

A high proportion of the population (77%) believes that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.

Table 5-1 shows population and ethnicity statistics for Croydon for the years 2001 and 2006. Over this period there was a decrease in the number of white people in Croydon of 13,000, whilst growth in the number of people of non-white ethnicities; such that the overall population of the Borough increased by 1,900 (0.6%). With increases of 6,800 and 5,100 people respectively, the number of Asian or Asian British and in Black or Black-British represented the largest numerical changes in the Borough's ethnic make-up. In terms of proportionate increase, the 19% increase in the population of the group 'Chinese or other Ethnic Group' was also significant.

This increase in the proportion of Chinese or other Ethnic Group was also reflected across London and England, whilst Croydon's significant reduction in the number of White people is not reflected across London and England.

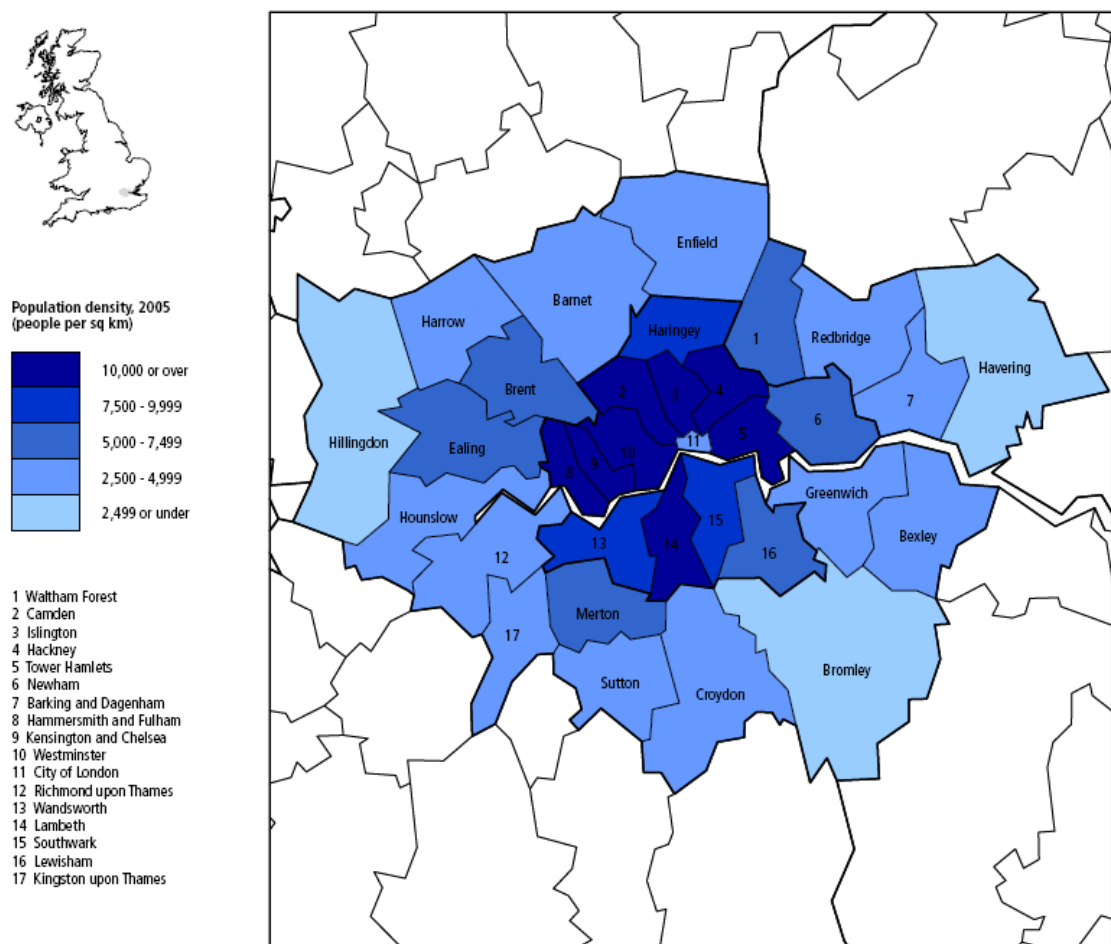


Table 5-1: Population change in Croydon between 2001 and 2006 by ethnicity

Ethnicity	2001	2006	Change	% Change
All Ethnic Groups	335100	337000	1900	0.6
White	234500	221500	-13000	-5.9
Mixed	12500	14100	1600	11.3
Asian or Asian British	38300	45100	6800	15.1
Black or Black British	44800	49900	5100	10.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	5100	6300	1200	19.0

The population density of Croydon has increased from 38.21 people per hectare in 2001 to 39.24 in 2007. The current population density is 6.38 people per hectare lower than the figure for London as a whole. Figure 5-2 compares population density across London.

Figure 5-2: Population Density in London (2005) <sup>7</sup>



Croydon's population is evenly balanced in terms of gender at 112,700 males compared to 111,800 females – a ratio of approximately 50:50. At

<sup>7</sup> Office of National Statistics, 2006

4.3 per cent the 40 to 44 age group experienced the largest population increase. Croydon has the largest population of children and young people of any London Borough and the largest population of older people, with around 45,000 over 60's.

The number of reported same-sex couples in the Borough was 672 in 2001, accounting for 0.24% of the over 16 year population. This percentage of the over 16 year population is mirrored by the figures reported for England, however London has a higher proportion of same-sex couples.

People with a disability within the Borough was analysed by the number of claimants to government schemes. Generally, Croydon has a lower percentage of the population than London and England who claim Incapacity Benefits.

In terms of religious composition, the highest percentage of people stated their religion as Christian. This was followed by people stating they had no religion. People stating their religion as Muslim and Hindu were also highly represented.

## Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Uncertainty over the exact population of Croydon due to the mobility of residents and the high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers;
- Population transience.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Croydon's population of children, young people and older people is higher than the London average which puts pressure on existing services, such as education, family housing and health services.**

**There needs to be appropriate service provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.**

**Croydon's ethnic diversity has the potential to promote cohesion across neighbourhoods, cultures and generations.**

### 5.3.2 Education, Skills and Training

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A\* - C or equivalent;
- Percentage of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment;
- Number of educational establishments offering National Vocational Qualification (NVQ Level 3);

- Percentage of working age population<sup>8</sup> achieving NVQ 3 or higher;
- Percentage of working age population with no qualifications;
- Number of wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 30% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation;
- Percentage of “at risk” population with access to primary schools and secondary schools.

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment which influences income and quality of life. London Borough of Croydon students have been showing a steady increase in educational attainment with a year on year improvement since 2004 in achieving 5 or more GCSEs (including English and Maths) at Grade A\* - C or equivalent. However, this does not meet the London or national averages. Areas of particular need include the wards of Fieldway and Addington which are in the 5% most deprived for education, skills and training in England.

The London Borough of Croydon’s Community Strategy<sup>9</sup> and Local Area Agreement (LAA)<sup>10</sup> list targets for improving the achievement of higher qualifications. Overall, Croydon has a better level of qualification attainment than London and national figures. There are nine establishments across the Borough that offer a sixth form provision. Accessibility data shows that public transport to educational services is good, but could be improved.

## Data Limitations

None identified.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Educational attainment is lowest in Broad Green, Fieldway, New Addington, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Upper Norwood and West Thornton.**

**There are opportunities to continue to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.**

**Increasing the scope and functions for educational facilities and improving the accessibility to schools will also provide wider social benefits.**

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<sup>8</sup> Working age population is defined as resident population aged 16-74

<sup>9</sup> London Borough of Croydon (2008) *Shaping our Future – Croydon’s Community Strategy 2008 - 2011*

<sup>10</sup> London Borough of Croydon (2008) *Local Area Agreement 2008 – 2011*

### 5.3.3 Human Health

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Life expectancy for males and females;
- Percentage resident population self-reporting as in “good health”, “fairly good health” and “not good health” compared with national/regional averages;
- Rate of under 18 conceptions;
- Percentage of obesity amongst primary school aged children in reception year;
- Infant mortality rates;
- 16+ smoking rate prevalence (smoking quitters per 100,000 population);
- Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease;
- Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness;
- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least three activities per week for at least 30 minutes);
- Number of wards with SOAs in bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation);
- Road traffic casualty rate.

Standing at 77.8, the life expectancy of men in Croydon compares favourably to that across London and in England and Wales. At 81.2 years, the life expectancy for women in Croydon is slightly lower than regional and national averages.

The highest proportion of resident population considers themselves to be in “good health”. However, health inequality across the Borough is clearly linked with socio-economic background, ethnicity and employment activity. The most ‘healthy’ wards were all in the south: Selsdon & Ballards, Kenley, Sanderstead, Purley, Coulsdon East and Coulsdon West. The least ‘healthy’ were in the north or south east: Broad Green, Selhurst, West Thornton, Thornton Heath, Fieldway, and New Addington.

Incidences of under 18 conceptions, childhood obesity and infant mortality are high within the Borough as compared to London. However, despite the high populations of children, young people and older people putting pressure on existing facilities, the Borough generally is not deprived in terms of the health and disability indices.

Fatal and serious road injuries in Croydon have fallen since 1994, however the Borough will not meet national targets by 2010 at the current rate.

### Data Limitations

- Access to sports facilities and related health benefits.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**There is opportunity to balance health inequalities across the Borough through improving access to facilities especially for those without their own transport.**

**For good health across the Borough there must be a reduction in barriers to healthy lifestyles and ensuring adequate provision of leisure facilities with opportunities for sport and recreation.**

**Promoting health education will reduce incidences of poor health in children and young people.**

### 5.3.4 Material Assets (including housing)

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Net number of additional homes provided by Borough;
- Net number of affordable homes provided by Borough;
- Number of households in each household type;
- Age of dwellings;
- Number of households in ethnic group;
- Number of Habitable Rooms (including bedrooms and kitchens) in the existing housing stock;
- Percentage of Council homes fit for use by wards compared to national/regional averages (Decent);
- Tenure;
- House prices compared to regional/national averages;
- Ratio of average house price to average income;
- Percentage of overcrowding in housing (over 1.5 persons per room);
- Key Regeneration Areas;
- Number of homeless households in priority need by the Local Authority;
- Percentage of vacant housing.

Quality and choice are key to meeting housing needs and supporting sustainable communities. There is growing need across the Borough for good quality, well designed affordable housing for all parts of the community – singles, couples and families, the young and the elderly and people with special needs. With the increase in older residents providing for their needs to remain independent in their own home is of particular importance.

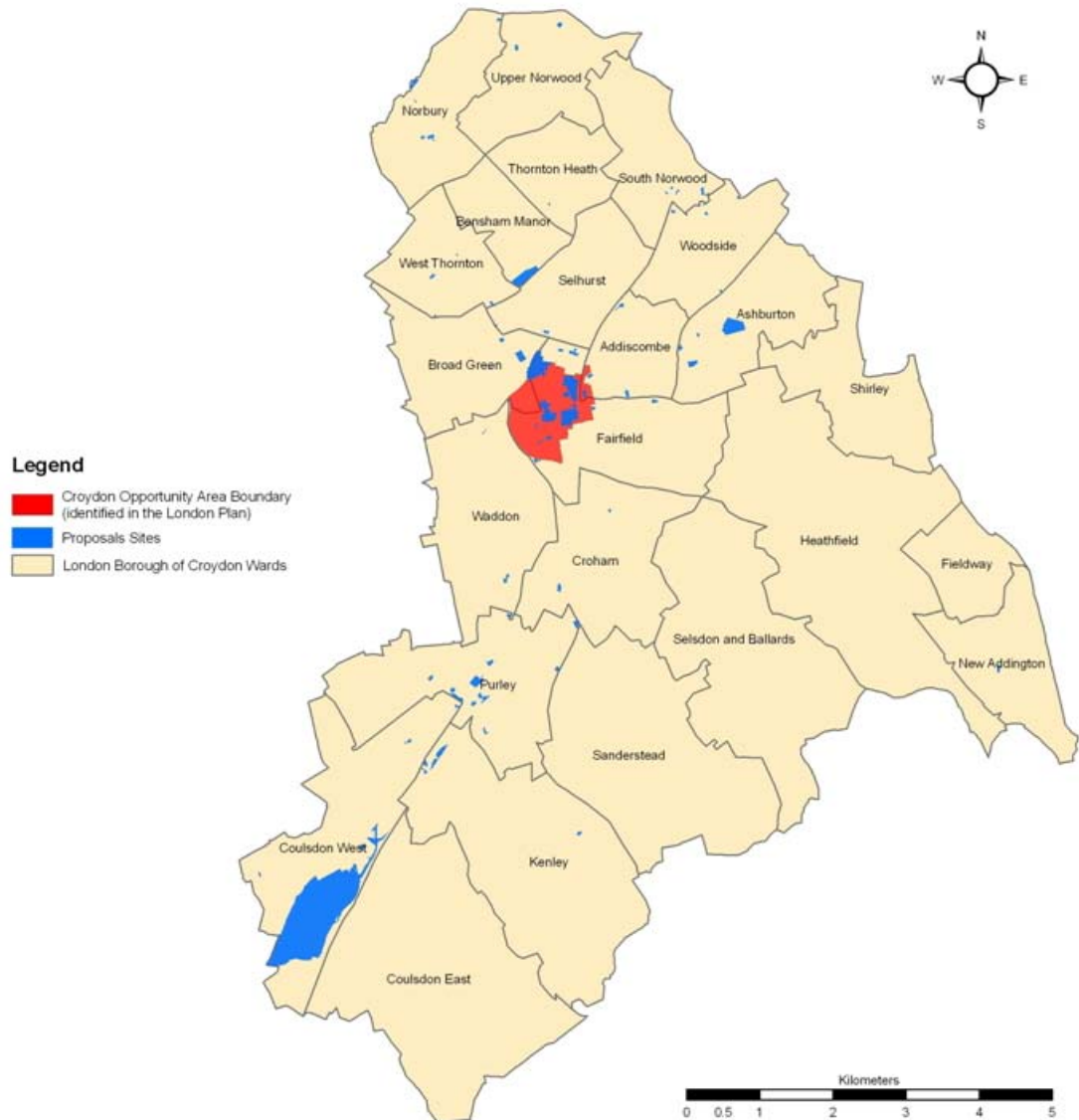
Across Croydon and London the number of homeless households is generally reducing, although the need for urgent housing is still high.

Overcrowding is becoming a greater problem as shown by a Census data comparison between 1991 and 2001. In 2005, 19.9% of the Borough's housing stock did not meet the Decent Homes standards with the greatest concentrations of non-decent homes in the Fieldway, New Addington and Waddon wards. This reflects the high level of Borough housing stock in each of these wards. In each case the vast majority of properties fail the standard due to the lack of modern facilities.

Owner occupied homes is the highest percentage of tenure type in the Borough. Average house prices in Croydon have remained at approximately 25% below London levels since 2006. However, affordability of homes within Croydon is still problematic due to the lower average wage.

Croydon Opportunity Areas and Site Proposals are shown on Figure 5-3.

Figure 5-3: Croydon Opportunity Areas and Site Proposals<sup>11</sup>



## Data Limitations

- Number of new housing developments designed and constructed to a high and sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment;
- Number of new housing units achieving Code for Sustainable Homes rating 4 or a BREEAM “Excellent”;
- Number of Living Roofs created;
- Number of zero-carbon developments.

<sup>11</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006



## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Tenure is strongly associated with a variety of health and socio-economic indicators at ward level, and as a result highlighted a variety of inequalities in the way borough residents lived.**

**Croydon must meet the requirements of 1100 additional homes each year and provide greater choice, mixed use and a range of housing tenure, including affordable housing.**

**Regeneration projects in Croydon Town Centre, Purley, New Addington, South Norwood and Coulsdon provide the mechanism for additional homes. However, these will have a wider effect on existing community, educational and leisure facilities due to a greater population.**

**Homelessness, temporary housing and overcrowding is an issue.**

**Housing stock should be designed for the long term i.e. be decent, flexible, adaptable and robust.**

### 5.3.5 Deprivation and the Living Environment

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Recorded crime rates per 1,000 people;
- Number of successful early interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour;
- Detections for domestic violence;
- Serious acquisitive crime rates (per 1,000);
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 30% most deprived (multiple deprivation);
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 5% for crime deprivation;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in the bottom 5% most deprived for living environment;
- Number of physical and virtual visits to the Museum of Croydon;
- Number of physical visits to Borough libraries;
- Percentage of Borough population satisfied with local public services;
- Percentage of Borough population's perception of value for money from public services.

Croydon is the 125<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England (out of 410). Areas of high multiple deprivation are located in the north and south-eastern wards. This is mirrored by the crime and living environment deprivations statistics.

Rates of crime in Croydon are slightly higher than those in London. Despite the total number of crime rates decreasing, areas of domestic crime, such as sexual offences and burglary, are increasing. The areas of highest crime



are in Fieldway and New Addington which correlates with the indices of deprivation. The Local Area Agreement also aims to improve early interventions for Anti-Social Behaviour by 10%.

Almost half (42%) of the Borough's population are satisfied with local services, however only 30% perceive that the services offer value for money. The Local Area Agreement is aiming to improve these services and increase physical and virtual visits to facilities such as libraries and the Museum of Croydon.

## Data Limitations

- Resident's perception of crime or fear of crime.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Domestic crime is increasing.**

**Pockets of multiple deprivation in the north and south eastern wards of the Borough.**

**Borough services require improvement to ensure increased visits, population satisfaction and perceived value for money.**

**There is a need to increase and diversify the range of new leisure facilities, in order to draw more people of different ages and cultures into the area, particularly in the evenings and at weekend.**

## 5.4 Economic Baseline

### 5.4.1 Employment

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Employment Rates (percentage of working age population economically active);
- People per Industry of Employment;
- Percentage of firms offering home and/or flexible working;
- Area of Strategic Employment Locations;
- Percentage unemployed;
- Job density (numbers of jobs per working age population);
- Percentage of working age people on 'out of work' benefits;
- Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation;

are in Fieldway and New Addington which correlates with the indices of deprivation. The Local Area Agreement also aims to improve early interventions for Anti-Social Behaviour by 10%.

Almost half (42%) of the Borough's population are satisfied with local services, however only 30% perceive that the services offer value for money. The Local Area Agreement is aiming to improve these services and increase physical and virtual visits to facilities such as libraries and the Museum of Croydon.

## Data Limitations

- Resident's perception of crime or fear of crime.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Domestic crime is increasing.**

**Pockets of multiple deprivation in the north and south eastern wards of the Borough.**

**Borough services require improvement to ensure increased visits, population satisfaction and perceived value for money.**

**There is a need to increase and diversify the range of new leisure facilities, in order to draw more people of different ages and cultures into the area, particularly in the evenings and at weekend.**

## 5.4 Economic Baseline

### 5.4.1 Employment

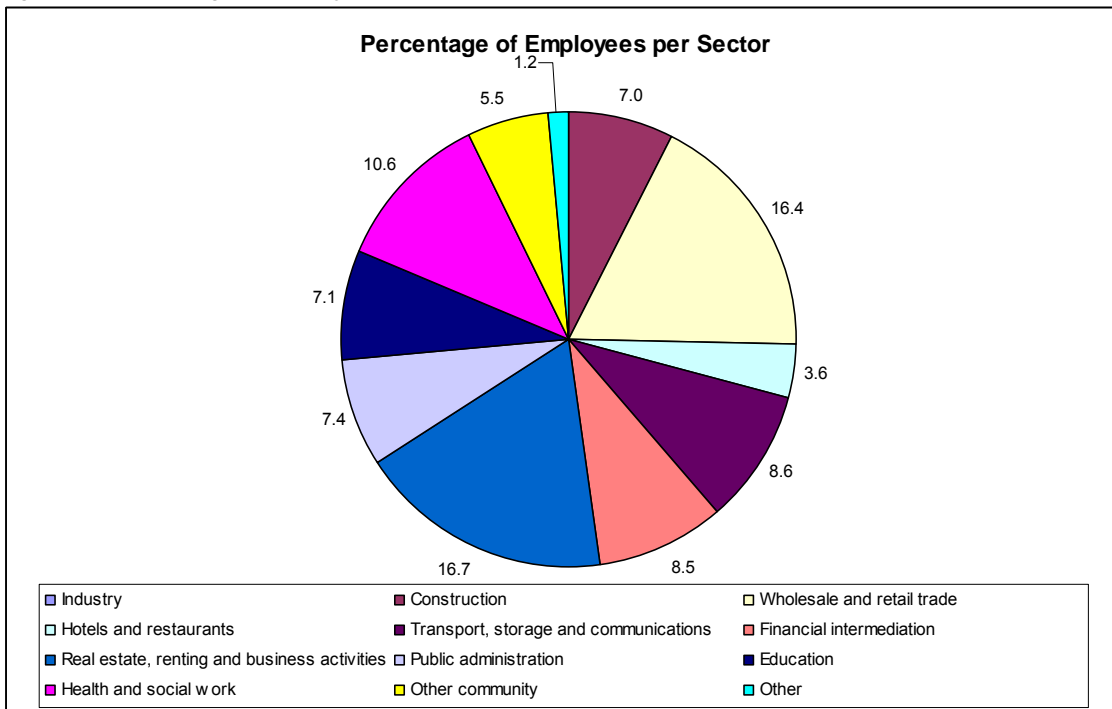
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- Employment Rates (percentage of working age population economically active);
- People per Industry of Employment;
- Percentage of firms offering home and/or flexible working;
- Area of Strategic Employment Locations;
- Percentage unemployed;
- Job density (numbers of jobs per working age population);
- Percentage of working age people on 'out of work' benefits;
- Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation;

- Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for income deprivation;
- Percentage of working age population within access to employment opportunities;
- Percentage of unemployed within access to employment opportunities.

Croydon is one of the biggest employment locations within South London and occupies an important position in the economic well-being of a very wide community spreading across more than just the Borough. Employment for residents within the Borough is greater than London with the Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities having the highest proportion per section. Figure 5-4 provides the breakdown of employees per sector. The needs of employees are changing with at least 25% of all firms offering home or flexible working.

Figure 5-4: Percentage of Employees per Sector (2001) <sup>12</sup>



Whilst unemployment in Croydon is lower than in London, it is higher than the national average. Highest unemployment was seen in the north of the Borough and in the wards of Fieldway and New Addington. This correlates with the most deprived areas for income and employment deprivation. Croydon has a job density less than one, meaning that there are not enough jobs per resident of population with 12.2% of the working age population claiming out of work benefits.

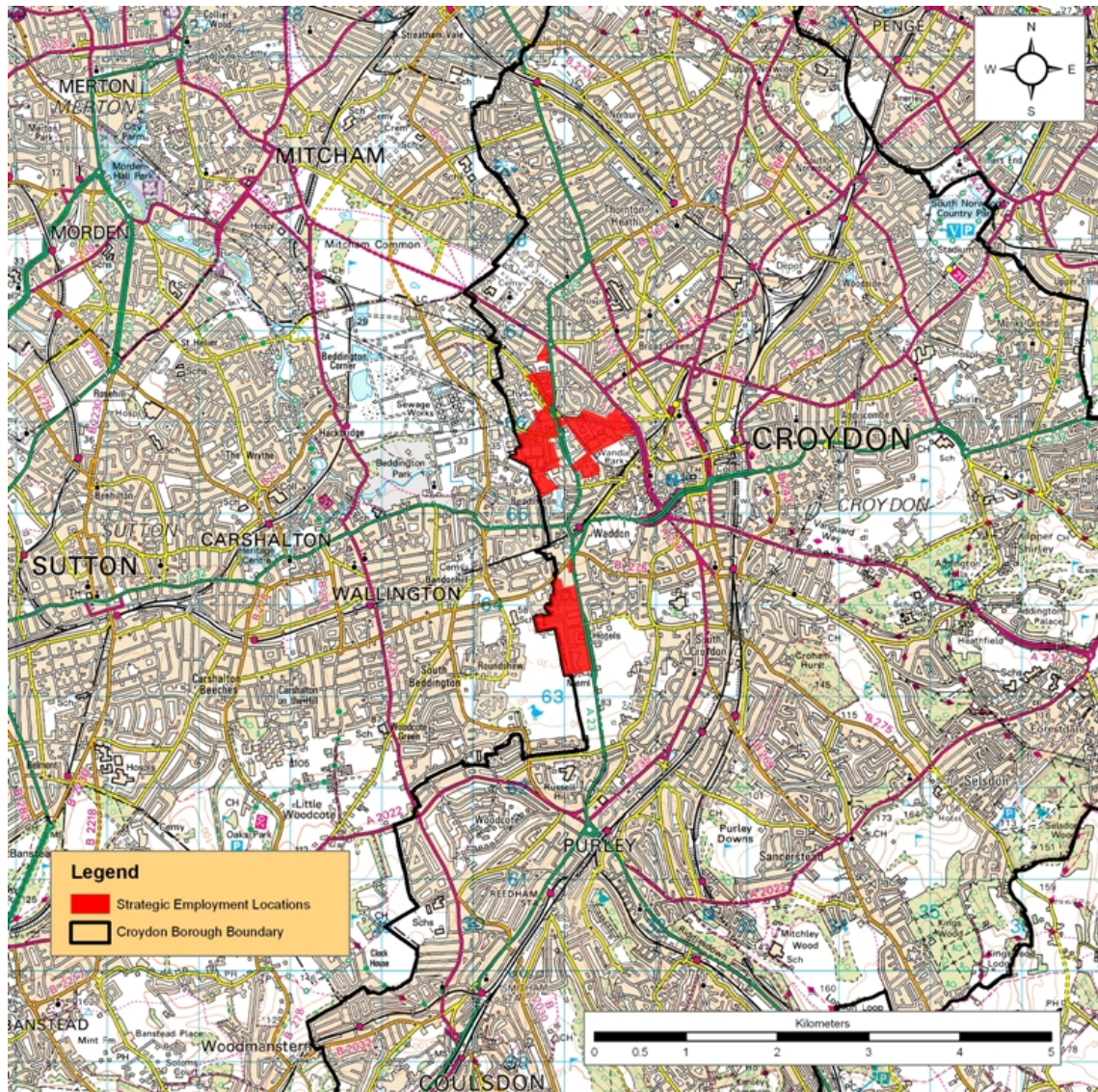
<sup>12</sup> Census, 2001



Accessibility data shows that public transport links (refer to Section 5.5.8) are good for employed and unemployed residents, however further improvements could be implemented.

Areas of Strategic Employment Locations have reduced by 21.4% since 2000. However, development of the Croydon Town Centre Opportunity Area aims to create new capacity for employment. Existing areas of Strategic Employment Locations are shown in Figure 5-5.

Figure 5-5: Strategic Employment Locations<sup>13</sup>



### Data Limitations

- Sectors where there are skills shortages.

<sup>13</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Opportunities arise to reduce short and long-term local unemployment by providing job opportunities for those most in need of employment.**

**There are opportunities to raise educational attainment and develop skills to reduce levels of worklessness and associated deprivation.**

**Ensure facilities are available to encourage home or flexible working which has wider sustainable benefits.**

**The regeneration of Croydon Town Centre and other centres offers new business and employment opportunities.**

**Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas.**

### 5.4.2 Business Activity

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Number of VAT registered businesses and registration rate;
- Number of businesses starting as a result of Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI) Programme support;
- Percentage of vacant floor space in Croydon Town Centre;
- Peak Zone A rental data;
- Number of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Percentage of creative businesses and employment.

As a measure of business and entrepreneurial activity, the number of VAT registered businesses and start-up businesses shows that Croydon has a slightly lower rate than London. The Council's LEGI Programme aims to help start-up businesses and is targeting 1.4% growth from 2005.

Croydon Town Centre has slightly less vacant floor space than London and Zone A rental, a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy, shows that rental is in the middle range of London Boroughs. The number of companies that moved into the Borough in 2006 were 10, with a target to attract 15 more companies for 2008/09.

Creative industries account for approximately 13% of businesses in the Borough.

### Data Limitations

- Pattern and rate of industry development within the Borough.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Future economic well-being relies on growing and encouraging indigenous business and attracting inward investment for new office, leisure and retail developments, including new major retailers.**

**Croydon requires enhancement of its image as a business location.**

**Land and property must be available for business development.**

**New business start-ups and opportunities for local people must be encouraged.**

**Opportunities should be sought to grow creative and tourism industries.**

## 5.5 Environmental Baseline

### 5.5.1 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

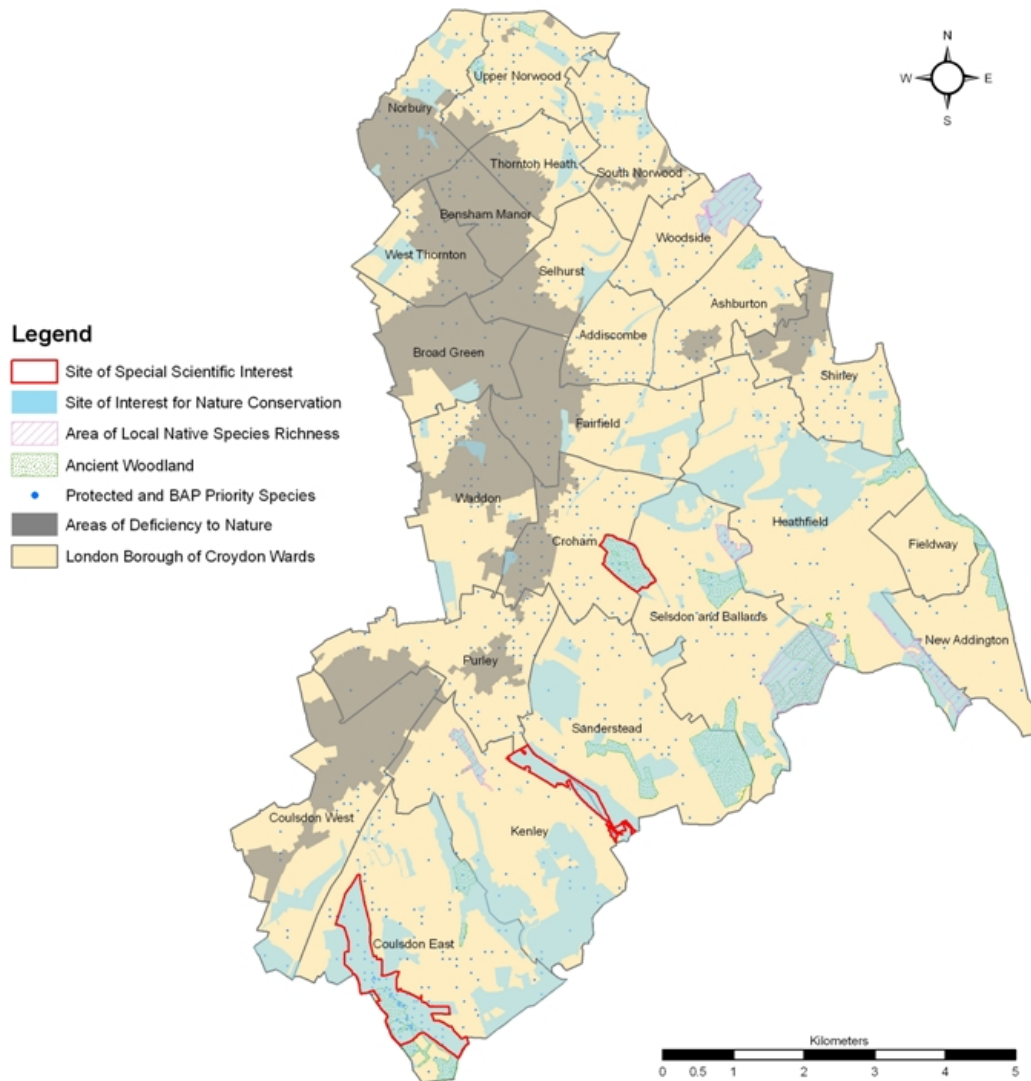
The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Distribution of designated sites;
- Ecologically valuable sites;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Green Chain/Corridors;
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species present;
- Tree Preservation Orders.

Figure 5-6 shows the distribution of valuable biodiversity features within the Borough.



Figure 5-6: Valuable Biodiversity Features<sup>14</sup>



There are very few areas in Croydon that have statutory designations for their ecological importance. There are no areas of international importance (i.e. Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas) but there are three areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering a combined area of 189 hectares (2.2% of the total area of the Borough). These sites are:

- Croham Hurst SSSI– area of ancient woodland with a range of stand types that reflect the variations in the underlying geology.
- Riddlesdown SSSI - largest single expanse of long-established calcareous scrub in Greater London and also valued for its herb-rich chalk grassland.

<sup>14</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006 and London Wildlife Trust, 2008



- Farthing Downs and Happy Valley SSSI – support the most extensive area of semi-natural downland habitats remaining in Greater London. The site is of particular interest for its species-rich chalk and neutral grasslands, and for an area of ancient woodland known as Devilsden Wood.

There are 81 sites of biodiversity importance in Croydon (non-statutory designations). These are afforded protection under Policy NC1 of the Council's UDP:

- 15 Sites of Metropolitan Importance;
- 44 Sites of Borough Importance (19 Grade I & 25 Grade II);
- 17 Sites of Local Importance;
- 5 Local Nature Reserves.

Almost 20% of the Borough is classed as 'areas of deficiency' in access to nature, as identified by the Greater London Authority. These areas are concentrated in the west and north-west of the Borough.

The London Wildlife Trust has recorded 2303 sightings of species protected under the London Biodiversity Action Plan. There are 1709 tree preservation orders throughout the Borough.

## Data Limitations

The following data gap was identified:

- Croydon is currently preparing a Biodiversity Action Plan. Information from this should feed into the LDF.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.**

**Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace (providing such uses would not adversely affect the habitats and species for which they are designated). Multifunctional greenspaces, if designed to a high standard of quality, can accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.**

**The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.**

**Opportunities should be sought to enhance links and access to existing sites when considering housing and other developments, particularly in areas of deficiency to nature.**

### 5.5.2 Soil

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Drift Geology within the Borough;

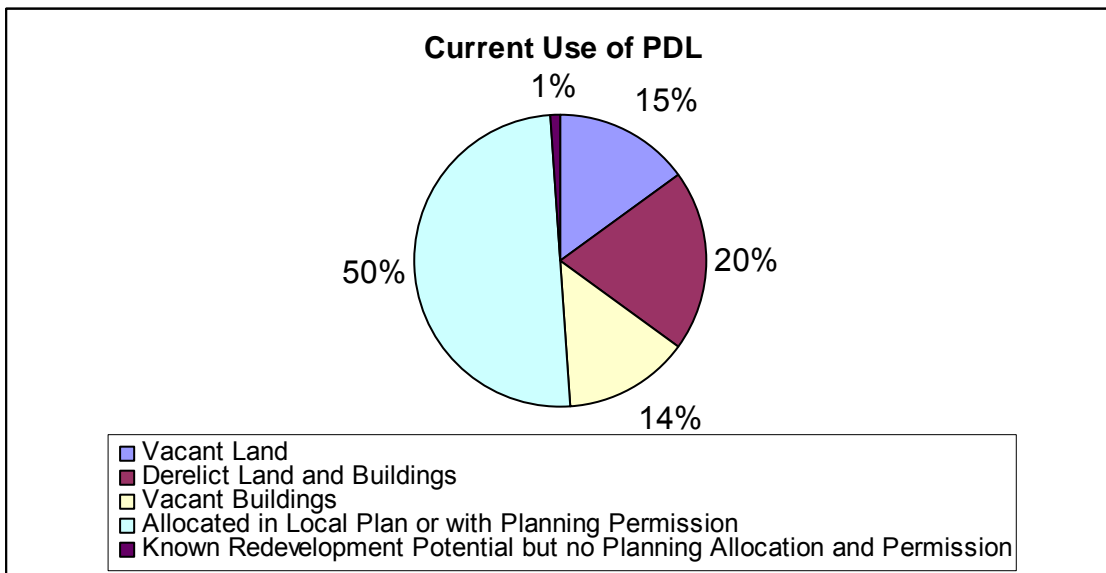
- Volume of Previously Developed Land (PDL) that is Unused or may be Available for Development;
- Breakdown of current use of total PDL;
- Percentage of new homes built on PDL;
- Agricultural land within the Borough.

Much of the Borough is unsurveyed, however, the surveyed parcels toward the south of the Borough reveal a variety of soil types and underlying geology. These include chalk, loam, sandstone, siltstone and clay.

Natural England classifies agricultural land into five grades. Grade one is best quality and grade five is poorest quality. A number of consistent criteria used for assessment include climate (temperature, rainfall, aspect, exposure, frost risk), site (gradient, micro-relief, flood risk) and soil (depth, structure, texture, chemicals, stoniness). Mapping from Magic<sup>15</sup> shows that the majority of the Borough is very poor quality agricultural land (grade 5) which correlates to the urban nature of the land. There are pockets of moderate / good quality (grade 3) agricultural land in the southern wards of Sanderstead, Selsdon, Ballards and Heathfield.

Croydon has approximately 4% of total Borough area classed as PDL and available for development. This comprises 86 separate sites. Of this PDL, Figure 5-7 depicts the breakdown of current use.

Figure 5-7: Current use of PDL 2004-2004<sup>16</sup>



As with figures for London and England, a high proportion of the sites within Croydon are allocated within the UDP. Currently, the percentage of new

<sup>15</sup> Defra (2008) *Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside*

<sup>16</sup> London Development Agency (2007), *London Brown Sites Review (Stage 1)*

homes built on PDL is 99%, an improvement from 2001. Croydon's figures are significantly higher than those of London for all uses of PDL.

## Data Limitations

- Historical Land use;
- Percentage of land stock contaminated.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Croydon makes good use of previously developed land for new housing. There is still potential for previously developed land to be made available for housing and other developments.**

**The best and most efficient use of land available, including the re-use of existing vacant dwellings should be made.**

**Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged.**

### 5.5.3 Water (including water use and flooding)

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Groundwater vulnerability;
- Chemical and biological surface water quality;
- Distribution of areas at risk of flooding.

Tributaries of the River Wandle in the north of the Borough are the principal watercourses in the area. The tributaries are a mix of natural and canalised. The two sources of the Wandle are springs at Carshalton (in London Borough of Sutton) and Waddon, which rise at the junction between the Chalk and the overlying Clays and Gravels. South Norwood Lake is a man-made water feature though should be considered in the surface water environment.

The Environment Agency reports that within the Borough, chemical quality of the Beddington Ditch, Beddington Arm and Carshalton Arm is "very good". However, the biological quality is poor; this is likely to be due to the high nitrate content in the water. These results have not shown significant changes over recent years.

Major aquifers are very sensitive to potential pollution where hydraulic continuity exists between the ground and surface waters. Groundwater vulnerability maps supplied by the Environment Agency show source protection zones protect drinking water extraction sites in the south of the Borough. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.

Figure 5-8: Areas at risk of Flooding<sup>17</sup>



Flood risk areas within the Borough are depicted in Figure 5-8. As a predominantly urban Borough, Croydon's rivers are often heavily modified from their natural state. This means that river channels have been straightened, deepened, widened and constructed from materials such as concrete. These changes have often been made specifically to reduce the risk of flooding by either increasing the physical size of the river channel or increasing the rate rivers convey water.

The urbanised river environment also contains numerous bridges, tunnels and culvert structures. These are often underneath roads or railways but sometimes flow under substantial areas of land. These form potential flood risks as they can become blocked or restricted.

Groundwater flooding (where the water table breaches the surface) is managed by Thames Water.

<sup>17</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>18</sup> was prepared for the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon to determine the variation in flood risk across the Boroughs.

The SFRA reports that considerable flooding was experienced throughout the four Boroughs during 1928, 1937 and 1968. Significant surface water flooding also occurred recently during summer 2007, when “intense periods of rainfall exceeded the capacity of existing drainage systems, causing significant overland flow and ponding of surface water in low lying areas. Many areas were affected during this event as drainage systems were overwhelmed” including Beddington, West Barnes, Addiscombe and Waddon within the London Borough of Croydon.<sup>19</sup>

Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding in tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050.

The SFRA recommends that to cope with increased risk of flooding the following should be considered that are relevant to the development of the DPDs:

- Potential evacuation and rescue routes;
- Use recreation, amenity and ecological improvements to mitigate risk of flooding;
- Plan developments to utilise secondary defences, such as railway embankments or cuttings, to relocate flood waters away from vulnerable areas;
- Ensure habitable floor levels are raised above the maximum flood water level.
- SuDS techniques are strongly recommended for proposals in vulnerable areas.

## Data Limitations

- Water abstractions;
- Historical and current domestic water use per household;
- Number of dwellings within areas of fluvial flooding risk;
- New developments using SuDS.

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<sup>18</sup> Scott Wilson (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon.

<sup>19</sup> Scott Wilson (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Surface and ground water features should be protected.**

**Areas of high flooding risk are scattered throughout the Borough, therefore appropriate location of developments is an issue.**

**The impacts of climate change must be considered in terms of increased flood risk and decreasing availability of water.**

**All reasonable measures should be implemented to reduce domestic consumption and promote efficient consumption.**

**Sustainable Drainage Systems should be prioritised.**

### 5.5.4 Air and Climatic Factors

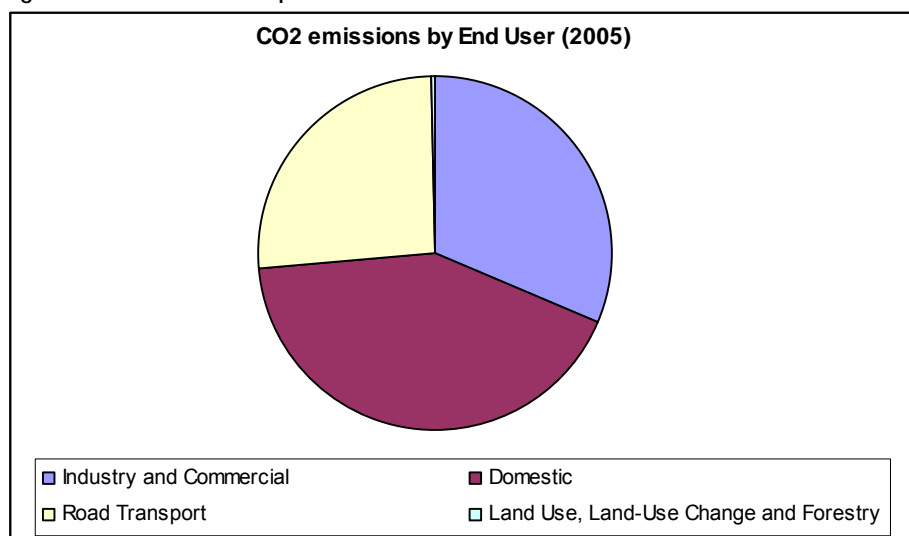
The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Distribution and number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA);
- Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) Levels;
- Predicted Daily Mean Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) Levels;
- Industries with emissions to air under licence;
- Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions total;
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from each sector;
- Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per household per year;
- Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Borough;
- Projected CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- Ecological Footprint (global hectares per person of productive land or sea needed to produce the resources consumed by society and adsorb the waste generated).

In 2002, the entire Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area for NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. The highest concentrations of pollutants that fail to meet UK and European guideline values are located on main transport routes. This is particularly the case for NO<sub>2</sub>, however PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring has shown that the guideline values were met in 2004. Guideline values are proposed to be strengthened by 2010 and there is still a risk that the Borough's air quality will not meet these new objectives.

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are predicted to increase in all areas up to 2010. For Croydon, the main sector that significantly contributes to these emissions is domestic, followed by industry and transport. The breakdown per sector is illustrated in Figure 5-9.

Figure 5-9: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per sector



Each Croydon household produces more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than the average London household per year. The Local Area Agreement aims to reduce total CO<sub>2</sub> by up to 10% by 2011.

Energy consumed per household in Croydon is 6468 kWh. Total energy consumed by 138,999 households<sup>20</sup> is 899067182 kWh. Energy produced by renewable energy for households is 5803876.16 kWh, which is .0064% of total consumed.

### Data Limitations

- Renewable energy projects underway in the Borough.

### Key Issues and Opportunities

**Poor air quality has been measured across Croydon, particularly in central areas and where there are high levels of traffic flow and congestion. Almost all of the pollutants - gases and airborne particles, are the product of vehicular transport and traffic congestion.**

**Need to reduce the area of the Borough in breach of the air quality objective levels and the number of people exposed to air pollution.**

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from domestic energy use and transport are key sustainability issues.**

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are predicted to increase further.**

<sup>20</sup> Census Data 2001.



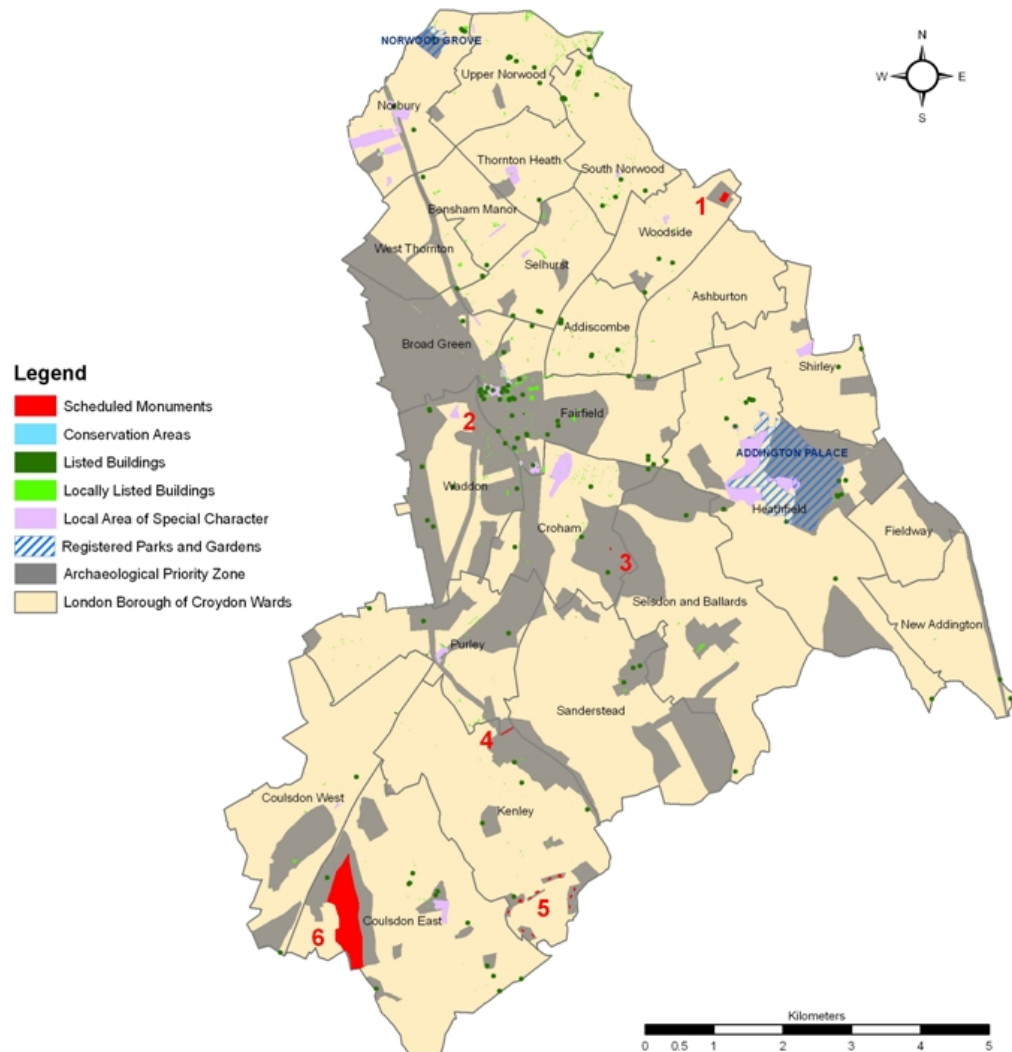
### 5.5.5 Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Location and number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Archaeological Priority Zones;
- Conservation Areas;
- Registered Parks and Gardens;
- Local Areas of Special Character.

Figure 5-10 depicts the cultural heritage environment for the Borough.

Figure 5-10: Cultural Heritage Features<sup>21</sup>



The main environmental concerns in regard to archaeology and cultural heritage are related to development of infrastructure and the resulting adverse effects that this can have on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and other areas of local historic value.

The six Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Borough include (as numbered in Figure 5-10):

- 1 Elmers End Moated site, South Norwood;
- 2 St John the Baptist's Church Gateway, Howley Road, Croydon;
- 3 Croham Hurst Round Barrow;
- 4 Newe (or Wide) Ditch, Riddlesdown;

<sup>21</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006

- 5 Group of Seven World War II Fighter Pens at Former Airfield of RAF Kenley;
- 6 Round Barrows and ancient settlement, Farthing Down, Coulsdon.

Buildings considered to be of special architectural or historic interest are 'Listed' by English Heritage in one of three categories in recognition of their importance: Grades I, II and II\*. There are 134 Grade II Listed buildings or structures, of which 7 are classified Grade II\* and are of particular importance. There are 7 Grade I listed buildings. These sites are protected by national legislation or by local policies.

Croydon currently has 13 designated Conservation Areas covering an area of 373 hectares which is 4.3% of Croydon's total area. The Council have produced two Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for South Norwood and the Webb Estate and Upper Woodcote Village. The documents are SPDs and assess the character of the areas and include design guidelines and management proposals.

Croydon defines Local Areas of Special Character as an area that doesn't necessarily meet the criteria for Conservation Areas but possesses sufficient architectural, townscape and environmental quality to make them of significant local value.

## Data Limitations

None identified.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Development puts increasing pressure on cultural heritage assets.**

**All cultural heritage features should be conserved.**

**The effects of new development on the setting of cultural heritage features should also be considered when assessing options and policies.**

**Whilst preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.**

### 5.5.6 Landscape

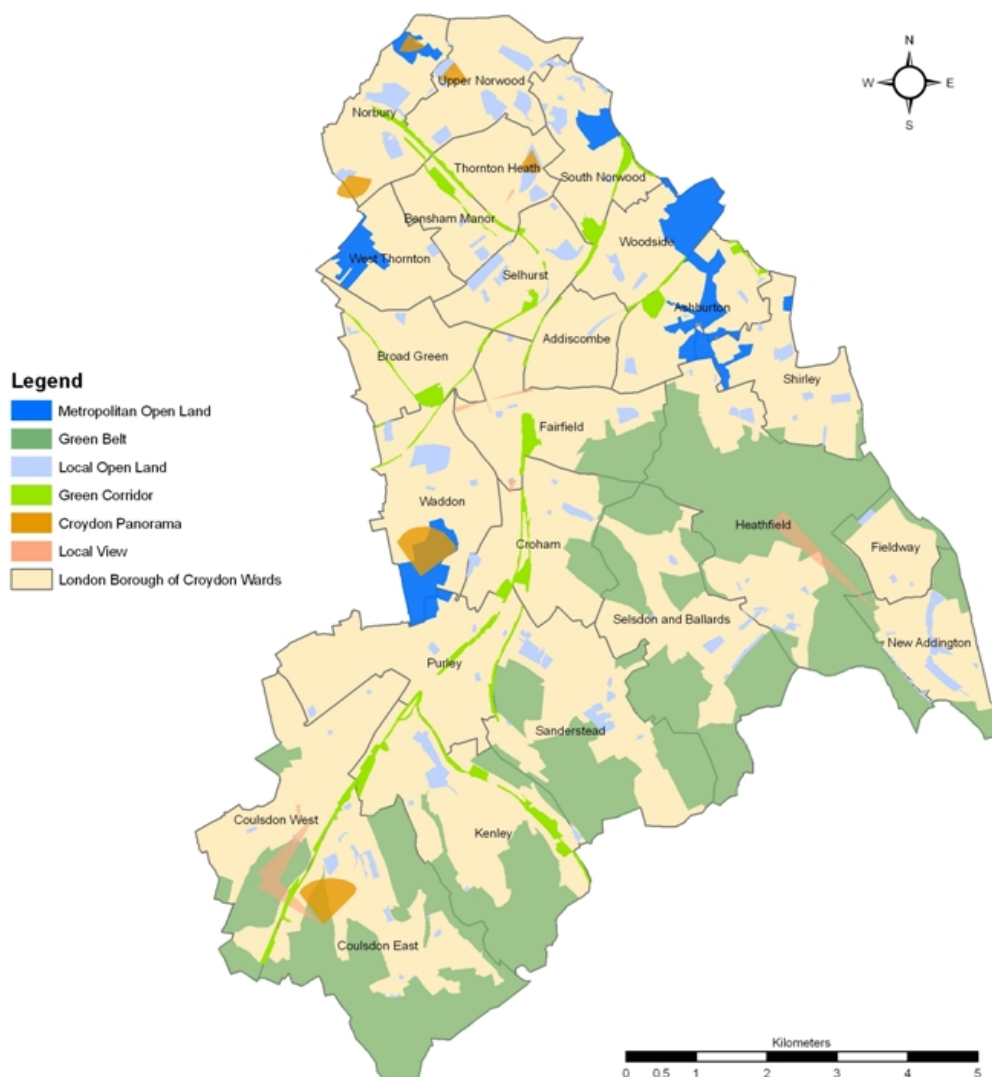
The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Metropolitan Open Land;
- Local Open Land;
- Green Belt;
- Green Corridors;
- Parks and Open Spaces;

- Croydon Panoramas;
- Local Views.

Figure 5-11 provides an illustration of the landscape and visual features of the Borough.

Figure 5-11: Landscape and Visual Features<sup>22</sup>



Metropolitan Open Land and Metropolitan Green Belt are designations that are protected from development, except in exceptional circumstances under the Croydon UDP. Local Open Land is also afforded protection under the UDP and accounts for 4% of the Borough's total area.

Green corridors are defined as relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment which link up areas of nature conservation interest and open space with the countryside. Croydon has an approximate area of 2309 hectares of green corridors.

<sup>22</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006

The Council recognises that views and landmarks within Croydon contribute variety and interest to the townscape that reinforces Croydon's sense of place and gives local identity to different parts of the Borough. There are 7 Croydon Panoramas and 9 Local Views.

## Data Limitations

None identified.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.**

**There is a north-south imbalance between areas of green infrastructure.**

**Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough and where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.**

**Opportunities for new open spaces should be explored.**

**There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas in housing and other developments, around highways and junctions, including tree planting.**

**Views should be preserved and enhanced.**

## 5.5.7 Waste

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Kilograms of household waste collected per head;
- Percentage of household waste recycled and composted;
- Number and location of existing waste management facilities;
- Forecast municipal waste arisings for South London.

Croydon households produce approximately 407 kilograms per annum of waste which is less than the national average. Currently, 20.1% of all household waste is recycled or composted. The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted has steadily increased over the past four years, however, it is still below the London average.

Croydon currently has 11 waste management facilities situated throughout the Borough. These facilities at locations including:

- Northwood Road;
- Thornton Road (2 sites);
- Stubbs Mead, Factory Lane;
- Conduit Lane;
- Selsdon (Employment Area);

- Purley Oaks (2 sites);
- Fishers Farm;
- Pear Tree Farm;
- Marlpit Lane and Ulleswater Crescent.

The South London Waste Plan is currently in preparation. The London Boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Sutton and Merton have chosen to prepare a joint plan that aims to govern the management of waste within South London, allocate land to waste management, to enable the future development of waste management facilities, and specify how policies will be monitored annually.

To cope with forecast waste arisings for 2010 and 2020, Croydon's waste management services will need to improve significantly to meet demand and reach Local Area Agreement and Waste Strategy targets. Under the South London Waste Plan, a number of potential sites for additional waste management facilities. These sites will be subject to appraisal based on sustainable criterion.

### Data Limitations

- Number and location of proposed waste management facilities;
- Industrial and commercial waste production.

### Key Issues and Opportunities

**Croydon produces less household waste per head than the national average, however, the recycling and composting rates are low.**

**Reduce consumption of materials and resources and improve waste recovery and recycling efficiency.**

**Opportunities arise to provide appropriate waste management infrastructure for current and future needs, due to population growth.**

## 5.5.8 Transportation

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

- Percentage of Households with Cars or Vans;
- Percentage of "no car" households within access of basic services;
- Percentage of working age population who usually travel to work by mode;
- Local Transport Schemes.

Figure 5-12: Transportation Links<sup>23</sup>.

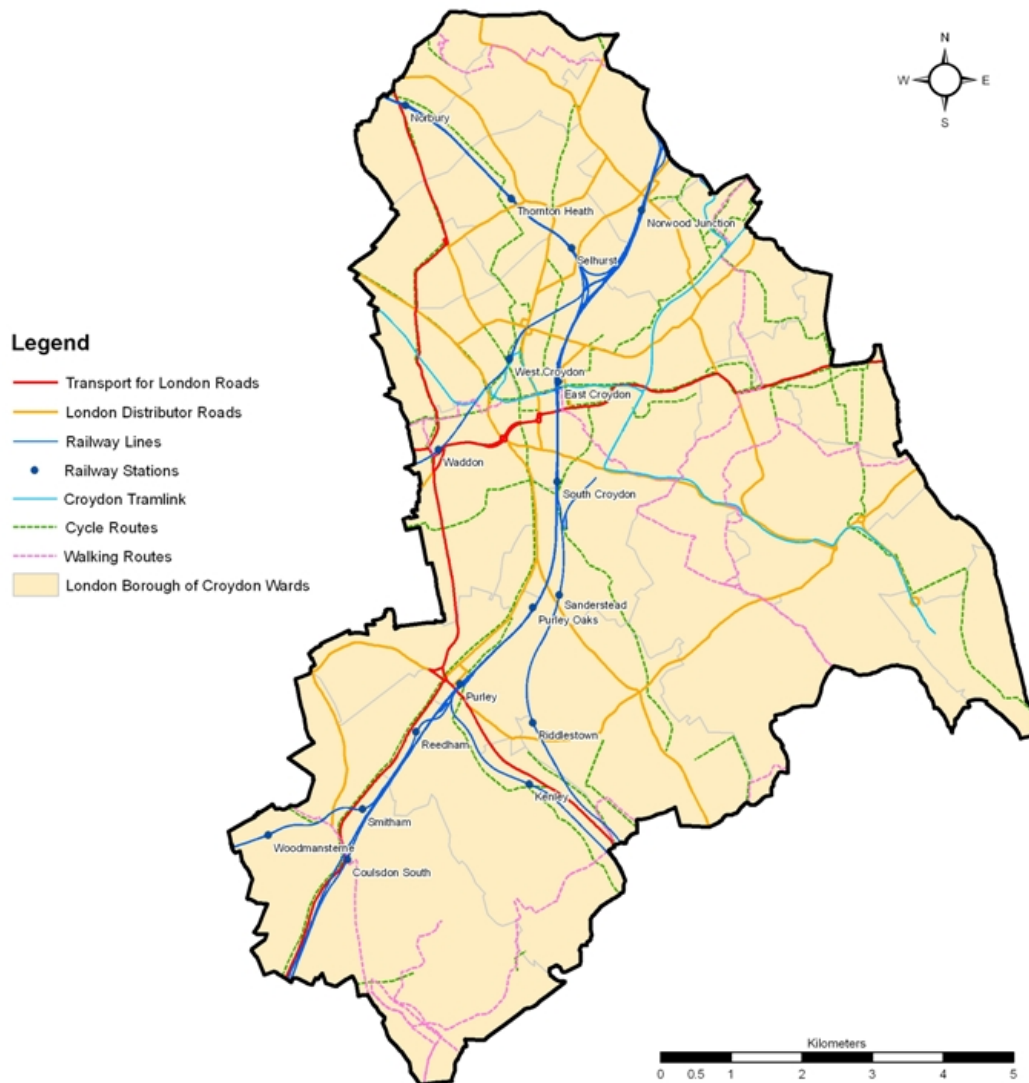


Figure 5-12 shows Croydon's existing transport links. The Borough is relatively well-connected with central London and neighbouring Borough by National Rail, Croydon Tramlink and buses. In 2001, a large number of households in the Borough owned one car (46% of population), whilst 30% did not own a car.

The areas in which at least half of households did not own a car were concentrated in the centre of the Borough and in the north of the Borough along major transport arteries. This correlates with the proximity of good transport links and accessibility figures that show that "no car" households are mostly within good access to basic services such as general practitioners, hospitals and shops.

<sup>23</sup> Croydon UDP, 2006; LCN+, 2007; and SusTrans, 2008.



Despite the good transport links, the highest ranking mode that residents use to travel to work is by driving a car or van. This is followed by use of the train which illustrates the importance of the National Rail network.

Future public transport schemes planned within the Borough include:

- **East London Line Extension** – extending and upgrading the existing London Underground Service. Phase 1 will include extend southwards West Croydon and Crystal Palace.
- **Croydon Tramlink Extensions** - TfL has assessed the feasibility of potential Tramlink network extensions – including to Purley, Streatham, Sutton and Tooting.
- **Thameslink 2000** – Network Rail are developing projects that will serve a north-south axis allowing more through services and longer trains, with connections to Gatwick and Luton. East Croydon Station improvements would be included.

Croydon has a network of walkways, foot paths, trails and cycleways throughout the Borough. There are a number of proposed initiatives for the Borough including:

- Extension of the London Cycle Network Plus cycle paths;
- Proposed new National Cycle Network cycle paths;
- Croydon Park Links (Connect2).

Despite this, Croydon has a lower percentage of people that travel to work by bicycle and foot compared to the than London and England averages.

## Data Limitations

- Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop of within 800m of and existing or proposed railway station.
- Percentage of existing properties and dwellings within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop of railway station.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**There is high reliance on personal vehicles and National Rail network.**

**Opportunities to reduce the need to travel should be explored, for example, encouraging home-working and locating high trip generating development in areas of good public transport accessibility.**

**Encourage walking or cycling and improving accessibility to work by public transport.**

**There are opportunities to support TfL-led Schemes with complementary Borough schemes to increase capacity for National Rail and Tramlink services and stations.**

**Encourage a high quality urban environment that supports active travel.**

## 5.5.9 Noise

The following indicators were used to identify key trends and characteristics:

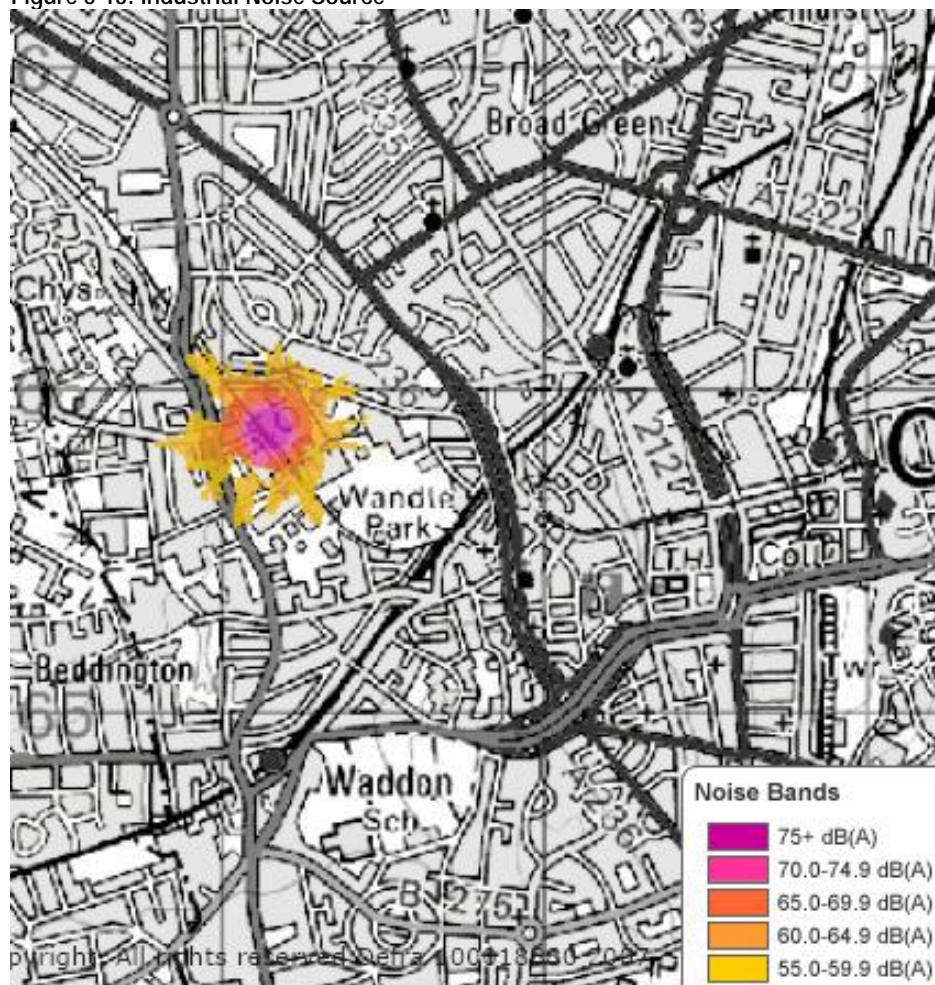
- Road noise mapping;
- Rail noise mapping.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. Sensitive receptors to noise include residential areas, educational facilities, health care facilities and places of worship.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Online road, rail and industrial noise mapping shows the extent to which these noise sources may effect sensitive receptors. Built up areas shield unwanted sound and cause the effect to decrease over a short distance. Open areas such as parks allow the noise to travel over a longer distance and disturb users of such spaces.

The railway lines that travel north-south through the Borough are main sources of noise. The main road sources of noise are the A23 and A232. Road noise is also evident around Croydon Town Centre from A236 and A212. According to Defra, there is one 'hot spot' for industrial noise west of the Centre near Wandle Park, refer to Figure 5-13.

Figure 5-13: Industrial Noise Source<sup>24</sup>



## Data Limitations

- Industrial noise emissions;
- Performance of developments against guidelines.

## Key Issues and Opportunities

**Road and rail noise are significant contributors to the ambient noise environment, particularly around the town centre.**

**Parts of the Borough are increasingly becoming places of 24 hour a day activity and use, so the scope for noise pollution is likely to increase in the future.**

**Control noise pollution and adverse effects caused by noise through planning.**

<sup>24</sup> Defra, Noise Mapping England, 2007

### **Question 2**

*Do you agree that the baseline data to be collected (as outlined in Section 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 and **Appendix B**) is appropriate to the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs? Please give reasons.*

### **Question 3**

*Do you have or know of, any additional relevant baseline data which should be added to that already listed? Can you assist in identifying any gaps in sources of monitoring information – and help the Council fill them? If yes, please state how?*

### **Question 4**

*Are you aware of any inaccuracies in the data presented in **Appendix B**? If so, please comment.*

## 5.6 Relationship with other Local Authority areas

For many local authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries.

Key ‘transboundary’ issues were identified from the review of baseline information relating to Croydon and neighbouring authorities.

- Croydon Metropolitan Centre is a commercial centre of regional significance, serving the needs of a wide area of London, Surrey and beyond.
- Croydon Metropolitan Centre and other employment locations throughout the Borough provide employment for about half the economically active population of the Borough and for people commuting from a wide area including the south coast.
- Croydon, with good rail links to the West End, the City and South East and providing a lower cost alternative to central London for offices, has attracted Government offices, headquarters and regional offices and businesses.
- Although manufacturing employment has declined in the rest of London, the Borough retains a significant industrial and warehousing function and has strategic industrial designations along the Purley Way adjoining similarly important areas in the London Borough of Sutton and a major commercial area at Marlpit Lane, Coulsdon.

- Over one quarter of the Borough is designated as Metropolitan Green Belt and a further 3% is Metropolitan Open Land. This open land is not only important to Croydon's residents but also for people from beyond the Borough who use Croydon's open spaces for sport and informal recreation.
- A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was commissioned by the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon to inform the development of their emerging LDF documents. The Thames Water sewer flooding records show that parts of Coulsdon, South Norwood, Streatham Vale and Selhurst are susceptible to significant sewer flooding. SuDS techniques should therefore be strongly recommended in these areas to ensure that existing sewer flooding problems are not exacerbated.
- The South West London Housing Strategy (2002) identified priorities including delivering major developments in the Opportunity Areas, which includes Croydon.
- The London Plan (2004 and 2008) identified Croydon Town Centre as an Opportunity Area and so must seek to exceed the minimum guidelines for housing based on employment capacity and deliver good design.

**Question 5:**

*Do you know of any transboundary issues which should be added to that already listed above? If so please state.*

## 5.7 Key Sustainability Issues and Problems

An initial review of the baseline data has revealed sustainability issues and opportunities which could have an important influence on the development of the Core Strategy.

Table 5-2: Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
Education, Skills and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational attainment is lowest in Broad Green, Fieldway, New Addington, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Upper Norwood and West Thornton.</li> <li>▪ There are opportunities to continue to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ increasing the scope and functions for educational facilities and improving the accessibility to schools which could also provide wider social benefits.</li> </ul>
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is an opportunity to reduce health inequalities across the Borough through improving access to facilities especially for those without their own transport.</li> <li>▪ For good health across the Borough there must be a reduction in</li> </ul>

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
	<p>barriers to healthy lifestyles and there should be an adequate provision of leisure facilities with opportunities for sport and recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting health education will reduce incidences of poor health in children and young people.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ access to health facilities in future developments;</li> <li>○ distribution of health facilities in relation to communities.</li> </ul>
Material Assets (including housing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Croydon has the largest population of children and young people of any London Borough and the largest population of older people, with around 45,000 over 60s. One of the main concerns is to enable older people to stay in their own homes. Housing stock needs to be designed for the long term and adaptable to the changing needs of inhabitants.</li> <li>▪ In 2005, 19.9% of the Borough's social housing stock did not meet the Decent Homes Standards.</li> <li>▪ There is need for good quality, well designed affordable housing of different types and sizes.</li> <li>▪ There is a requirement for greater choice, mixed use and a range of housing tenures.</li> <li>▪ There is an expectation for Croydon, particularly the Metropolitan Centre, to make a substantial contribution of 1100 additional houses to meet London's total housing needs to 2016.</li> <li>▪ In more suburban areas across the Borough, significant regeneration projects are planned around the District and local centres (Purley, New Addington, South Norwood and Coulsdon) which could increase demands of new residents on existing community, educational and leisure facilities.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the extent to which the Borough can meet the different housing needs of all the community for decent and affordable homes.</li> <li>○ mechanisms for meeting the additional demands of new residents on existing services and facilities.</li> </ul>
Deprivation and Living Environment (Crime and Safety)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are areas and developments which are unoccupied at certain times so that there is potential and opportunity for anti-social behaviour, safety and security problems.</li> <li>▪ Considerable development and change in the Borough and the town centre could increase the potential for safety and security problems.</li> <li>▪ The basic requirement for safe and secure living and home environments are set out in SPD 3 - Designing for Community</li> </ul>



Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
	<p>Safety.</p> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ conditions that reduce safety, security and anti-social behaviour problems, including promoting safety by design;</li> <li>○ measures to reduce or avoid actual incidence of problems and the perception and fear of problems for residents.</li> </ul>
<p>Deprivation and Living Environment (Social Inclusion and Equality)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 ranked Croydon as the 140<sup>th</sup> most deprived Borough across all Domains of measurement out of 354 English Local Authorities.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to build strong sustainable communities and to address problems of relative poverty, deprivation and social exclusion.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ promoting and enabling social inclusion;</li> <li>○ addressing deprivation and inequalities in the local community;</li> <li>○ ensuring equal access to services, facilities and employment opportunities.</li> </ul>
<p>Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Croydon is one of the biggest employment locations in South London and occupies an important position in the economic well being of a very wide community spreading across more than just the Borough.</li> <li>▪ There are pockets of unemployment, low activity rates and relative deprivation and poverty within the Borough.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to provide employment opportunities, particularly for those in most need.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ encouraging new start up businesses;</li> <li>○ promoting employment opportunities in areas of need;</li> <li>○ whether new job opportunities likely to be provided are accessible to those in need of employment;</li> <li>○ promoting mixed use developments which would reduce the need to travel.</li> </ul>
<p>Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are very few areas in Croydon that have statutory designations for their ecological importance. There are no areas of international importance (i.e. Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas) and just 3 areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering a combined area of 189 hectares (2.2% of the total area of the</li> </ul>



Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
	<p>Borough). These sites are located in the southern half of the Borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are 81 sites of biodiversity importance in Croydon (non-statutory designations). These are afforded protection under NC1 of the Council's UDP.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ its effect on biodiversity;</li> <li>○ conserving and enhancing species diversity and avoidance of harm to protected species;</li> <li>○ creating opportunities for enhancing biodiversity through, for example promoting green roofs and creating habitats in areas of deficiency.</li> </ul>
Water (including water use and flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are areas at high risk of flooding in the Borough.</li> <li>▪ The impacts of climate change and development are increasing pressures on scarce water resources in the South East of England. Groundwater quality should be protected from pollution and over extraction.</li> <li>▪ New water resources and improved local supply infrastructure may be needed to meet demands from future developments.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ effects of development on water resources;</li> <li>○ appropriate locations for development in terms of flood risk;</li> <li>○ promotion of sustainable drainage systems for new developments;</li> <li>○ intensification of development will increase surface water drainage demands;</li> <li>○ minimising risk of flooding to vulnerable communities;</li> <li>○ ensuring that adequate water supplies can be provided and encourage measures to reduce demand.</li> </ul>
Air and Climatic Factors (Air Quality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In 2002, the whole Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area and an action plan of measures to reduce pollution was published.</li> <li>▪ Poor air quality has been measured across Croydon, particularly in central areas and where there are high levels of traffic flow and congestion.</li> <li>▪ New development and growth in the town centre could contribute to air pollution through generation of more traffic.</li> </ul>

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
	<p>The Core Strategy needs to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ its effect on air quality and which uses are appropriate in some locations;</li> <li>○ promoting sustainable modes of transport (walking and cycling) to reduce the use of cars and pollution.</li> </ul>
Air and Climatic Factors (Climate Change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change is likely to affect wildlife and increase the risk of flooding;</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ measures to reduce contribution to climate change from gas emissions;</li> <li>○ promoting climate change adaptation measures for new developments</li> <li>○ appropriate locations for development.</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Croydon has a particularly rich archaeological heritage and Archaeological Priority Zones cover 2110 hectares, which account for 24.4% of Croydon's total land area.</li> <li>▪ There are 4 Scheduled Monuments in the Borough and around 144 Listed Buildings. Of these, six buildings are on the Buildings at Risk Register.</li> <li>▪ There are ongoing pressures from development on the historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the effect of development on the character of the built and historic environment;</li> <li>○ enhancing townscape and heritage assets.</li> </ul>
Landscape (Open Spaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Croydon has extensive areas of open space with over one quarter of the Borough designated as Metropolitan Green Belt and a further 3% in Metropolitan Open Land.</li> <li>▪ In some residential parts of the Borough, particularly those in the town centre, residents have difficulties accessing the open space which exist outside the centre.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ providing additional and quality open space, particularly in deficiency areas;</li> <li>○ developing a network of open spaces and links to communities;</li> <li>○ the Impact of development on green infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to reduce consumption of materials and</li> </ul>

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities	
	<p>resources, to reduce household waste, improve waste recovery and recycling efficiency;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need to reduce business, industrial and construction and demolition waste.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ management of waste and reduction of waste;</li> <li>○ mechanisms to encourage recycling and waste recovery.</li> </ul>
Energy Consumption and Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing developments rely on external sources of energy from non-renewable carbon emitting energy sources. Any additional development will increase the requirements for energy.</li> <li>▪ Most developments in the town centre, being 10 years old are not very energy efficient.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy needs to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ its effect on future energy consumption and generation;</li> <li>○ promoting reduction in energy demands;</li> <li>○ encouraging increased supply and use of renewable energy.</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public transport services are better in the northern part of the Borough;</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ accessibility and the effect of development on traffic;</li> <li>○ promoting sustainable modes of transport, walking and cycling.</li> </ul>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High road traffic noise levels have been recorded at some locations around the town centre.</li> <li>▪ The levels of noise are likely to increase due to increased activities and use in some parts of the Borough;</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy might consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The effects of its policies and proposals on the noise environment.</li> </ul>

**Question 6:**

*Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for the Croydon Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs? Please comment on your view.*

**Question 7:**

*Are there any other sustainability issues, which in your opinion, should be added?  
Please provide details as necessary.*

## 6 SA Framework

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### 6.1 Introduction

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology. A series of environmental, social and economic SA Objectives were developed to be used as methodological yardsticks against which the DPDs' options and policies will be assessed (see Section 6.6 on the 'Appraisal Matrix' for details of how this is undertaken in practice).

The SA Objectives are distinct from the objectives of the DPDs.

### 6.2 Development of Objectives

The methodology used for the creation and derivation of objectives was developed from that outlined in DCLG guidance. The objectives were devised using the SEA Directive topics and were informed by the issues and opportunities identified through:

- The review of Policies, Plans and Programmes;
- The baseline data collection;
- Consideration of objectives identified in existing SAs and scoping reports (Air Quality SPD SA, Croydon Metropolitan Centre Area Action Plan (CMCAAP) Scoping Report and the draft initial Scoping Report for the Core Strategy).

This was supplemented with direction from the key international, national and regional planning documents identified in Section 3 and including specifically:

- Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005);
- The London Plan (2008);
- The South London Sub Regional Development Framework (2006);
- A suite of local planning documents relevant to Croydon;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;

### 6.3 SA Objectives

Table 6-1 sets out the SA Objectives. These have been sub-divided further into criteria which more clearly outline the key aspects of each objective.

Table 6-1: SA Objectives

SA Objective		Criteria
1	To reduce crime, opportunities for crime and fear of crime.	Will it reduce levels of crime?
		Will it reduce levels of anti-social behaviour?
		Will it reduce the fear of crime?
		Will it encourage safety by design?
2	To improve provision and access to educational facilities for all groups within the community.	Will it increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society?
		Will it improve the provision and access to education and learning facilities?
3	To improve health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities.	Will it improve access to health and social care services?
		Will it ensure there are sufficient facilities and opportunities to ensure good health and well-being?
		Will it promote healthy lifestyles?
		Will it reduce health inequalities?
		Will it reduce death rates?
4	To provide greater choice and an appropriate mix of housing in terms of size, type and location.	Will it reduce homelessness?
		Will it increase the availability of affordable housing?
		Will it encourage mixed use and range of housing tenure?
		Will it reduce the number of unfit housing?
5	To ensure equal and fair access to opportunities, services and amenities, focusing on the most deprived areas.	Will it provide more equal access to opportunities?
		Will it improve access to community and leisure facilities?
		Will it improve access to cultural and heritage events and take account of Croydon's diversity?
		Will it ensure public art is integrated into key developments?
		Will it maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education), particularly in disadvantaged areas?
6	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	Will it foster a sense of belonging?
		Will it provide opportunities for community involvement?
		Will it improve ethnic/cultural relations?
7	To ensure sustainable economic growth and business development to provide economic well being for all of the community.	Will it encourage new businesses and opportunities for local people?
		Will it improve business development and enhance productivity?
		Will it encourage diversification of employment opportunities?

SA Objective		Criteria
		Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?
8	To ensure that employment opportunities are accessible and meet the needs of residents.	Will it reduce level of unemployment?
		Will it provide learning opportunities and work related training?
		Will it support flexible working patterns?
		Will it help improve earnings?
9	To promote economic vitality.	Will it promote the town, district and local centres as places to work, live and visit?
		Will it contribute to local regeneration and help deprived areas?
10	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	Will it conserve and enhance habitats of metropolitan, borough or local importance and create viable habitats in areas of deficiency?
		Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species?
		Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?
		Will it contribute to biodiversity, such as green roofs and creation of new green spaces?
11	To ensure that a network of diverse, good quality open spaces is provided.	Will it ensure that open spaces are accessible to all and meet the community's needs?
		Will it ensure that provision and access to sport and play facilities in open spaces are available to all community groups?
		Will it provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and green spaces?
12	To retain, conserve and enhance the valued landscape features.	Will it maintain and enhance the quality of landscape features in towns and suburbs?
		Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect views?
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape, cultural and heritage resources.	Will it protect and enhance Conservation areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?
		Will it protect listed buildings?
		Will it help preserve archaeological features?
		Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?
14	To maintain and improve water quality and conserve water resources	Will it protect ground and surface water quality?
		Will it promote efficient use of water supplies?
15	To adapt to climate change.	Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses?



SA Objective		Criteria
		Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events?
16	To protect and improve air quality.	Will it improve air quality within the Borough?
		Will it help achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan?
		Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants, particularly in town centres?
17	To reduce energy consumption.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?
		Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?
18	To promote efficient and prudent use of resources and promote waste minimisation.	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials and resources?
		Will it reduce waste production?
		Will it increase waste re-use, recycling and recovery?
19	To promote sustainable construction and design.	Will it promote the use of sustainable materials and construction methods?
		Will it ensure that new buildings are appropriately located, designed and constructed to take account of climate change adaptation?
		Will it promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts?
		Will it promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments?
		Will it ensure environmental impacts of buildings are minimised?
		Will it minimise development on Greenfield sites?
20	To encourage efficient patterns of movement and promote sustainable modes of transport.	Will it facilitate access to key services, jobs and facilities?
		Will it reduce traffic?
		Will it ensure that transport infrastructure and facilities provide equal and fair access to all the community?
		Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?
		Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?
		Will it reduce air pollution and to ensure ambient air quality improves.
		Will it encourage businesses to produce travel plans.

**Question 8:**

*Do you agree with the SA Objectives that have been identified? Do you know of additional objectives that should be considered? Please comment.*

## 6.4 Internal Consistency of Objectives

After finalising the SA Objectives, they were tested against each other to identify any potential areas of incompatibility. This is represented by the compatibility matrix shown in **Appendix C**, which is designed to highlight areas of internal incompatibility between the objectives. Reasons for incompatibilities are outlined in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Internal Consistency of SA Objectives

SA Objectives	Potential Incompatibility	Consideration
Objective 7 with Objectives 10 – 19	Economic development, if unsustainable, has the potential to be incompatible with the main objectives of environmental protection.	The Core Strategy should ensure that no development can take place where it could lead to an overall detrimental impact upon the environment, and should contribute to enhancing the natural environment.  If undertaken in a sustainable manner, new development has the potential to compliment environmental enhancement.
Objective 4 with Objectives 10-19	Housing development has the potential to conflict with environmental objectives through landtake, increased use of energy and water. Development may also impact on townscape and landscape features.	Projects will need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis to ensure that they are appropriate to the townscape and landscape character and the setting of cultural heritage features. The use of sustainable construction methods is likely to reduce potential impact on resources use.

Identified incompatibility does not mean that the SA Objectives must be re-written. Some areas of potential conflicts will always remain e.g. promoting a buoyant and diverse local economy may have potential adverse environmental impacts. However, the negative impacts of these objectives should be avoided through the implementation of robust mitigation

measures. New economic development can also provide opportunities to enhance the quality of the environment if sensitive design is promoted.

## 6.5 Sustainability Objectives, Decision Making Criteria and Potential Indicators

Criteria for assessing how the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs will perform against these objectives are shown in Table 6-3. Indicators and targets were identified from the baseline study.

Table 6-3: SA Objectives, Criteria and Potential Indicators

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
<b>Social</b>		
1. To reduce crime, opportunities for crime and fear of crime.	<p>Will it reduce levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce levels of anti-social behaviour?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it encourage safety by design?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IMD Crime Domain 2004.</li> <li>▪ Recorded incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour in and around the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Recorded incidence by main types of crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>▪ Perceptions of crime or fear of crime.</li> </ul>
2. To improve provision and access to educational facilities for all groups within the community.	<p>Will it increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all?</p> <p>Will it improve access to education and learning facilities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raise the percentage of working age residents with NVQ or equivalent qualifications.</li> <li>▪ Provision of educational and training facilities.</li> </ul>
3. To provide health and wellbeing for all and reduce health inequalities.	<p>Will it improve access to health and social care services?</p> <p>Will it ensure there are sufficient facilities and opportunities to ensure good health and well being?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it reduce death rates?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Healthy life expectancy</li> <li>▪ IMD Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2004</li> <li>▪ Deprivation – aggregate IMD Score 2004</li> <li>▪ Long-term limiting illness 2001</li> <li>▪ Scale and provision of sports, leisure facilities, amenities and open spaces</li> </ul>
4. To provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of	<p>Will it reduce homelessness?</p> <p>Will it increase the availability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of houses available by age, tenure,</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
housing.	<p>of affordable housing?</p> <p>Will it encourage mixed use and range of housing tenures?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</p>	<p>household type and size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The affordability of available housing by type, size and tenure.</li> <li>▪ The number and percentage of Lifetime Homes in new housing approved.</li> <li>▪ Number of decent homes.</li> <li>▪ Number of unfit homes.</li> </ul>
<p>5. To ensure equal and fair access to opportunities, services and amenities, focusing on the most deprived areas.</p>	<p>Will it provide more equal access to opportunities?</p> <p>Will it improve access to community and leisure facilities?</p> <p>Will it improve access to cultural and heritage events and take account of Croydon's diversity?</p> <p>Will it ensure that public art is integrated into key developments?</p> <p>Will it maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) particularly in disadvantaged areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of households in each ethnic group.</li> <li>▪ Number and percentage of houses designed to meet other special needs.</li> <li>▪ IMD Living environment deprivation domain – 2004.</li> <li>▪ Local people's satisfaction with living in Croydon.</li> <li>▪ Distance of communities to services and amenities.</li> <li>▪ Areas and number of people with deficient services and amenities.</li> <li>▪ Number of visitors to cultural and art facilities in the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Areas and number of people with limited access to cultural facilities.</li> </ul>
<p>6. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.</p>	<p>Will it foster a sense of belonging?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for community involvement?</p> <p>Will it improve ethnic/cultural relations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ethnicity.</li> <li>▪ Number and types of community organisations and activities.</li> </ul>
<p>7. To ensure sustainable economic growth and business development to provide economic wellbeing for all of the community.</p>	<p>Will it encourage new businesses and opportunities for local people?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance productivity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase in number of new businesses.</li> <li>▪ Increase in office and retail floorspace areas.</li> <li>▪ change in the Gross Value Added data.</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
	<p>Will it encourage diversification of employment opportunities?</p> <p>Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?</p>	
<p>8. To ensure that employment opportunities across the Borough are accessible and meet the needs of residents.</p>	<p>Will it reduce unemployment?</p> <p>Will it provide learning opportunities and work related training?</p> <p>Will it facilitate flexible living and working patterns?</p> <p>Will it help improve earnings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Predictions of the employment requirements of the local community.</li> <li>▪ Analysis of the local labour market in terms of economic activity rates.</li> <li>▪ Analysis of local and national trends in home-based and/or flexible working.</li> </ul>
<p>9. To promote economic vitality.</p>	<p>Will it promote town, district and local centres as places to work, live and visit?</p> <p>Will it contribute to local regeneration and help deprived areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employment opportunities in town centres.</li> <li>▪ Number of new commercial and housing developments in town centres</li> <li>▪ No of visitors to the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Number of new commercial and housing developments in regeneration areas.</li> </ul>
<p>10. To protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Will it conserve and enhance habitats of borough or local importance habitats and create habitats in areas of deficiency?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?</p> <p>Will it contribute to biodiversity (e.g. green roofs)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas of deficiency in access to nature.</li> <li>▪ Potential changes in the range and type of fauna and flora in the Borough.</li> <li>▪ Additional areas of green space created (including new green roofs and landscaped areas).</li> <li>▪ Quality/condition of designated sites.</li> <li>▪ Species and habitats in previously developed land.</li> </ul>
<p>11. To ensure that a network of diverse, good quality open spaces is provided.</p>	<p>Will it ensure that open spaces are accessible to all and meet the community's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The amount, quality and location of open and green space in the Borough.</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
	<p>needs?</p> <p>Will it ensure that provision and access to sport and play facilities in open spaces are available to all community groups?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and green spaces?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The amount and location of existing open and green space which could be lost to new development.</li> <li>▪ Areas of deficiency in access to nature.</li> </ul>
<p>12. To retain, conserve and enhance the valued landscape features.</p>	<p>Will it maintain and enhance the quality of landscape features in towns and suburbs?</p> <p>Will it minimise visual intrusion and protect view?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number and quality of parks and landscape features.</li> <li>▪ Number and location of important views.</li> <li>▪ Open space at risk from development.</li> </ul>
<p>13. To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape, cultural and heritage resources.</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance Conservation areas and other sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?</p> <p>Will it protect listed buildings?</p> <p>Will it help preserve and record archaeological features?</p> <p>Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of listed buildings at risk.</li> <li>▪ Conservation Areas and appraisals.</li> <li>▪ Number, location and condition of archaeological features.</li> <li>▪ Number of Improvements to public realm, particularly in regeneration areas.</li> </ul>
<p>14. To improve water quality and conserve water resources.</p>	<p>Will it protect ground and surface water quality?</p> <p>Will it promote efficient use of water supplies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Chemical and biological water quality.</li> <li>▪ Potential demand for potable water by new residents.</li> <li>▪ Number of developments employing water-saving devices.</li> </ul>
<p>15. To adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>Will it reduce the risk of flooding from watercourses?</p> <p>Will it reduce the risk of damage to property and storm events?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Incidence of flooding and extent of areas liable to flooding.</li> <li>▪ Number of developments using sustainable drainage systems</li> </ul>
<p>16. To protect and improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will it improve air quality within the Borough?</p> <p>Will it help achieve the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Predicted changes in the emissions of key air pollutants, carbon</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
	<p>objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan?</p> <p>Will it reduce emissions of key pollutants, particularly in town centres?</p>	<p>monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prediction of changes in air quality for specific locations known to experience poor quality.</li> <li>▪ Number and extent of premises and areas liable to be subject to air pollution above recommended levels.</li> </ul>
<p>17. To reduce energy consumption.</p>	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ External energy demands/consumption of new development compared to the amount generated on site from locally renewable sources.</li> <li>▪ Number and energy generating capacity of facilities on site and localised energy generation using renewable sources.</li> <li>▪ Average Energy Standards of Homes – Standard Assessment Procedure ratings and National Homes Energy Ratings</li> </ul>
<p>18. To promote efficient and prudent use of resources and promote waste minimisation.</p>	<p>Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it reduce waste production?</p> <p>Will it increase waste re-use recycling and recovery?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential total household waste produced which will require disposal.</li> <li>▪ Potential total of household waste which is separated for reuse, recycling and recovery.</li> <li>▪ Number of residential premises, including flats, which have the capacity to separate materials on site for disposal or reuse, recycling and recovery of site.</li> <li>▪ Potential waste from business and industry.</li> </ul>



SA Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Indicators and targets
<p>19. To promote sustainable construction and design.</p>	<p>Will it promote the use of sustainable materials and construction methods?</p> <p>Will it ensure that new buildings are appropriately located, designed and constructed to take account of climate change adaptation?</p> <p>Will it promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts?</p> <p>Will it promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments?</p> <p>Will it ensure environmental impacts of buildings are minimised?</p> <p>Will it minimise development on Greenfield sites?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number and extent of new developments designed and constructed to a high and sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment.</li> <li>▪ Number and percentage of new housing units which achieve a very high rating of 4-6 stars against the Code for Sustainable Homes. Eco Home rating of 'good' for refurbishment.</li> <li>▪ Number and percentage of non residential development which achieve a BREEAM rating of 'very good' or 'excellent'.</li> <li>▪ The scale and extent of noise pollution.</li> </ul>
<p>20. To encourage efficient patterns of movement and promote sustainable modes of transport</p>	<p>Will it facilitate access to key services jobs and facilities</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes?</p> <p>Will it ensure that transport infrastructure and facilities provide equal and fair access to all the community?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and transport interchanges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DfT Core Accessibility Indicators</li> <li>▪ Number and type of public transport schemes.</li> <li>▪ Number of people travelling to work on foot by bike or using public transport.</li> <li>▪ Increase in the length of footpaths and cycle paths.</li> <li>▪ Costs of transport and affordability.</li> </ul>

## 6.6 Appraisal of Core Strategy and Site Allocations Objectives

This task will be carried out as part of the appraisal of issues and options as the Core Strategy and Site Allocations objectives have not yet been developed. The DPD objectives will be assessed against the SA Objectives.

The result of this appraisal will highlight potential areas of conflict. Based upon the outcomes of the assessment, it may be necessary for Croydon to adapt their Core Strategy and Site Allocations objectives to ensure that sustainability themes are appropriately addressed.

## 6.7 Appraisal of Options

One of the key requirements of the SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the DPDs, a range of options will be considered, assessed and consulted on with local stakeholders. This will be a key part of the Stage B and SA process. It is likely that the types and level of detail of options will vary considerably between the DPDs, namely:

- Core Strategy;
- Site Allocations.

## 6.8 The Appraisal Matrix

The appraisal matrix presented in Table 6-4 has been developed to provide an example of how the matrix will to be used to assess each of the Core Strategy options in detail. Each option will be assessed against each of the SA Objectives, using the indicators and targets as benchmarks. A similar matrix will also be developed for the appraisal of the Site Allocations options.

Table 6-4: Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Matrix - Example

**Question 9:**

*Are the Criteria, Indicators and Targets listed in Table 6-3 and **Appendix B** suitable? If no, please give reasons.*

	Option A				Option B				Option C			
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Commentary	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Commentary	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Commentary
To reduce crime.												
To improve provision and access to educational facilities												
To improve health and well being for all and reduce health inequalities												

Through adopting a matrix approach, the following will be considered:

- **Impact:** Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives;
- **Timing:** Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period);
- **Spatial Scale:** Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.
- **Cumulative Effects:** Would there be cumulative effects realised upon specific receptors, e.g. would the option have a greater overall environmental effect due to having many smaller impacts upon heritage, biodiversity, landscape, water quality etc.

The notation that will be used is explained in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: Explanation of Matrix Notation

Notation	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of all elements of the objective	++
Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible	0

Notation	Description	Symbol
Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective	--
Uncertain impact – more information required	The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

## 7 The Content of the SA Report

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### 7.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive comprises strict minimum requirements for the content of the SA Report, to be completed in order to document the entire SA process.

The requirements of the SEA Directive are presented in Box 7-1, and will be presented in the outline table of contents shown in Section 7.2. The Table of Contents in Section 7-2 is indicative only and may be subject to further modifications.

Box 7-1: Requirements of the SEA Directive for contents of the SA Report

- *An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.*
- *The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.*
- *The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.*
- *Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Habitats Directive.*
- *The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community of Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.*
- *The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.*
- *The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.*
- *An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.*
- *A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.*
- *A non-technical summary of the information provided in the Environmental Report, as described above.*

## 7.2 Outline Table of Contents for the SA Report

- Executive Summary
- Non-Technical Summary of the findings of the SA
  
- Introduction
- Background
- The Croydon Core Strategy
- Purpose of the SA Report
- Structure of the SA Report
- Consultation Provisions
- How to Comment on this SA Report
  
- Sustainability Appraisal
- The SA Process
- SA Progress to Date
- The Legislative Requirements of the SEA Directive
- Consultation Requirements
- Limitations of the SA Process
  
- Sustainability Baseline, Issues and Context
- SEA Legislative Requirements
- Links to other relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes
- Environmental and Sustainability Baseline
- Environmental and Sustainability Problems and Opportunities
  
- The Appraisal Methodology
- The SA Framework
- Internal Consistency of the SA Objectives
- Elements of the Core Strategy subject to the Assessment
  
- Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Core Strategy Objectives
- Compatibility Results
- Recommendations
  
- Assessment of Issues and Options
- Main Strategic Options Considered
- Comparison of Main Sustainability Impacts of Options
- Proposed Mitigation for Options
- Development of Preferred Options
  
- Assessment of Preferred Options
- Main Preferred Options Assessed
- Significant Sustainability Effects of Preferred Options
- Mitigation of Significant Effects

Monitoring Framework

Approach

Existing Monitoring Programmes

Proposed Monitoring Framework

Conclusions and Recommendations



# Appendix A

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## Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

The following PPPs have been reviewed:

## International Plans

- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)
- European Biodiversity Strategy (1999)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan
- EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC).
- Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2009/50/EC)
- Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme
- European Landscape Convention (2006)
- EU Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)

## National Plans

- Securing the Future UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (2005)
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)
- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002
- Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
- Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)
- Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2007)
- Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)
- Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)
- Guidance on Tall Buildings,(CABE, 2007)
- Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005

- Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006)
- Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan
- Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, (2004)
- By design’ - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000
- Urban White Paper: 2001
- Part M of the Building Regulations 2004- Accessible Homes
- Revised Part E of the Building Regulations 2003- Sound insulation
- Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- The Disability Rights Commission- guidance on access statements
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement
- PPS3 Housing
- PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres
- PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- PPS12 Local Spatial Planning
- PPG13 Transport
- PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning
- PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation
- PPS22 Renewable Energy
- PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG 24 Planning and Noise
- PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk

## Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

- Mayor’s Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)
- The London Plan – Sub-Regional Development Framework – South London (2006)
- Sustainable Development Framework (or Integrated Regional Strategy) Mayor of London and the London Sustainable Development Commission (2005)
- Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy (2005)
- The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy (2004)
- The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)

- The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)
- The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)
- Draft Housing Strategy (2008)
- The Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)
- Draft Mayor's Draft Water Strategy (2007)
- The Mayors Transport Strategy (2001)
- The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (2007)
- Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2003)
- Mayor's Sustainable Construction SPG (2006)
- Mayor's Housing SPG (2005)
- Mayor's Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2004)
- Tree and Woodland framework for London (2005)
- Design for Biodiversity (2003)
- South West London Housing Strategy (2002)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
- South-East London Transport Strategy
- Draft South London Economic Development Implementation Plan (2005)

## Local Plans

- Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy (2008 – 2011)
- Children and Young People Plan 2006-09
- Improving Health and Wellbeing: Our Plan for Health Croydon 2008-11
- Supporting People Strategy 2005 - 2010
- Physical Disabilities and Sensory Impairments Strategy 2005 - 2008
- Strategy for Better Health and Social Care for Older People in Croydon 2005 - 2008
- Air Quality Air Quality Action Plan 2007-2010
- Croydon Museum Service Access Policy
- Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy 2008/09
- Croydon's Cultural Strategy 2005- 2008
- Croydon's Open Space Strategy 2005 - 2010
- Croydon's Play Strategy 2006 - 2009
- Croydon's Public Art Strategy 2005 - 2008
- Croydon's Public Realm Strategy 2006 - 2009
- Croydon Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2005 - 2008

- Croydon's Tourism Strategy 2005 – 2008
- Croydon's Housing Strategy 2006 - 2010
- Draft Energy and Environmental Strategy for the London Borough of Croydon's Housing Stock 2008 – 2012
- Croydon's Economic Development Strategy 2008
- Croydon's Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
- Croydon Enterprise Strategy 2008 - 2011
- Local Implementation Plan (2006)
- Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006)
- SPG 1 – Shopfronts and Signs (and Addendums)
- SPG4 – Lighting (interim)
- SPG5 – Nature Conservation
- SPG10 – Designing for Accessibility
- SPG11 – Vision 2020
- SPG12 – Landscape Design
- SPG15 – Renewable Energy
- SPG16 – Air Quality
- SPG17 – Sustainable Surface Water Drainage
- SPG18 – Sustainable Water Use
- SPG19 – Public Art
- Planning Guidance Note 1: Planning Obligations
- SPD1 – Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest
- SPD3 – Designing for Community Safety

## Summary of International Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
<b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)</b>			
<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy come from the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme. This strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy.</li> <li>▪ Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety).</li> <li>▪ Combat poverty and social exclusion.</li> <li>▪ Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society.</li> <li>▪ Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation).</li> <li>▪ Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> <li>▪ Secure a better quality of life for present and future generations.</li> <li>▪ Ensure future policy making is more coherent and cost effective, as well as promoting technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation.</li> <li>▪ Strategies for sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	<p>The DPDs should support overall objectives and requirements.</p> <p>Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.</p> <p>The DPDs should have a sustainable vision.</p>	<p>The Strategy emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels.</p> <p>Applies to all SA Objectives.</p>
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002)</b>			
<p>Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production which includes the following relevant objectives:</p> <p>Enhance corporate environment and social responsibility. Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, environmental management systems, codes</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>▪ Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and</li> <li>▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should encourage use of renewable energy and more efficient use of energy.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that seek to increase use of renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
<p>of conduct, certification and public reporting.</p> <p>Increase use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advised energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies and sustainable use of traditional energy.</p>	<p>procurement.</p>		
<p><b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</b></p>			
<p>The Rio Earth Summit in 1992 was the venue for the signing of the signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which eventually led to the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement (1997) setting targets for industrialised countries to limit their greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydroflourocarbons (HCFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)</p> <p>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12</p> <p>UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 and long term national targets to reduce UK carbon emissions from 1990 levels by 26-32% by 2020 and at least 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>DPD should try and support overall objectives and requirements</p> <p>DPD should aim to help limit/reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses</p>	<p>The causes of greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed and incorporated into the appraisal.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce emissions for greenhouse gasses</p>
<p><b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)</b></p>			
<p>Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) under Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is required to assess conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. HDA applies to SPDs. The scope of the HDA will depend on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project.</p>	<p>It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.</p>	<p>To satisfy the requirements of Article 6 (3), the application of HDA should be undertaken before the publication of revisions to an RSS LDD by an LPA, or the approval of an LDD under the Secretary of State's default or intervention powers.</p>	<p>For LDDs, best practice will be to scope out whether a HDA is required at the SA Scoping Stage and to undertake the HDA alongside the development of options prior to the formal consultation which occurs at the Regulation 267 stage for DPDs.</p> <p>Include sustainability</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
			objectives to avoid harm to protected species and designated sites.
<b>European Biodiversity Strategy (1999)</b>			
<p>Developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</li> <li>▪ Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> <li>▪ Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information</li> <li>▪ Education, training and awareness.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	The Strategy emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Needs to address the role of spatial planning in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. SA Objectives should be developed which assess the performance of the options and policies from a biodiversity perspective.
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective</b>			
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion. In accordance with the definition laid down in the United Nations Brundtland Report, sustainable development covers not only environmentally sound economic development, which preserves present resources for use by future generations, but also includes a balanced spatial development. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. The EU will therefore gradually develop, in line with safeguarding regional diversity, from an Economic Union into an Environmental Union and into a Social Union.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p>	Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states.	DPDs need to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include objectives that encourage sustainable development.	The provisions of National Strategies and the London Plan should already encompass the provisions of this development perspective. However care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international objectives.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; and</li> <li>▪ Balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</li> </ul>			
<b>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</b>			
<p>The Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework thereof.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The global indicative target - 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>DPDs needs to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
<b>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan</b>			
<p>The Programme includes the following broad aims::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels and a CO2 concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);</li> <li>▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting</li> </ul>	<p>Objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ratification and entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework Convention on climate change by 2002 and fulfilment of its commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the European Community as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998</li> <li>▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol</li> <li>▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs needs to encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform with EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
<p>desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development;</li> <li>▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Protocol. This agreement should seek to cut emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions.</p>		
<p>EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC).</p>			
<p>Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants transposed into English Law through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007.</p>	<p>DPDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality. Opportunities should also be sought to promote a modal shift.</p>
<p>Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2009/50/EC)</p>			
<p>This Directive draws together 4 existing Directives (excluding the 4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive) and one Council Decision under a single Directive. The Directive aims to maintain and improve ambient air quality with relation to PM<sub>2.5</sub>.</p>	<p>Member states now have the option to apply for extensions of compliance dates set under the Daughter Directives; and to discount natural sources of pollutants when assessing compliance against limit values</p>	<p>DPDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
<b>Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme</b>			
<p>The CAFÉ Programme, established in the EU Air Quality Framework Directive, aims to develop, collect and validate information relating to the effects of air pollution. Support and review the effectiveness of existing legislation and develop new proposals where necessary. Disseminate information amongst the public</p>	<p>Refer to EU Air Quality Framework Directive</p>	<p>DPDs should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that encourage the improvement of air quality.</p>
<b>European Landscape Convention (2006)</b>			
<p>The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Under the convention each member party undertakes:</p> <p>a to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>b to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;</p> <p>c to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;</p> <p>d to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.</p>	<p>Article 6 states the specific measures each member party must undertake, including:</p> <p>A Awareness-raising            B Training and education            C Identification and assessment            D Landscape quality objectives            E Implementation</p>	<p>DPDs should consider the indirect impacts to landscape.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to landscape protection and enhancement. Consideration should also be given to the effects of options and policies on townscape.</p>
<b>EU Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC)</b>			
<p>To set up a system for the coordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The DPDs should try to support overall objectives and</p>	<p>The requirements of the Framework should be incorporated into</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for DPDs	Implications for SA
prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.		requirements.	the appraisal.
<b>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)</b>			
<p>Applies to all surface and ground water bodies. It introduces a series of new objectives, which will govern water management and activities affecting water 'status': status is a measure of ecological, chemical, hydrological and morphological quality in surface waters, and groundwater quantity/ chemistry. Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventing deterioration in water status;</li> <li>▪ Restoring surface waters to good ecological and chemical status by 2015;</li> <li>▪ Reducing pollution from priority substances and phasing out certain priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>▪ Contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; and</li> <li>▪ Preventing and/or limiting pollution input into groundwater.</li> </ul>	<p>The Directive requires all inland and coastal water bodies to reach "good" status by the end of 2015. This is likely to present some major challenges given the current condition of some of the rivers within London.</p> <p>The WFD seeks to integrate the management of water with land use planning, biodiversity, flooding, tourism, leisure, recreation, health and agriculture through River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). The Environment Agency will lead on the preparation of these RBMPs in England and Wales.</p>	<p>The DPDs should try to support overall objectives and requirements.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the range of effects on the water environment with a view to seeking to deliver enhancements wherever possible.</p>

## Summary of National Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Securing the Future UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)			
<p>The overarching document for sustainability in the UK Structured around 5 key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Living within environmental limits</li> <li>▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>▪ Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>▪ Using sound scientific advice</li> <li>▪ Promoting good governance</li> </ul> <p>And 4 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection</li> <li>▪ From local to global: building sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Climate Change and energy</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy contains 68 indicators, a number of which are headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>▪ Resource use: Domestic material consumption and GDP</li> <li>▪ Waste: arisings by (a) sector and (b) method of disposal</li> <li>▪ Ecological impacts on air pollution</li> <li>▪ Economic output: Gross domestic product</li> <li>▪ Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for (a) vehicles, (b) domestic burglary, (c) violence</li> <li>▪ Employment: people of working age in employment</li> <li>▪ Workless households: population living in workless household (a) children, (b) working age</li> <li>▪ Health inequality: (a) infant mortality (by socio-economic group), (b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women</li> <li>▪ Social justice: (social measures to be developed)</li> <li>▪ Environmental quality: (environmental measures to be developed)</li> <li>▪ Wellbeing: (measures to be developed).</li> </ul>	<p>Securing the Future sets out 4 priority areas for immediate action in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>▪ Climate change and energy</li> <li>▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>▪ Sustainable communities</li> </ul> <p>While much of the strategy is beyond the scope of the DPDs, it is important that the DPDs reflects the national strategic priorities and principles.</p> <p>At the highest level the DPDs should be mindful and consistent with its guiding principles.</p>	<p>The SA framework developed to assess the SPD should stem from the aims of this Strategy</p> <p>The range of indicators should be used to help inform the baseline review and monitoring.</p>
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (2005)			
<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p>	<p>Key target is: Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>The DPD needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventing homelessness</li> <li>▪ Providing support for vulnerable people</li> <li>▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness</li> <li>▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping;</li> <li>▪ Providing more settled homes.</li> </ul> <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>		<p>seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p>	<p>housing issues including homelessness.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)</b>			
<p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the sustainment of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p>	<p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Step change in housing supply</li> <li>▪ New growth areas</li> <li>▪ Decent homes</li> <li>▪ Countryside and local environment</li> </ul>	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development. Protection of Green Belt land.</p>	<p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>Recognition that housing should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>Review SA framework against these objectives.</p>
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air (2000/07)</b>			
Sets air quality standards and objectives for eight key	For seven of these pollutants local authorities are	The DPDs should be	These aims and



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>pollutants to be achieved between 2003-2008. The Strategy also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Map out as far as possible future ambient air quality policy in the UK in the medium term.</li> <li>▪ Provide best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for 8 main air pollutants.</li> </ul>	<p>charged with the task of working towards the achievement of the objectives in their areas in a cost effective way through the Local Air Quality Management Regime.</p>	<p>aware of the focus of national guidance; and not conflict / challenge existing targets or objectives.</p> <p>In so far as it is appropriate to the scope of the DPDs, it should also incorporate or be cross referenced to achieving such measures.</p>	<p>objectives should be reflected in the overall objectives of the DPDs.</p>
<p><b>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002</b></p>			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <p><b>Agriculture:</b> encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p><b>Woodland:</b> managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p><b>Marine and coastal management:</b> so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p> <p><b>Urban areas:</b> where biodiversity needs to become a</p>	<p>A key DEFRA objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by</li> <li>▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends</li> <li>▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> </ul> <p>The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The populations of wild birds</li> <li>▪ The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA will include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity and seek to deliver enhancements where possible.</p>

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part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement</li> <li>▪ Biological quality of rivers</li> <li>▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits</li> </ul>		
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)</b>			
<p>The UK response to Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected. Key aims:</p> <p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristics of the local area;</p> <p>(d) The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity;</li> <li>▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</li> </ul>	<p>The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species.</p>	<p>The DPDs should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. The DPDs should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider preserving and enhancing existing biodiversity within the Borough.</p>
<b>Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)</b>			
<p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding</li> <li>▪ Legislation</li> <li>▪ Policy Guidance</li> <li>▪ Delivery Mechanisms</li> <li>▪ Reprioritisation</li> <li>▪ Partnership Working</li> </ul>	<p>In order to encourage future generation knowledge and management of the historic environment, provision of free entry for all children to properties in the care of English Heritage and other bodies funded by central Government to any historic property. Or, alternatively, a voucher scheme for schools to allow free access, whether in public, charitable or private ownership.</p> <p>The historic environment can play a role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.</p> <p>Advice to be given to owners and local authorities on</p>	<p>The DPD will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives that relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The provision of educational involvement and training and learning opportunities;</li> <li>▪ Free access and</li> </ul>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The Guidance aims to incorporate several running themes into policy guidance:</p> <p>Local Authority Involvement</p> <p>The Guidance encourages Local Authorities to adopt a positive approach to the historic environment and its management. Elected champions and members are urged to have access to training in respect of the historic environment within their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships are encouraged, in preparing their community strategies, to consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality</p> <p>Access for All</p> <p>Planning and Accessibility: A Good Practice Guide on planning and access for disabled people to help local authorities, developers and others to achieve a more consistent approach to disabled access</p> <p>Combating Social Exclusion</p> <p>People and Places: A Draft Social Inclusion Policy for the Built and Historic Environment. This focuses on the role the historic environment can play in combating social exclusion</p>	<p>their application to listed buildings.</p> <p>Creative Partnerships Programme will help broker and support schools projects right across the cultural, creative and heritage fields. The £40 million scheme will initially target schools in sixteen of the most disadvantaged areas in England. The historic environment sector and its many professionals have a huge amount to offer young people and to the Creative Partnerships Programme.</p>		<p>learning for children in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Combating social exclusion</li> <li>▪ The inclusion of all local people.</li> <li>▪ Investment in the historic environment through protection and regeneration.</li> </ul>
Suburbs & the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2007)			
<p>Provides “checklist” for local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment;</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs;</li> <li>▪ Understand what is there;</li> <li>▪ Use control mechanisms carefully;</li> <li>▪ Consider issuing a SPD;</li> <li>▪ Engage the local community;</li> <li>▪ The public realm;</li> </ul>	<p>The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas and, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to heritage protection.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant.</li> </ul>			
<b>Regeneration and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)</b>			
Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.	The character and identity of areas are different hence no common targets and indicators.	Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to heritage protection.
<b>Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2005)</b>			
This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood  Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.	Wider consultation	The local community should be consulted about which elements of the local historic environment they value, and how they might be put to use.	Outcomes of community consultation on heritage value should inform the appraisal of options and proposals of the DPDs.
<b>Guidance on Tall Buildings,(CABE, 2007)</b>			
Local planning authorities will need to consider the scope for tall buildings, where they are a possibility, as part of strategic planning. This may include how they contribute to areas of change. In identifying locations where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate, local planning authorities should, as a matter of good practice, carry out a detailed urban design study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>natural topography</li> <li>urban grain</li> <li>significant views of skylines</li> <li>scale and height</li> <li>streetscape</li> <li>landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas.</li> </ul>	Identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand. Any proposal must under consultation with the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE).	Tall buildings offer a realistic alternative to meet housing demand. This alternative will be considered during the assessment phase. This would be completed at Project Level.
<b>Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage February 2005</b>			
This guidance identifies the key aspects of good	Targets and indicators specific to each conservation	The DPDs must	Conservation areas

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<p>practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas, whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places , outlines how the management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system</p>	<p>area</p>	<p>integrate conservation with housing proposals and then locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places.</p>	<p>should be protected. SA Framework includes objective to protect heritage and opportunities to deliver enhancements should also be considered where possible.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policies for Sustainable Building – a guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association Act, 2006)</b></p>			
<p>Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into LDFs. Provides a set of suggestions and guidance, which reflect emerging and current good practice to help deliver key policy objectives in areas such as environmental protection.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators are provided, but section 4.7 provides guidance on environmental protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the recommended approach to sustainable building in the preparation of the DPDs.</p>	<p>Benchmarks could be utilised in the monitoring framework.</p>
<p><b>Government / DfT 10 Year Transport Plan</b></p>			
<p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 80 schemes to improve safety and traffic flow at junctions;</li> <li>▪ New technology for better traffic management and real-time information;</li> <li>▪ Speeding up the introduction of cleaner fuels and cleaner vehicles.</li> <li>▪ Up to 25 new light rail or tram lines in major cities;</li> <li>▪ Support for a wide range of flexible, community transport projects such as minibus and taxi-based schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift away from the private car.</p>
<p><b>Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy</b></p>			
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming -by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020</li> <li>▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>DPDs should encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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<p>beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>			
<p>The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, (2004)</p>			
<p>Sustainable communities are defined as: “Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership.</li> <li>▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services.</li> <li>▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services.</li> <li>▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way.</li> <li>▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy.</li> <li>▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment</li> <li>▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</li> </ul>	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country.</li> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live.</li> <li>▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community).</li> <li>▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected.</li> <li>▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</li> <li>▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household.</li> <li>▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities.</li> <li>▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10.</li> <li>▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings.</li> <li>▪ % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay.</li> <li>▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services.</li> <li>▪ % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown).</li> <li>▪ Average life expectancy.</li> <li>▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should consider the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA framework.</p>

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By design' - Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR and CABE, 2000			
Promotes high standards in urban design through development, and aims to encourage better design and is intended as a companion to the PPGs / PPSs. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.	No targets or indicators are provided.	The DPDs should draw on the principles and process of urban design set out in this guide.	The SA Framework should include the principles of high quality urban design.
Urban White Paper: 2001			
<p>This Urban White Paper calls for a “renaissance” in the management and development of the physical environment. The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy, which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>It identifies four steps to making ‘all urban areas places for people’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right.</li> <li>▪ Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity.</li> <li>▪ Providing the quality services people need.</li> <li>▪ Equipping people to participate in developing their communities.</li> </ul>	Create and share prosperity and provide good quality services and facilities incorporating good quality and sustainable design.	The DPDs should be guided by the four generic steps.	The SA Framework should an objectives relating to the provision of high quality urban design.
Part M of the Building Regulations 2004- Accessible Homes			
<p>Part M of the Buildings Regulations requires all new housing to be accessible to all (as well as public buildings).</p> <p>Lifetime homes have 16 design standards that ensure home will be flexible, convenient, safe and accessible enough to meet the changing needs of households.</p>	All new housing and public buildings need to be accessible to all.	The DPDs needs to ensure that all new development incorporates lifetime homes standards and meets Part M on building standards.	The SA needs to demonstrate that an accessible environment needs to be achieved.
Revised Part E of the Building Regulations 2003- Sound insulation			
Primary objective is to raise the standard of sound	No targets or indicators are provided, but affects:	The DPDs needs to	The SA needs to



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<p>insulation in all dwellings to counter the rising level of complaints received about noise transmission. Noise nuisance has a detrimental effect on a homeowner or resident's quality of life so the aim is to improve the sound insulation both between and within dwellings, as well as between rooms in hostels, hotels and residential homes.</p> <p>The scope has been extended to cover reverberation in common parts of blocks of flats and acoustic conditions in schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Buildings where there has been a change of use relating to conversions and refurbishments.</li> <li>▪ New build houses and flats.</li> <li>▪ Domestic Extensions.</li> </ul>	ensure that all new development meets sound insulation standards set out in Part E	demonstrate that noise nuisance is considered.
<b>Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000</b>			
<p>Public authorities have a general statutory duty, in carrying out their functions, to consider the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between people of different racial groups.</p> <p>Under the Act, it is unlawful to discriminate against anyone on grounds of race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), or ethnic or national origin. All racial groups are protected from discrimination.</p> <p>The Race Relations Act generally applies to the fields of employment, planning, housing, the exercise of public functions by public authorities, the provision of goods, facilities and services, education, and education facilities.</p>	No targets or indicators.	The DPDs should have an equal impact on all sectors of the community irrespective of race, age, sex, ability, etc. and the resulting development and change should be equally accessible to all of the community.	The SA should demonstrate that equalities impacts are taken into account as part of the appraisal.
<b>The Disability Rights Commission- guidance on access statements</b>			
<p>Focuses on meeting the needs of the disabled or older people and explains how access should be considered from the start of the design process through to the building and final use and maintenance of a building or space.</p>	No targets or indicators are provided.	The DPDs should try to show how the accessibility needs of the community would be met, particularly providing access to services.	The SA should demonstrate that the needs of the disabled or older people are taken into account as part of the appraisal.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning Supplement</b>			
The Statement underpins the requirement for planning to deliver sustainable communities through applying the	PPS1 Annex C states that local planning authorities should plan positively for the achievement of good	The DPDs must have regard to the content	The SA should take into account the range

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<p>principles of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable economic growth</li> <li>▪ Social inclusion</li> <li>▪ Environmental protection and</li> <li>▪ Prudent use of resources.</li> </ul> <p>PPS1 sets out the Government's vision for planning and specific sustainability objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting urban and rural regeneration</li> <li>▪ Promoting regional, sub-regional and local economies</li> <li>▪ Promoting communities which are inclusive, health, safe and crime free</li> <li>▪ Bringing forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in the right locations</li> <li>▪ Giving priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities.</li> <li>▪ Focusing developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail development, in existing centres</li> <li>▪ Promoting more efficient use of land</li> <li>▪ Reducing the need to travel.</li> </ul>	<p>quality and inclusive urban design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes, by adopting clear policies and guidance that establish the key principles and criteria for future development.</p> <p>Good design should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ address the connections between people and places by considering the needs of people to access jobs and key services</li> <li>▪ be integrated into the existing urban form and the natural and built environments</li> <li>▪ be an integral part of the processes for ensuring successful, safe and inclusive villages, town and cities</li> <li>▪ create an environment where everyone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society</li> <li>▪ consider the direct and indirect effects on the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<p>of PPS1 and reflect the sustainability aims and objectives where possible.</p> <p>Particular emphasis should be on delivering new development which is high quality, takes account of environmental issues such as pollution during and post-construction, nature conservation, energy and waste reduction, and which considers adaptation to climate change and the future users of the development.</p>	<p>of effects on the environment and assist in the identification of means of avoiding, remedying, or mitigating such effects.</p>
<b>PPS3 Housing</b>			
<p>The Government's key objective for planning for housing is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <p>Relevant objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New housing and residential environments should be well designed and make a significant contribution to promoting urban renaissance and improving quality of life.</li> <li>▪ To achieve this the Government require planning</li> </ul>	<p>National targets-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 60% of additional housing on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings</li> <li>▪ Avoid housing development which make insufficient use of land (avoiding developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare net) and provide for more intensive housing development (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net) in and around existing centres and close to public transport.</li> </ul> <p>PPS3 advocates creating places, streets and spaces which meet the needs of people, are visually attractive,</p>	<p>The DPDs should reflect these objectives and strive to achieve the government's aims for sustainable housing and design.</p>	<p>The SA should demonstrate that the DPD is contributing to the provision of good quality housing to meet the local needs of the community.</p>

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<p>authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plan to meet the housing requirements of the while community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing</li> <li>▪ Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing that is currently available, and seek to create mixed communities</li> <li>▪ See to reduce car dependence by planning for mixed communities; and</li> <li>▪ Promote good design in new housing development in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.</li> </ul>	<p>safe, accessible, functional, inclusive, have their own distinctive identity, and maintain local character.</p> <p>PPS3 states new housing should be easily accessible and well-connected to public transport and community facilities and services; is well-laid out so that the space is used efficiently, is safe, accessible and use-friendly; and is well-integrated with the neighbouring buildings and the local area in terms of scale, density, layout and access.</p>		
<b>PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres</b>			
<p>Deals with air quality indirectly by promoting sustainable forms of development i.e. development in locations such as town centres that are well served by public transport in order to reduce traffic generation and emissions.</p>	<p>None for air quality</p>	<p>The DPDs should recognise that development in locations such as town centres that are well-served by public transport can reduce traffic generation and a source of emissions.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the range of effects on development on the environment and assist in the identification of means of avoiding, remedying or mitigating such effects.</p>
<b>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</b>			
<p>To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations.</p> <p>To contribute to rural renewal renaissance by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and people's sense of well-being; and</li> <li>▪ ensuring that developments take account of the role</li> </ul>	<p>No loss of existing sites</p>	<p>The DPDs should recognise the role of biodiversity as an indicator of the sustainability or health of an environment, and that healthy functional ecosystems are necessary for people's quality of life.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider preserving and enhancing existing biodiversity within the Borough and assist in the identification of means of avoiding, remedying or mitigating such effects.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high environmental quality.			
<b>PPS12 Local Spatial Planning</b>			
Sets out the process for preparing new local development documents. The Local Development Framework, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, the London Plan, form the development plan, providing the framework for planning in the local authority's area. The PPS requires local planning authorities to adopt a spatial planning approach to local development frameworks to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be consistent with national and regional planning policies and policies set out in the development DPDs contained in the LDF.</li> <li>2. Must be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant DPD policy.</li> <li>3. Must be reviewed on a regular basis alongside reviews of the development plan document policies to which it relates.</li> <li>4. The process by which it has been prepared must be made clear and a statement of conformity with the statement of community involvement must be published with it.</li> </ol>	<p>This PPS should be followed throughout the DPDs process.</p> <p>It provides details on the requirements for local planning and for the development of planning documents in particular.</p>	The SA should demonstrate that the objectives of the DPD take account of the sustainable development needs of Croydon.
<b>PPG13 Transport</b>			
Draft revised PPG13 emphasises the importance of local air quality as an "important consideration in the integration of planning and transport" (para 9). It also states the importance of well-designed traffic management as a measure to reduce local air pollution.	No key targets or indicators.	The DPDs should recognise and help to reduce the impact that traffic emissions can have on local air quality.	The SA Framework should demonstrate that the standards and requirements of the DPDs are consistent with the PPG, including reducing private vehicle use and promoting modal shift.
<b>PPG15 Planning and Historic Environment</b>			
The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape.	Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach.	The DPDs should promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.	The SA Objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed.
<b>PPG16 Archaeology and Planning</b>			
The guidance is for planning authorities in England,	No specific targets or indicators, however it does	The DPDs should	SA Framework should

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p> <p>The guidance pulls together and expands existing advice, within the existing legislative framework. It identifies archaeological resources as finite which should be identified, recorded and in certain cases preserved from development.</p>	<p>provide "Advice On The Handling Of Archaeological Matters In The Planning Process" which should be used.</p>	<p>recognise importance of the archaeological resource and seek the protection and greater understanding of this resource.</p>	<p>consider archaeology as part of the historic environment and seek to avoid adverse impacts on archaeological resources.</p>
<b>PPG17 Open space, sport and recreation</b>			
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supporting urban renaissance•</li> <li>▪ Supporting rural renewal;</li> <li>▪ Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion</li> <li>▪ Health and wellbeing</li> <li>▪ Promoting sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However the PPG states that the Government believes that open space standards are best set locally, and that local authorities set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Local standards should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed);</li> <li>▪ a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities); and</li> <li>▪ accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).</li> </ul> <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process.</p>	<p>The DPDs should consider the provision and management of open space sport and recreation facilities in relation to new developments.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>
<b>PPS22 Renewable Energy</b>			
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions</p>	<p>The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real</p>	<p>The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should address energy conservation, promote energy efficiency seek</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas;</li> <li>▪ effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change;</li> <li>▪ prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and,</li> <li>▪ maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies.</li> </ul>	<p>progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies.</p> <p>The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date.</p>	<p>preparation of the DPDs.</p>	<p>to promote the use of renewable energy sources.</p>
<b>PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control</b>			
<p>Provides a policy framework for sustainable waste management. It emphasises the increasing importance of planning for waste management at the regional level and makes recommendations about how that process should be strengthened.</p>	<p>Sets out matters to be considered but no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The DPDs should seek to plan land uses which may give rise to pollution to sensitive areas and ensure risks are minimised.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should include the protection from pollution of sensitive areas and aim to mitigate the risk to human health from pollution.</p>
<b>PPG 24 Planning and Noise</b>			
<p>The aim of this guidance is to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. It outlines some of the main considerations which local planning authorities should take into account in drawing up development plan policies and when determining planning applications for development which will either</p>	<p>This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE Circular 10/73. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise;</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity and seek to reduce from noise pollution.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into consideration the detrimental effects of noise.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
generate noise or be exposed to existing noise sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and</li> <li>▪ advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</li> </ul>		
<b>PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk</b>			
<p>This document replaces PPG 25.</p> <p>Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas.</li> <li>▪ Preparing regional or strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding document that contributes to that appraisal.</li> <li>▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design including the</li> <li>▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities.</li> <li>▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding.</li> <li>▪ Working effectively with the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be</li> </ul>	<p>Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The Environment Agency monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in Agency's High Level Target 5 Report.</p> <p>Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of planning applications permitted by LPA's where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a percentage of the total number of applications to which the Environment Agency sustained an objection on flood risk grounds.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to avoid increased flood risk and promote the effective management of runoff.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>delivered expeditiously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning.</li> </ul> <p>It advocates a risk based approach.</p> <p>Policies in local development documents should set out requirements for site specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>For each of the different types of renewable energy e.g. photovoltaic, onshore wind.</p>			

## Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy for London – The London Plan (2004) consolidated with further alterations (2008)			
<p>The 'London Plan' provides the Regional Spatial Framework within which Local Development Documents of the LDF will be prepared.</p> <p>The London Plan places particular emphasis on the importance of design in accommodating London's growth within its boundaries, while creating better quality, distinctive and sustainable environments in areas close to public transport. The Plan also identifies the need to maximize the City's benefits by preserving and improving the quality of the environment, quality of life and historic character, and to recognise the importance of ensuring new development, particularly residential, considers adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Mayor's objectives include the following with respective targets listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As an Opportunity Area (Policy 2A.5), Croydon must seek to exceed the minimum guidelines for housing based on employment capacity; deliver good design, including public realm, open space and tall buildings.</li> <li>▪ Targets for additional homes 2007/08 to 2016/17 is 11,000. Annual target 1,100.</li> <li>▪ Mayor's strategic target for affordable housing provision that 50 per cent of provision should be affordable and, within that, the London wide objective of 70 per cent social housing and 30 per cent intermediate provision, and the promotion of mixed and balanced communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. To make London a healthier and better city for people to live in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As an Opportunity Area (Policy 2A.5), Croydon must take account of the community, environmental and other distinctive local characteristics.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. To make London a more prosperous city with strong, and diverse long term economic growth</li> <li>4. To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As an Opportunity Area (Policy 2A.5), Croydon must promote social and economic inclusion and relate development to the surrounding areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. To improve London's accessibility</li> </ol>	<p>Croydon Town Centre is identified as an Opportunity Area.</p> <p>The London Plan (2008) is the key planning document for the capital. The DPDs must reflect its strategic planning objectives.</p> <p>The UDP has fully considered the London Plan; and the DPDs should reflect this.</p>	<p>The SA should demonstrate that the DPDs will be consistent with the London Plan.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As an Opportunity Area (Policy 2A.5), Croydon must maximize access by public transport</li> </ul> <p>6. To make London an exemplary world city in mitigating and adapting to climate change and a more attractive, well-designed and green city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainability criteria (Policy 2A.1)</li> </ul>		
The London Plan – Sub-Regional Development Framework – South London (2006)			
<p>This framework aims to provide guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan in order to help deliver a sustainable and prosperous future for the sub-region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partners should bring forward development frameworks on key sites maximising the use of improvements to public transport infrastructure and capacity, building in the need for social and other infrastructure, setting minimum standards for higher densities and specifying appropriate housing size mix and mixed use priorities</li> <li>▪ Through LDFs, boroughs and other partners are encouraged to promote the consolidation and re-positioning of the sub-regional office market in appropriate, viable locations and achieve wider planning objectives including town centre renewal and increased housing provision</li> <li>▪ When making provision for anticipated retail demand in LDFs, boroughs are asked to undertake fine-grained assessments of need and capacity taking into account the indicative sub-regional and borough need for new comparison and convenience goods retail floorspace to 2016</li> <li>▪ Boroughs are asked to verify the pipeline of convenience goods floorspace, including the strategically significant proposals in Table 1C.3, Annex 4 and consider these in light of local assessments of need and the sequential test.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs and other stakeholders are asked to consider the need to accommodate growth in cultural and leisure services (including strategic provision) and the needs of business and leisure visitors. Growth should be accommodated in line with London Plan policy and the strategic</li> </ul>	<p>Croydon’s LDF must consider the issues outlined across all areas.</p>	<p>The SA must include objectives that encompass the actions such as sustainable transport, social services, housing, retail and employment markets, waste treatment facilities, green infrastructure and noise.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>documents outlined above, and take account of the varied needs of London's diverse communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with other stakeholders, boroughs are asked to ensure that specific provision for these health, education and community needs is included in development frameworks for the Opportunity Area, town centres and major sites in order to achieve sustainable communities.</li> <li>▪ Working with other stakeholders, boroughs are asked to look for opportunities to contribute towards new health infrastructure provision alongside other community infrastructure particularly in town centres, Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification and help the NHS bring forward its programme of new health schemes wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ Given the lack of affordable childcare facilities throughout the sub-region, boroughs and other relevant stakeholders are asked to set the provision of additional affordable childcare as a high priority for South London.</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders should work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region to provide sufficient capacity to meet London's 85% self-sufficiency target.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs, in collaboration with the Mayor and South London Partnership at the sub-regional level are encouraged to take into account the indicative subregional monitoring benchmarks for the transfer of industrial land to other uses 2001-2016 and consider how it might be refined to inform the preparation of LDFs in light of the need to ensure the efficient use of land including capacity for waste management, recycling, utilities, transport functions and other industrial type uses.</li> </ul>		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through their LDFs, boroughs are asked to develop a positive and proactive approach to accommodating warehouse provision in appropriate locations in South London including the potential for Strategic Logistics Parks. This should be taken into account in assessing future industrial demand.</li> <li>▪ Through LDFs and any other appropriate mechanisms, boroughs and other stakeholders are asked to consider how to develop the cultural, leisure and tourism roles of town centres, including potential hotel provision, and to explore with strategic and local partners how future growth in the night time economy might be accommodated in appropriate centres supported by coordinated and sensitive management practices.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs are asked to consider locations where selective intensification could assist with the renewal and continued vibrancy of those suburbs.</li> <li>▪ In view of the existing high demand and growth expected in the sub-region, particular emphasis should be given to integrating improvements to sustainable modes with appropriate adjustments of parking standards and strategies, reflecting the London Plan approach of lower parking provision for areas where good alternatives to the car are available.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs and other stakeholders are asked to promote improvements to the public realm and open spaces, and emphasise increasing the quality of the environment for pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs are invited to consider actions that can be included in their community strategies and LDFs to reduce ambient noise.</li> <li>▪ In their LDFs boroughs are asked to set out proposals to meet deficiencies in access to Metropolitan and District Parks and to take forward the Green Arc initiative.</li> </ul>		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Boroughs are asked to identify areas of deficiency in access to nature and to indicate how these can be redressed in their LDFs.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs, through their LDFs and planning decisions, should ensure that sufficient larger residential units are provided to meet identified housing requirements.</li> </ul>		
Sustainable Development Framework (or Integrated Regional Strategy) Mayor of London and the London Sustainable Development Commission (2005)			
<p>The framework sets out a vision for the capital and a set of 14 sustainability objectives to guide decision-making. It should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ provide the context for policy development and decision-making;</li> <li>▪ undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies;</li> <li>▪ monitor progress towards a more sustainable city.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators are provided.	The DPDs should encourage social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the natural environment, prudent use of natural resources, maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	The SA Framework should include objectives that cover all aspects of sustainable development and ensure that the DPDs contribute to London's progress toward being a sustainable city.
Sustaining Success – London Economic Development Strategy (2005)			
<p>Vision for London – to create a sustainable world city including strong long-term economic growth, social inclusion and environmental improvement. It translates this vision into policies and proposals to help ensure that looking forward to 2016, London is a city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ where all share in the benefits of wealth created by a dynamic economy</li> <li>▪ where all Londoners can enjoy the highest sustainable quality of life, with goods, services and opportunities in easy reach, high standards of health and welfare, and a sense of safety and security</li> <li>▪ with efficient, safe and comfortable transport systems and ready access to affordable homes, good quality education and training, health, leisure</li> </ul>	The strategy contains no specific economic targets or indicators but refers to targets in the London Plan and other supporting documents.	The DPDs should be aware of the economic vision for London and promote economic growth and business development.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable economic growth.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and recreation opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ that builds on the incomparable wealth of its diversity, abolishing all forms of discrimination and making sure all Londoners have a say in their future</li> <li>▪ that makes efficient use of finite resources and energy, recognises and values the importance of the natural world and wildlife, minimises air, noise and other pollution and waste, and applies its immense resources of innovation and imagination to making the most of eco-friendly design and construction, recycling and the scope for development of green industries.</li> </ul>			
<b>The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>The aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. The Strategy sets out policies and proposals to move towards this, identifies energy use and road traffic as the main air polluters in London and puts forward objectives for reducing this.</p>	<p>Boroughs are reminded of their important role in improving air quality, and the need to include measures to air pollution.</p>	<p>DPDs should generally be aware of these aims and consider its role in encouraging lower emission practices and encouraging energy efficiency in building and construction.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that the DPDs will incorporate measures that address air quality. Opportunities should also be sought to promote public transport and to encourage a modal shift.</p>
<b>The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)</b>			
<p>Provides a strategic framework within which the London Biodiversity Action Plans sit. The Strategy aims to protect and enhance the natural habitats of London together with their variety of species. Objectives for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Biodiversity for people – to ensure all Londoners have access to wildlife and natural green spaces.</li> <li>▪ Nature for its own sake – to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats.</li> <li>▪ Economic benefits – to ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains 14 policies and 72 proposals to implement these policies. Relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assess the losses and gains of wildlife sites in London and how accessible they are to Londoners.</li> <li>▪ Compile indicators of London's biodiversity, including data on bird populations, quantity of wildlife habitat, and access to natural green space.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate and allow for improved biodiversity within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider access to biodiversity in addition to the quality and quantity of sites.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>fully realised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional benefits – to ensure the city enjoys the functional benefits biodiversity can bring</li> <li>Sustainable development – biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development.</li> </ul>			
<b>The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>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. The key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce London’s contribution to climate change by minimizing emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors through energy efficiency; combined heat and power; renewable energy and hydrogen</li> <li>Contribute to London’s economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy; and</li> <li>improving London’s housing and other building stock.</li> </ul>	<p>A key target of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions of more than 60% relative to 2000 values.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a detailed list of policies and information to meet the objectives. Key is the ‘energy hierarchy’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use less energy (Be Lean)</li> <li>2. Use renewable energy (Be Green)</li> <li>3. Supply energy efficiently (Be Clean)</li> </ol>	<p>DPDs should be aware of and reflect these capital level commitments and to consider including requirements for renewable energy and energy efficiency requirements.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that sustainable energy and energy efficiency measures are promoted in Croydon’s LDF.</p>
<b>The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)</b>			
<p>The Strategy’s aim is: “To minimize the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in: and visiting London, using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.”</p>	<p>Three priorities for London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on Transport for London’s roads.</li> <li>Securing a night aircraft ban across London.</li> <li>Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should be proactive in its approach to ambient noise and reflect the issues and priorities identified in this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider ambient noise and include noise within the monitoring framework, if necessary.</p>
<b>Draft Housing Strategy (2008)</b>			
<p>The Draft Housing Strategy is currently out for consultation. The main policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising aspirations, promoting opportunity</li> <li>Improving homes, transforming neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing 50,000 affordable homes over the next 3 years, 30,000 will be social rented. Of these 42% will be for families and 1,250 will be supported homes.</li> <li>London’s carbon emissions should reduce by 50%</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy’s targets</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for all community groups.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximising delivery, optimising value for money</li> </ul>	by 2025. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New publicly funding housing developments will meet a minimum of Code for Sustainable Homes level 3.</li> </ul>	can be met.	
<b>The Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003)</b>			
<p>It sets out current and future waste situation in London and proposes a policy framework to achieve vision “By 2020; municipal waste should no longer compromise London’s future as a sustainable city.”</p> <p>The relevant policy areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste reduction</li> <li>Recycling and composting</li> <li>Recovery; treatment and transport of waste</li> <li>Waste infrastructure and new industry / jobs linked to recycling</li> <li>Education and promotion</li> <li>Street litter</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains 44 policies accompanied by 101 proposals.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40% municipal waste recycled or composted by 2005;</li> <li>45% by 2010;</li> <li>67% by 2015</li> </ul>	The DPDs should seek to facilitate sustainable waste management and reduction in waste production.	The SA should promote sustainable waste management practices and include appropriate objectives to test the performance of the LDF from a waste perspective.
<b>Draft Mayor’s Draft Water Strategy (2007)</b>			
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To secure a fair share of water for Londoners and London’s water-related environment through the best use of the available water</li> <li>To minimise the release of wastewater into the clean water environment</li> <li>To reduce the threat to people and their property from flooding and to mitigate its effects</li> </ul>	Targets refer to private utilities.	The DPDs need to include reference to the implementation of sustainable drainage technologies and water usage.	The SA Framework must consider the use of sustainable drainage and water usage. Opportunities to reduce waste use should be promoted.
<b>The Mayors Transport Strategy (2001)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting London’s economic and social development and improving the environment.</li> <li>Increase the capacity, reliability, efficiency, quality and integration of London’s transport to</li> </ul>	Increase the capacity of the underground, rail and bus systems by up to 40% over the next 10 years. East London Line development at West Croydon.	DPDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary	The SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>provide the world class system that the Capital needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Priorities and improvements</li> </ul>		to promote sustainable development.	modal shift away from the private car.
<b>The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (2007)</b>			
<p>The Mayor's key priorities for action to reduce emissions from the Mayoral Group and demonstrate best practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings. This includes installing energy efficient lighting and appliances, and designing new buildings with carbon reduction as the number one priority.</li> <li>▪ Maximising use of decentralised energy through the installation of combined cooling heat and power (CCHP), micro-wind, photovoltaic (PV) and solar thermal heating at all appropriate GLA group sites.</li> <li>▪ Promoting staff energy-savings behaviour at home and at work by running ongoing staff campaigns. Savings from changing behaviour in the workplace can be doubled if those changes are mirrored at home.</li> <li>▪ Minimising emissions from travel, including procuring the lowest carbon fleet options wherever possible for both operational and support vehicles, reducing non-operational air travel to a minimum and off-setting essential travel.</li> <li>▪ Following high green procurement standards for contracting all goods and services, and so stimulating market demand for zero and low carbon technologies, products and services. This measure should also help bring the price of the goods down as supply increases.</li> </ul>	<p>The Mayor's new target for London, therefore, is to stabilise CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years.</p> <p>London's councils are major employers and building owners, and also have a key housing role. In particular, Borough-planning departments play the central role in delivering better standards for new developments in London. The Boroughs are also key to promoting and facilitating the uptake of decentralised energy sources such as CCHP, and new lower-carbon fuel sources such as biofuels from waste.</p>	DPDs must include provision to adapt to and manage climate change.	By undertaking the SA sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in the Climate Change Action Plan are followed whilst Local Development Documents evolve.
<b>Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2003)</b>			
The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives focused on: excellence, creativity, access and value.	Policy 1: London needs to ensure its cultural institutions and events are of a high quality, world class status	DPDs must recognise and protect London's	The SA framework should include

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<p>Underpinning each of these objectives is the principle of diversity.</p>	<p>Policy 2: Improvements in infrastructure and support are necessary to realise the creative potential of London's cultural diversity</p> <p>Policy 3: London needs to develop its brand and promote itself as a world cultural city and tourism destination</p> <p>Policy 4: Creativity needs to be recognised as a significant contributor to London's economy and success</p> <p>Policy 5: Education and lifelong learning must play a central role in nurturing creativity and providing routes to employment</p> <p>Policy 6: Access to culture should be the right of all Londoners</p> <p>Policy 7: Culture should be a means of empowering London's communities</p> <p>Policy 8: There should be a spread of high-quality cultural provision across London and at all levels – local, sub-regional and regional</p> <p>Policy 9: Cultural activity should be encouraged in the development and regeneration of London</p> <p>Policy 10: The cultural value and potential of London's public realm should be fully realized</p> <p>Policy 11: Culture in London should receive the resources that are commensurate with its demographic, economic and spatial needs</p> <p>Policy 12: The structures and funding for culture should deliver the best deal for all Londoners</p>	<p>cultural resources.</p>	<p>consideration of cultural resources and access to them.</p>
<p>Mayor's Sustainable Construction SPG (2006)</p>			
<p>The draft Sustainable Construction SPG contains guidance on the delivery of the objectives of London Plan Policy 4B.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Re-use of land and buildings</li> <li>▪ Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources.</li> </ul>	<p>The draft SPG sets out what can be done in the current policy framework to design and construct new developments in ways that contribute to sustainable development. There are no key targets and indicators in the SPG.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include the requirement for assessments to be conducted, as appropriate to the relevant sustainable</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that sustainable design and construction measures have been incorporated.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building</li> <li>▪ Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects.</li> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2)</li> <li>▪ Applications for strategic developments should include a statement showing how sustainability principles will be met in terms of demolition, construction and long-term management.</li> <li>▪ Boroughs should ensure that, where appropriate, the same sustainability principles are used to address planning applications.</li> </ul>		design and construction standards in this guidance.	
<b>Mayor's Housing SPG (2005)</b>			
The purpose of this draft SPG is to give guidance on the application and implementation of policies on affordable housing in the London Plan.	The SPG does not introduce any new targets or indicators that are not in the London Plan, but is designed to help LPAs when reviewing UDPs; LDDs and planning applications.	The SPD needs to ensure that it's approach to any new housing is in accordance with the London Plan policies.	The SA needs to ensure that the delivery of housing is for all groups in the community.
<b>Mayor's Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2004)</b>			
<p>This SPG gives advice on how to promote and achieve an inclusive environment in London. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> <li>▪ To provide LPA's with advice on how to implement these policies</li> <li>▪ To explain principles of inclusive design and how to</li> </ul>	The SPG does not introduce any new targets or indicators, but simply promotes an inclusive environment for London.	Specific guidance and advice should be drawn upon in the DPD's principles and in conjunction with policies in the London Plan.	The SA should ensure that the implementation points have been incorporated, where relevant into the objectives and indicators of the SA.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
apply them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To give ideas to designers on technical advice and guidance</li> <li>▪ To give disabled people and understanding of what to expect from planning in London</li> <li>▪ To identify national legislation and policy guidance relevant to an inclusive and accessible environment.</li> </ul>			
Tree and Woodland framework for London (2005)			
Key aims for trees and woodlands in London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A. To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment.</li> <li>▪ B. To help shape the built environment and new development in a way that strengthens the positive character and diversity of London.</li> <li>▪ C. Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and social inclusion.</li> <li>▪ D. To support the capital's economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss or gain of woodlands and trees over the years</li> <li>▪ Number of management plans produced and successfully implemented for woodland sites</li> <li>▪ Number of sites with Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC)</li> <li>▪ Local Nature Reserve status</li> <li>▪ Number of sites with Green Flag Awards</li> <li>▪ Number of trees removed to mitigate subsidence claims</li> <li>▪ Number of street trees planted annually.</li> </ul>	The DPDs must include the issues surrounding trees and woodlands which are cross-cutting with strong links between the aims and with other initiatives in urban design and spatial planning.	The SA Framework must consider an objective to protect and enhance greenspace and access to greenspace.
Design for Biodiversity (2003)			
London Development Agency with English Nature; GLA and the London Biodiversity Partnership.  Provides general guidance for developers on biodiversity and illustrates how ecologically sensitive designs and features can be integrated into new development. It describes drivers and processes and contains case studies of how nature conservation priorities have been achieved in development. It responds to Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan and the Biodiversity Strategy for England and outlines the legislative background.	The Hierarchy of biodiversity mitigation objectives that may be relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Retain, enhance or create features of nature conservation and avoid harm</li> <li>▪ Mitigate for impacts to conservation value</li> <li>▪ Compensate for the loss to conservation value.</li> </ul>	DPDs should ensure that principles of biodiversity protection and habitat development are incorporated within objectives (so that they are addressed appropriately at the detailed stage or development).	The SA should demonstrate that biodiversity has been given consideration.
South West London Housing Strategy (2002)			
This Strategy has 5 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maximising the supply of housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver major developments in the Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification 5,300 new homes</li> </ul>	The DPDs must ensure that land use and transport links are	The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meeting the housing need</li> <li>▪ Improving housing conditions</li> <li>▪ Tackling deprivation and building communities</li> <li>▪ Effective partnership working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New homes designed to Lifetime Homes standards</li> <li>▪ New homes designed to be accessible to, or adaptable for, people using wheelchairs</li> <li>▪ New developments to ensure a good range of property sizes across the sub-region</li> <li>▪ Ensure a supply of housing to meet the needs of vulnerable households moving on from supported housing</li> <li>▪ Empty properties brought back into use</li> <li>▪ Identify where pockets of deprivation cross borough boundaries for co-ordinated action by neighbouring boroughs</li> </ul>	available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.	to housing for all community groups.
<b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)</b>			
<p>Commissioned by the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon, the primary objective of the study was to enable the four participating London Boroughs to undertake Sequential Testing inline with Government's flood risk and development policy document - PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk - to inform the development of their emerging LDF documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider the consequences of including SuDS on development sites and the impact these can have on the developable area.</li> <li>▪ Assess allocation sites in relation to geology and local issues to determine where the use of SuDS is feasible.</li> <li>▪ The Thames Water sewer flooding records show that parts of Coulsdon, South Norwood, Streatham Vale and Selhurst are susceptible to significant sewer flooding. SuDS techniques should therefore be strongly recommended in these areas to ensure that existing sewer flooding problems are not exacerbated.</li> <li>▪ Consider, through the PPS25 Sequential Test, how to steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding.</li> </ul>	The DPDs must consider flood risk and the potential for SuDS when determining appropriate land uses and allocating sites.	The SA should consider flood risk as a key framework objective.
<b>South-East London Transport Strategy</b>			
<p>SELTRANS aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide public transport initiatives as a viable alternative to the use of the car to reduce traffic congestion, improve urban environment, help</li> </ul>	The aim is to increase public transport patronage by 50% over the next ten years.	DPDs should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary	SA Framework should support sustainable transport alternatives and the modal shift



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<p>economic regeneration and sustain town centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To develop traffic restraint measures complementary to the initiatives in Objective 1 in order to reduce car use and encourage use of environmentally-friendly forms of transport - bus, rail, walking and cycling.</li> <li>▪ To provide for safe and efficient movement.</li> <li>▪ To increase accessibility and sustainability in order to serve the existing and future land uses in the area.</li> <li>▪ To improve public transport interchange facilities to allow easy transfer between modes.</li> </ul>		<p>to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>away from the private car.</p>
<p>Draft South London Economic Development Implementation Plan (2005)</p>			
<p>The objectives of the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investment in places and infrastructure – to accommodate growth and ensure sustainable communities and enterprises in London.</li> <li>▪ Investment in people – to improve economic inclusion and enable all Londoners to fulfil their potential.</li> <li>▪ Investment in enterprise – to enable enterprise growth and competitiveness.</li> <li>▪ Investment in marketing and promotion – to make sure that what London offers is understood, supported and valued.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan has 9 key priorities for action of relevance to Croydon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote and develop the Wandle Valley</li> <li>▪ Investment in south London's town and district centres including joint collaboration to take into account demand for employment space (specifically retail and office space), residential space, transport policies and sustainable local communities.</li> <li>▪ Deliver better health care closer to home</li> <li>▪ Creating vibrant communities and increased community engagement in local area decision making etc.</li> <li>▪ Boost innovation in south London</li> <li>▪ Provide good places to do business.</li> <li>▪ Promote the positive image of the south London sub-region</li> <li>▪ Collaborative working to increase tourism and sustain the environment.</li> <li>▪ Promote south London transport needs and</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should encourage investment and collaborative across the sub-region.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which complement the aims of this plan and which promote sustainable investment and economic development.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	opportunities.		

## Summary of Local Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy (2007 – 2010)			
<p>Six Themes within Strategy setting out priorities:</p> <p>1. Safer, Stronger and more Sustainable Communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting community cohesion, a sense of community and community engagement</li> <li>▪ Tackling inequality of opportunity and promoting social mobility</li> </ul> <p>2. Achieving Better Outcomes for Children and Young People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creating diversionary opportunities for young people and reducing youth offending and gang related crime</li> </ul> <p>3. Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regenerating the town and district centres</li> <li>▪ Increasing the supply of affordable housing</li> <li>▪ Providing better cultural and leisure opportunities</li> </ul> <p>4. Improving Health and Wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving access to and quality of health care</li> </ul> <p>5. Improving the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackling climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission</li> <li>▪ Increasing waste recycling and reducing landfill</li> <li>▪ Continued improvement in Street Cleanliness</li> <li>▪ Promoting public transport and reducing congestion</li> </ul> <p>6. Delivering High Quality Public Services and Improving Value for Money</p>	<p>The Strategy contains indicators and targets for annual periods of 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11 for each priority.</p> <p>Without repeating them all in this document, the Baseline Data in Appendix B will contain relevant and referenced targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The DPDs must help deliver the Sustainable Community Strategy's priorities.</p>	<p>Indicators and Targets from the Strategy will be used to inform the Baseline Data collection in Appendix B.</p> <p>The SA Framework must include reference to the priorities to ensure the DPDs help to deliver the strategy themes and priorities.</p>
Children and Young People Plan 2006-09			
This Plan's vision is :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Help children and young people to be healthy</li> </ul>	The DPDs must	The SA Framework

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<p>All children and young people in Croydon will be enabled to fulfil their potential. They will do well in all five outcomes that are the central aims of the Children Act (2004):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Being Healthy.</li> <li>▪ Staying Safe.</li> <li>▪ Enjoying and Achieving.</li> <li>▪ Making a Positive Contribution.</li> <li>▪ Achieving Economic Well-Being.</li> </ul>	<p>and reduce health inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the fear of crime.</li> <li>▪ Make sure children and young people in the most disadvantaged areas do well.</li> <li>▪ Make sure there is a wide range of things to do and places to go for all children and young people.</li> <li>▪ Make sure children with particular needs get the best out of school.</li> <li>▪ Make sure children and young people go to school.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the proportion of young people committing crime and anti-social behaviour and committing crime again.</li> <li>▪ Increase participation and achievement in education, employment or training (EET) post-16.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the numbers of the most vulnerable young people not in education, employment or training.</li> <li>▪ Improve post-16 options for those with special educational needs</li> <li>▪ Improve housing conditions for children, young people and their families.</li> <li>▪ Improve income opportunities (and associated outcomes for children and young people) in the areas where income is low.</li> </ul>	<p>provide options that will enable the Plan's vision and priorities.</p>	<p>must consider the provision of services and access to educational, community, health care and training facilities for all groups within the community.</p>
<p>Improving Health and Wellbeing: Our Plan for Health Croydon 2008-11</p>			
<p>The Plan's vision is 'for a healthier and happier Croydon, where everyone is able to benefit from improvements in health and well-being. We want to reduce unfair differences in health within the borough. We want more people to enjoy life and to reach their full potential. Seven priority areas include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meet the Government's Decent Homes Standard target for all Council and social landlord homes to be decent by 2010-2011.</li> <li>▪ Increase the proportion of vulnerable households living in decent homes in the private housing sector.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that levels of road traffic by private motor</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must aim to and provide proposals to improve health and wellbeing across the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must include objectives addressing health and wellbeing and specifically ensure that the priority areas are assessed during the</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the environment so that Croydon is a healthier place to live and work.</li> <li>▪ Identify and narrow unfair differences in health between different parts of the borough and different groups of people.</li> <li>▪ Reduce the number of people who smoke.</li> <li>▪ Encourage people to be more active and to eat a healthy diet.</li> <li>▪ Improve sexual health.</li> <li>▪ Encourage safe and responsible use of alcohol.</li> <li>▪ Promote mental health and well-being.</li> </ul>	<p>vehicles are no more than 5 percent higher in 2011 than in 2001.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions by at least 50 percent by 2010.</li> <li>▪ Reduce annual average levels of air pollution towards agreed air quality objectives.</li> <li>▪ Improve the quality of parks and open spaces.</li> <li>▪ Reduce inequalities in death rates from cancer, heart disease, stroke and related diseases between disadvantaged groups and the rest of Croydon.</li> <li>▪ Reduce inequalities in life expectancy at birth between vulnerable groups and the rest of Croydon.</li> <li>▪ Increase enterprise activity amongst key target groups: women; people with disabilities; people with a mental health condition; young people not in employment, education or training and over 50s.</li> <li>▪ Raise the educational attainment of children in disadvantaged areas.</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of people participating in sport and physical activity.</li> <li>▪ To increase the proportion of people who feel that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.</li> <li>▪ To increase the proportion of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality.</li> <li>▪ To increase the numbers of people who think that people in their area treat one another with respect and dignity.</li> <li>▪ To reduce people's perception of anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul>		<p>SA.</p> <p>A holistic approach should also be adopted recognising that health and quality of life are affected by a range of determinants.</p>

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<b>Supporting People Strategy 2005 - 2010</b>			
<p>The vision of this Strategy is “through partnership working, to ensure that everyone with support needs has the opportunity of high quality housing and support that promotes their independence.”</p> <p>Key Priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maximising supply and meeting priority supported housing needs.</li> <li>2. Making efficient and effective use of supported housing services</li> <li>3. Improving the quality of supported housing</li> <li>4. Effective partnership working.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replace old people’s homes with sheltered housing for frail older people in 2007</li> <li>▪ Ensure that service users have information on, and fair access to, supported housing and that those in the most need are prioritised through a review of access arrangements</li> <li>▪ Guarantee that a proportion of new housing association flats are allocated to former supported housing residents</li> <li>▪ Improve opportunities for residents to move out of supported housing into their own flats through the development of new social housing and facilitating access to the private rented sector</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs need to ensure that access to and quantities supported and affordable housing.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to consider access to supported and affordable housing for all community groups.</p>
<b>Physical Disabilities and Sensory Impairments Strategy 2005 - 2008</b>			
<p>The aim of this Strategy is to ensure that: “Physically disabled people and people with sensory impairments will be centrally involved in decisions that affect their lives, and furthermore that these decisions should reflect their diverse lifestyles, cultures and aspirations”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure equality of access to services based on need.</li> <li>▪ Work within existing disability transport groups to identify transport priorities to improve access.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs need to ensure that transport links are available and easily accessible to people with physical disabilities and sensory impairments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to consider transportation and access to services for all community groups.</p>
<b>Strategy for Better Health and Social Care for Older People in Croydon 2005 - 2008</b>			
<p>The vision for this Strategy is: “ To enable people needing care to live actively and independently for as long as possible and to ensure fair access to services tailored to individual needs, by involving them and their carers in assessment and care planning and by co-ordinating the work of relevant agencies.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local services for local people, near to where people live- Taking services and information directly to older people.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must ensure that access to services for older people is included.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of services and access to health care, community, educational and training facilities for all groups within the community.</p>
<b>Air Quality Air Quality Action Plan 2007-2010</b>			
<p>Sets out further measures aimed at improving air quality in Croydon until 2010. The air pollution monitoring network shows that, despite the many</p>	<p>Site and sustainable construction reduce emissions of local air quality from central heating and boilers, which are also locally significant. In addition, imaginative</p>	<p>The DPDs should seek to ensure that steps are taken to ensure</p>	<p>The planning process has a key role to play in helping to reduce the</p>

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<p>measures taken to improve air quality since 2002, Croydon did not meet the nitrogen dioxide air quality objective which came into force at the end of 2005. Almost all London Boroughs face similar problems.</p>	<p>building layout can enable development for sensitive land uses such as housing to proceed in polluted areas where it may otherwise have been refused.</p> <p>High rise developments can place commercial uses at lower levels where exposure can be eliminated altogether through sealed windows and mechanical ventilation, while residential users occupy higher levels of the building, which air pollution is unlikely to reach. This is consistent with the principles of increasing urban housing density and encouraging mixed use development.</p>	<p>they play their part in improving local air quality.</p>	<p>area of the Borough in breach of the air quality objective levels and the number of and the number of people exposed to air pollution. Opportunities should be sought to promote a modal shift and reduced car travel.</p>
<b>Croydon Museum Service Access Policy</b>			
<p>The Croydon Museum &amp; Heritage Service aims to provide equal opportunities for everyone to take part in service activities and to enjoy the galleries and heritage sites freely. This policy sets out ways in which we can ensure that we are providing a welcoming, relevant service that addresses the access needs of everyone who may wish to use it. The policy includes providing for the access needs of everyone who may wish to use it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that high quality museum and heritage provision is widely accessible to all sections of the community, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, or ability.</li> <li>▪ To monitor the take-up of Museum and Heritage services against the population profile of the London Borough of Croydon regularly, in order to identify groups who are under-represented amongst visitors and users.</li> <li>▪ To promote Museum and Heritage services and activities to our target audiences in the most appropriate ways and to try to ensure that everyone can have access to the information they require, as resources allow.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should ensure that there is provision and access to educational and cultural services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of services and access to educational and cultural facilities for all groups within the community.</p>
<b>Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy 2008/09</b>			
<p>This Strategy has 9 relevant themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackling Youth Crime</li> <li>▪ Safer Neighbourhoods and Anti-Social Behaviour</li> <li>▪ Reduce Violent Crime</li> <li>▪ Address Substance Misuse and Crime</li> <li>▪ Reduce Acquisitive Crime</li> <li>▪ Create a Safer Town Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase the numbers of young people who offend in education, training and employment by removing barriers to education, training or employment in partnership with schools, colleges and the London South Learning Skills Council to expand the provision of suitable post 16 places</li> <li>▪ Work closely with businesses and licensed premises to reduce alcohol related anti-social</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should seek to reduce crime through spatial proposals, particularly in the town centre.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the effects of the DPDs on crime, fear of crime, safety and security. Opportunities should be sought to encourage safety by design principles.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tackle Hate Crime: Domestic and Family Violence, Sexual Offences, Child Sexual Exploitation, Human Trafficking and Victim Support</li> <li>▪ Improve Community Cohesion</li> <li>▪ Improve the Criminal Justice Service</li> </ul>	<p>behaviour and violence in the town centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work closely with the Business Improvement District (BID) board to reduce crime and disorder in town centre</li> <li>▪ Act in partnership to reduce the negative impact of street drinkers, beggars and drug users including exploring the development of a wet centre for street drinkers</li> <li>▪ Jointly promote and encourage responsible management of licensed premises</li> <li>▪ Improve information sharing systems between all partners to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and increase effective crime prevention, reduction and enforcement activity</li> <li>▪ Work closely with a wider range of partner agencies and community groups to identify and protect vulnerable places.</li> </ul>		
<b>Croydon's Cultural Strategy 2005- 2008</b>			
<p>1 Croydon's cultural shift: transforming Croydon's cultural image and promoting culture.</p> <p>2 Taking part: increasing access for all to culture and providing varied opportunities for participation as well as enjoyment.</p> <p>3 Building partnerships: making the connections between culture and other priorities by championing culture and its value.</p> <p>4 Identity and belonging: celebrating culture and valuing Croydon's diversity through a wide range of representative cultural expression.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop the Cultural Quarter by 2015</li> <li>▪ 3 'Open House' heritage events (through London Open House 2005) 3 subsidised "come and try" events in community centres and neighbourhoods</li> <li>▪ Actions in strategies achieved and 10% increase in participation as a consequence</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to cultural facilities.</p>
<b>Croydon's Open Space Strategy 2005 - 2010</b>			
<p>The Strategy's vision is: to maintain and enhance a network of accessible, high quality open spaces that appeal to and benefit all Croydon's residents and visitors. In order to realise this vision for Croydon the following</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify sites for new pedestrian crossings to allow access to open space (complementing existing prioritisation processes)</li> <li>▪ Improve the quality and suitability of entrances and rights of way through and to open space,</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate and allow for improved open spaces within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote improved accessibility to areas of open space</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>priorities have been established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve access to and protection of open space.</li> <li>2. Improve the quality and provision of open space.</li> <li>3. Conserve and improve the natural environment.</li> <li>4. Increase community involvement in, and usage of, open spaces</li> </ol>	<p>e.g. addressing impact of severance lines such as tramlink or positioning of public transport stops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduce and enhance pedestrian, cycle and horse-riding links between (and within) open spaces</li> <li>▪ Adopt the target of 4.30ha per 1000 population of unrestricted open space in the Development Plan for Croydon</li> <li>▪ Improve access to and provision of open space (Hectares per 1000 population) in the most deprived and most open space deficient wards (Upper Norwood, Thornton Heath, South Norwood, Bensham Manor, West Thornton, Broad Green, Addiscombe)</li> <li>▪ Ensure site specific open space priorities as per this strategy (in relation to deficiency and quality requirements), are reflected in S106 Negotiations</li> <li>▪ Improve target sites, quality of park facilities and quality of teenage and play facilities in the lower quality band and in the middle band to move up into next quality band (by typology)</li> <li>▪ Introduce new multi use games areas (MUGAs) to open spaces</li> <li>▪ Introduce new and updated signage and, where appropriate, interpretation boards to lowest scorings sites</li> <li>▪ Increase access to, and improve biodiversity at, six open spaces</li> <li>▪ Investigate the possibility of installing walking/ jogging /cycling trails in parks</li> <li>▪ In partnership with Rail User Forum, address vandalism issues of rail/tram corridors and improve wildlife value</li> <li>▪ Promote and possibly extend the 'Croydon</li> </ul>		<p>and ecological value. Opportunities to improve connectivity and accessibility should be promoted.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Forest'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review diversity of Open Space typologies, aesthetics, facilities and events to ensure access to all</li> </ul>		
<b>Croydon's Play Strategy 2006 - 2009</b>			
<p>The Strategy has seven aims. Those of relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work to ensure that all parks, thoroughfares, housing estates and other public spaces within the borough, are as conducive as possible to play.</li> <li>▪ Develop and maintain a variety of local and accessible dedicated play spaces.</li> <li>▪ Work towards ensuring that a wider range of play opportunities is available to disabled children and young people, and that all provision aims towards becoming fully inclusive and accessible.</li> <li>▪ Work to ensure that play providers actively seek to address the needs of children and young people from "hard-to-reach" communities and those at risk from social exclusion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve accessibility for local open land for everyone as part of planning permission for appropriate development, in accordance with Policy RO14 in the Draft Croydon Plan</li> <li>▪ Skate Parks for older teenagers at Upper Norwood Recreation Ground and Ashburton Park, together with a ball court at Valley Park, Coulsdon Memorial Ground, and The Old Hospital site in Broad Green.</li> <li>▪ Other sites include the following South Croydon Recreation Ground, Norbury Park, Ashburton Playing Fields and Higher Drive.</li> <li>▪ Encourage the development of 'Home Zones' in both new developments and existing parts of the Borough, in accordance with Draft Croydon Plan Policy UD10</li> <li>▪ Prioritise traffic-calming measures in residential area (compliant with Section 17 of the Crime &amp; Disorder Act 1998)</li> <li>▪ Develop safer routes to play areas (compliant with Section 17 of the Crime &amp; Disorder Act 1998)</li> <li>▪ Ensure major housing association developments in the borough include high quality play provision.</li> <li>▪ Expand the level of provision available to children and young people in disadvantaged areas including access to inclusive play provision for children with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ Create new play projects in areas where there is</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate and allow for improved play facilities within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider provision of and access to play facilities for all groups in the community.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
no access to a free or low cost play service.			
<b>Croydon's Public Art Strategy 2005 - 2008</b>			
<p>The objectives of this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote a vision of public art of high artistic quality in Croydon.</li> <li>▪ To enable a structure of advice and support by the Council for the process of creating/ installing public art.</li> <li>▪ To ensure a commitment is made to secure public art in new building developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure public art is integrated into the design of key developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Queens Gardens/ Park Place</li> <li>- Cultural Quarter</li> <li>- College Green</li> <li>- Gateway</li> <li>- Coulsdon</li> <li>- Purley</li> <li>- New Addington (Central Parade)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Improve links and partnership working between planning design and streetscene to ensure that street furniture, paving etc is not only well designed but also practical to maintain and protect</li> <li>▪ Investigate the creation of public art on roundabouts and car parks</li> <li>▪ Ensure that creative design elements are included in the borough street lighting project</li> <li>▪ Encourage the creation of public art (either temporary or permanent) as a way of improving the landscape and 'feel' of open spaces and the public realm to 'design out' crime</li> <li>▪ Ensure creative design is included in improvements to signage in the borough as part of the aim to reduce street clutter</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate and allow for high quality public art within the Borough's public realm.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives addressing the provision and access to cultural facilities. The appraisal should consider the wider impacts of public art when assessing options and proposals.</p>
<b>Croydon's Public Realm Strategy 2006 - 2009</b>			
<p>This Strategy has 7 priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The public realm will be well designed</li> <li>2. The public realm will be maintained to high standards</li> <li>3. The public realm will be less polluted</li> <li>4. The public realm will be safer and feel safer</li> <li>5. The public realm will be attractive</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design will help express the heritage of Croydon in the public realm and will create a more vibrant and modern image for the borough</li> <li>▪ Design will reduce the need for people to travel by car by creating more areas for pedestrians and cyclists</li> <li>▪ Better public transport integration will reduce car use in urban centres, and link to outlying</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs have the opportunity to improve the public realm through transportation links and integration, street lighting and public spaces, public art and open spaces</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to promote the improvement of the public realm.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>6. The public realm will be sustainable 7. The public realm will be accessible to all</p>	<p>suburban zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Noise pollution will be tackled, using data from the Government's noise mapping UK project</li> <li>▪ Street lighting will be improved</li> <li>▪ Design will create space for all people to socialise and interact</li> <li>▪ Public art should be sensitively incorporated; always in high quality architecture/ public space settings. It should be considered jointly with hard and soft landscaping, street furniture and lighting projects as well as in the early stages of planning new developments.</li> <li>▪ More open space will be sought in urban centres, and existing open space will be protected</li> <li>▪ We will minimise use of energy, ensure energy-consuming products are energy efficient, and that we source as much material as possible from reclaimed, recycled or renewable supplies</li> <li>▪ Open space will be conserved to encourage biodiversity and improve natural environments</li> <li>▪ Cultural expressions in public spaces will give space to all the communities in the Borough</li> <li>▪ Access for the disabled and those with mobility impairments will be stipulated in new design and regeneration.</li> </ul>		
<b>Croydon Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2005 - 2008</b>			
<p>The vision for this Strategy is that: Citizens that choose to adopt healthier, more active lifestyles by taking part in sport and physical activity. That a more positive attitude towards sport and physical activity is cultivated by promoting the benefits and enjoyment that can be gained. An active Croydon equals a healthy Croydon. In addition, the objectives of the Strategy include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to extended provision for people with disabilities in Croydon</li> <li>▪ Continue the development and upgrade Multi Use Games Areas in partnership with Education, Planning, Housing and Social Services departments.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate the improvement of the provision, quality of and access to facilities for sports and physical activities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must include objectives to that seek to improve health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity. Opportunities to improve sports and physical facilities</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encourage and support volunteer and community involvement in sport and physical activity.</li> <li>▪ Improve the provision, quality of and access to facilities and services in order to increase participation.</li> <li>▪ Increase awareness of the sport and physical activity opportunities and the benefits of participation.</li> <li>▪ Improve and support pathways to progress and succeed in competitive sport.</li> </ul>			should be promoted.
<b>Croydon's Tourism Strategy 2005 – 2008</b>			
<p>The Strategy aims include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create a strong image and public awareness of Croydon's culture</li> <li>▪ Improve public perception of Croydon</li> <li>▪ Raise Croydon's profile as a sound investment for business development and the visitor economy</li> <li>▪ Demonstrate the contribution that tourism makes to the local economy</li> <li>▪ Increase awareness of Croydon as a Gateway to London and the south-east</li> <li>▪ Sustain and develop a sense of pride in the quality of services provided</li> <li>▪ Increase recognition and support for the skills required in delivering tourism services</li> <li>▪ Support and empower local involvement in tourism activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote ease of travel to Croydon for visitors</li> <li>▪ Maintain a clean and pleasant streetscape to create a good impression for visitors</li> <li>▪ Create awareness of green spaces and environmental attractions</li> </ul>	The DPDs should promote sustainable tourism facilities at appropriate locations within the Borough.	The SA Framework must consider provision of and access to tourism facilities for all groups in the community. . All tourism opportunities promoted should be carefully assessed from a sustainability perspective.
<b>Croydon's Housing Strategy 2006 - 2010</b>			
<p>This Strategy has 6 priorities, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ maximise the supply of housing and meet housing need,</li> <li>▪ enable vulnerable people to lead independent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver 2006/08 housing programme of £35m to produce 393 new affordable homes, including 268 social rented, 14 rented at intermediate rent levels, and 111 new homes for low cost home</li> </ul>	The DPDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets	The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to housing for

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>lives,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ improve housing conditions to ensure a decent home for all,</li> <li>▪ develop sustainable communities and promote neighbourhood renewal,</li> <li>▪ promote better and fair access to housing services.</li> </ul>	<p>ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver 34 council-built homes in 2008/09</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the London Mayor's housing provision target for London, including through new build, nonself contained units and empty properties brought back to use.</li> <li>▪ Minimum of 35% of new social rented homes to have 3 or more bedrooms</li> <li>▪ 100% of new council homes to have 3 and 4 bedrooms</li> <li>▪ 10% new homes accessible to, or adaptable for, people using wheelchairs</li> <li>▪ 100% of new homes to meet lifetime home standard where feasible</li> <li>▪ Return 650 private sector empty homes back into use between April 2006 and April 2009</li> <li>▪ Reduce the proportion of properties which are empty to 2.5%, and empty for more than 6 months to 1%, by 2016</li> <li>▪ Reduce the proportion of longer term empty homes to the London average by 2008</li> <li>▪ 85% of homes to meet the decent home standard in 2006/07, 88% in 2007/08, 92% in 2008/09 and 100% in 2010/11</li> <li>▪ Improve domestic energy efficiency across all tenures in Croydon by 34% over 15 years to 2011</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the London Mayor's energy efficiency target of ensuring that no home has a SAP rating below 30 by 2010 (from a baseline of 11% in 2002)</li> <li>▪ Contribute to achievement of UK air quality objective in Croydon of an annual average nitrogen dioxide level of 40 µg/m3</li> <li>▪ All new housing developments to reach the</li> </ul>	<p>can be met.</p>	<p>all community groups.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	Ecohomes excellent standard, and larger developments to produce at least 10% of energy from renewable sources		
<b>Draft Energy and Environmental Strategy for the London Borough of Croydon's Housing Stock 2008 – 2012</b>			
<p>This Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to invest in our properties to improve their energy efficiency</li> <li>▪ Identify and deliver initiatives to improve the environmental sustainability of Croydon's housing stock</li> <li>▪ Ensure Croydon Council is at the forefront of environmentally sustainable initiatives</li> <li>▪ Set out how Croydon will work with residents; partnering contractors and partner housing associations to influence and encourage environmentally sustainable behaviour and practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide tenants with affordable warmth</li> <li>▪ Increase the use of sustainable energy/ new technologies</li> <li>▪ Achieve reductions in waste, emissions, water and energy use</li> <li>▪ Ensure all new build stock achieve 'Eco Homes' Excellent Standard and meets the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4.</li> </ul>	The DPDs must provide sustainable solutions to energy use in housing stock.	The SA Framework needs to consider energy use and the wider environmental effects of housing.
<b>Croydon's Economic Development Strategy 2008</b>			
<p>The objectives of this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To achieve a successfully diversified business base that balances retail and public sector strengths with a range of additional high value-added business activities as well as high rates of sustainable new enterprise formation.</li> <li>▪ To design and develop a high quality business environment that allows enterprises to form, grow and evolve as fully as possible and remain in Croydon.</li> <li>▪ To maximise the economic benefit from Croydon's external linkages with other key economic hubs.</li> <li>▪ To achieve the maximum economic impact of Croydon Town Centre and to ensure the most effective connectivity with other district centres across the Borough.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Public sector and Retail combined account for no more than 35% of total employment. Employment in Creative and Cultural Industries and Knowledge Intensive industries is on a par with the London average.</li> <li>▪ Business formation and survival rates to reach at least the London average.</li> <li>▪ Achievement of rates of inward investment and re-investment are commensurate with Croydon's position as the 'third city' in Greater London. Inward investment to create at least 300 jobs in the Borough per annum.</li> <li>▪ Croydon is renowned as a competitive, modern, high spec, high quality office location offering excellent value for money. Occupancy rates are high and there are a number of iconic, easily recognisable business premises. Office vacancy</li> </ul>	The DPDs must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that Strategy's targets can be met. The DPDs should encourage the uptake of work-related training schemes.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic development. Opportunities should be sought to promote training schemes.



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To maximise economic inclusion across Croydon's communities, especially through upgrading the quality of the local skills and qualifications base.</li> <li>▪ To improve the quality of economic partnerships in Croydon and achieve the most effective design and management of the Borough's external image.</li> </ul>	<p>rates to be no more that 10% by 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The external environment is greener, well designed and provides high quality amenities due to the full implementation of the Alsop vision for Croydon Town Centre.</li> <li>▪ Business space is diverse and affordable, providing a strong platform for growth in niche business services and creative and cultural industries in particular.</li> <li>▪ Croydon is established as a superior transport and business node relative to other competitor locations in east or west London. International linkage via Gatwick Airport becomes a key feature of the Croydon offer.</li> <li>▪ Croydon is a well regarded destination for visitors offering excellent and affordable quality of life to town centre residents, visitors and workers alike.</li> <li>▪ The town centre residential population has increased to 30,000 with an associated quality amenity and entertainment offer</li> <li>▪ The town centre is a relatively crime free destination, offering a well rounded family leisure experience extending around the clock. Crime rates to be consistently below the London average.</li> <li>▪ District centres have developed key leisure, employment and amenity offers which fully complement the town centre.</li> <li>▪ Connectivity is excellent via regular bus and Tramlink connections.</li> <li>▪ Croydon does not possess any SOA neighbourhoods within the 10% most deprived in London. Economic activity rates are at last 10 percentage points above the London average. All wards have economic activity rates at the</li> </ul>		

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>London average as a minimum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a significant increase in the utilisation of higher level skills across both the public and the private sectors, with 50% of the workforce receiving some form of employer sponsored training annually.</li> </ul>		
Croydon's Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011			
<p>The Local Area Agreement (LAA) has 6 Themes with underlying priorities, consistent with the Sustainable Communities Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Safer, Stronger and more Sustainable Communities</li> <li>▪ Achieving Better Outcomes for Children and Young People</li> <li>▪ Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</li> <li>▪ Improving Health and Wellbeing</li> <li>▪ Improving the Environment</li> <li>▪ Delivering High Quality Public Services and Improving Value for Money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area</li> <li>▪ Achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19</li> <li>▪ % of young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education</li> <li>▪ 16 to 18 year-olds who are not in education, training or employment</li> <li>▪ Young people's participation in positive activities</li> <li>▪ First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17</li> <li>▪ VAT registered businesses in the area showing growth</li> <li>▪ Local Target – Number of businesses starting as a result of the LEGI programme</li> <li>▪ Local Target – Number of businesses assisted by the LEGI programme demonstrating growth</li> <li>▪ Local Target – Total number of clients in employment and training and the number of jobs created as a result of the LEGI programme</li> <li>▪ Net additional homes provided</li> <li>▪ Number of affordable homes delivered</li> <li>▪ Engagement in the arts</li> <li>▪ Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the LA area</li> <li>▪ Improved Street and environmental cleanliness</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must provide land use and transport links to help promote areas of open space, improve the quality of the environment, promote more sustainable communities.</p> <p>The DPDs must include within the housing allowance for affordable, decent and sustainable homes.</p> <p>The DPDs should also encourage high quality design for a perceived safer public realm and the uptake of work-related training schemes.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ promote community safety;</li> <li>▪ improve the provision and access to education and training facilities;</li> <li>▪ encourage business development;</li> <li>▪ promote sustainable housing;</li> <li>▪ promote culture and the arts;</li> <li>▪ improve the public realm;</li> <li>▪ improve access to all services.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	(levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling</li> </ul>		
<b>Croydon Enterprise Strategy 2008 - 2011</b>			
<p>The vision of this Strategy is: "By 2016, Croydon will be a dynamic and thriving economy in the London region, based on a climate of enterprise, entrepreneurship, and employability. This will reflect the diversity, creativity and sustainability of all of Croydon's communities and businesses, ensuring growth and opportunities for all."</p> <p>The Strategy has 3 main objectives:</p> <p>1) To increase the entrepreneurial potential of all communities across Croydon and in particular key target groups</p> <p>2) To support the creation and survival of new businesses, the sustainable growth of existing businesses and reduce the failure rate of business across Croydon</p> <p>3) To support the development of an economic environment that attracts new inward investment and franchising opportunities into Croydon, making best use of local labour resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To deliver services appropriate to the needs of businesses in Croydon</li> <li>▪ To assist the development of key sectors in the Borough</li> <li>▪ To develop District Centre arrangements conducive to business formation and growth in local areas</li> <li>▪ To develop local environments conducive to business formation and growth</li> <li>▪ To establish affordable, fit for purpose and supported business premises in District Centres to foster an entrepreneurial culture and support both new start and small and growing businesses locally</li> <li>▪ To provide hot desks and refurbished stand alone office space in existing buildings to meet the needs of individual local businesses</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must provide land use and transport links to help deliver the Strategy's priorities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the provision of and access to business opportunities for all community groups.</p>
<b>Local Implementation Plan (2006)</b>			
<p>The objectives of the LIP include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve road safety</li> <li>▪ Improving bus journey times and reliability</li> <li>▪ Relieving traffic congestion and improving journey time reliability including through the use of travel demand measures</li> <li>▪ Improving the working of parking and loading arrangements to provide fair reasonable and effective enforcement or regulations, recognizing the needs of business for servicing and delivery as well as other road users, thus contributing to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compared with the average for 1994-98 to achieve the following by 2010.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 40% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</li> <li>▪ 50% reduction in number of children killed or seriously injured.</li> <li>▪ 10% reduction in slight casualty rate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Number and percentage of primary and secondary schools with travel plans</li> <li>▪ TfL and boroughs are to achieve, between 2001 and 2011, an absolute reduction in weekday</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should include proposal to help deliver the objectives of the LIP.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the use of sustainable modes of transport. Land use patterns should also be reviewed to determine the accessibility of new land uses and developments.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>easing congestion and improving access to town centres and regeneration areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving accessibility and social inclusion on the transport network. Plans should have regard to safety and security for women and vulnerable users.</li> <li>▪ Encourage walking by improving the street environment, conditions for pedestrians and through the use of travel demand measures.</li> <li>▪ Encourage cycling by improving conditions for cyclists through the use of travel demand measures.</li> </ul>	<p>traffic of 15% in central London, zero growth across the rest of inner London, and a reduction in growth in outer London by a third, from 7.5% to 5%, with the aim of achieving zero growth in outer London town centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proportion of personal travel made on each mode, specifically highlighting the proportion made by means other than the car.</li> <li>▪ TfL and boroughs are to achieve year on year improvements in the proportion of trips made by equality and inclusion target groups underrepresented in the public transport travel market, particularly disable people, older people and women travelling at night</li> <li>▪ TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 10% in journeys made on foot per person in London between 2001 and 2015 (new target).</li> <li>▪ TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2011.</li> </ul>		
<p>Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006)</p>			
<p>Croydon Plan's strategy stems from a consideration of Croydon's role in the light of the need to achieve sustainable development including improvements in the use of scarce resources and to promote long-term economic growth and greater social inclusion.</p> <p>The Plan's objectives include providing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ high quality housing development to meet a range of housing needs and maximise housing supply;</li> <li>▪ a variety of jobs to meet employment needs, support a diverse economy and generate wealth;</li> <li>▪ the implementation of the Vision 2020 for Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the</li> </ul>	<p>The UDP includes Policies on Sustainable Development, Urban Design, Urban Conservation and Archaeology, Open Land and Outdoor Recreation, Nature Conservation, Environmental Protection, Transport, Economic Activity, Housing, Shopping, Hotels and Tourism, Leisure and Indoor Recreation, Community Services and Croydon Metropolitan Centre</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will, in part, mirror the objectives set in the UDP</p>	<p>The SA should seek to build upon the work undertaken to date for the UDP and help to move Croydon's LDF forward so it is as sustainable as possible.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>introduction of mixed uses into the Town, District and Local Centres in the Borough to promote regeneration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a range of sports, leisure and entertainment facilities;</li> <li>▪ protecting open land and the natural environment and important urban environments and buildings.</li> </ul>			
<b>SPG 1 – Shopfronts and Signs (and Addendums)</b>			
<p>The SPG aims to provide guidance and principles on good quality design of shopfronts and advertisements.</p>	<p>Details and guidance are included for style, details, fascias, shop signs, corporate image, windows, materials, canopies &amp; blinds, security shutters, access, forecourts, maintenance, considerations in a historic area and planning permission.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to these standards, particular for historic areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that maintains and enhances the historic environment while not restricting sustainable development.</p>
<b>SPG4 – Lighting (interim)</b>			
<p>The SPG quotes the aims from the Lighting Design Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ improved image and orientation</li> <li>▪ improved safety and security</li> <li>▪ an enhanced night time economy</li> <li>▪ reduced pollution and energy use</li> </ul>	<p>The SPG provides design advice for the position of fittings, light direction, operation, power and lamp use.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to these standards.</p>	<p>The SA needs to recognise the impact that inappropriate lighting can have on the townscape balanced with the role of appropriate lighting in assisting perceptions of safety.</p>
<b>SPG5 – Nature Conservation</b>			
<p>The aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To assist the implementation of the Council's statutory policy for nature conservation as contained in the adopted UDP</li> <li>▪ To assist in the implementation of the Council's Environmental Programme and Croydon's Local Agenda 21 strategy</li> <li>▪ To set out an agreed approach to nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ continue signposting and waymarking of Public Rights of Way</li> <li>▪ review existing walking routes and bridle routes</li> <li>▪ improve existing route to London Walking Forum standard and develop new walks</li> <li>▪ identify Croydon's "special trees"</li> <li>▪ maintain and continue improving school grounds</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to these standards in association with the Open Spaces Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should promote access to open spaces and seek to improve the biodiversity value of the Borough.</p>

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<p>conservation, to give clear focus to all agencies and individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To promote the active involvement by all sections of the community in the enjoyment and conservation of Croydon's wildlife</li> <li>▪ To promote the conservation and diversity of wildlife in Croydon</li> </ul>	<p>as educational resource for nature conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ habitat creation and enhancement in parks and open spaces</li> <li>▪ to encourage developers to enhance and create wildlife habitats on development sites</li> <li>▪ to encourage the temporary greening of vacant sites, particularly in areas deficient in publicly accessible sites of nature conservation interest.</li> <li>▪ to create, protect and enhance water habitats</li> <li>▪ to manage downlands, meadow, woodland and heathland in a sustainable manner.</li> </ul>		
<b>SPG10 – Designing for Accessibility</b>			
<p>This SPG provides design guidance and building management in order to design public buildings to be accessible to a wide range of users including people with mobility or sensory impairments, people with learning difficulties, those carrying luggage or shopping, parents with young children and older people.</p>	<p>The SPG contains specifications and design specific parameters for car parking, routes, tramlink, street furniture, external ramps and external steps.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to accessible design.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to promote appropriate access arrangements for all community groups.</p>
<b>SPG11 – Vision 2020</b>			
<p>This SPG provides the framework for the delivery of the key elements of Vision 2020. Through Vision 2020 the Council with all its partners seeks to create a more attractive, cohesive and user friendly centre that will deliver the aspirations of the whole Croydon community.</p>	<p>A series of objectives have been identified relating to land use; building design; public realm; and movement. All development proposals that come forward will be reviewed in relation to these objectives to ensure that they contribute to renewal in an integrated and positive manner.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to facilitate the objectives to ensure that the Vision 2020 is realised.</p>	<p>The SA should demonstrate that the DPDs will strive toward meeting the Vision 2020.</p>
<b>SPG12 – Landscape Design</b>			
<p>The main aim of this guidance is to promote higher standards in landscape design in planning applications submitted to the London Borough of Croydon. The guidance can also be applied to schemes that do not require planning permission.</p>	<p>The SPG contains specifications and design specific parameters for site planning, existing features and vegetation, topography, growth, surface drainage, materials, hard landscape, soft landscape and planting.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to high quality landscape design.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives addressing landscape and townscape. Sensitive design should be promoted through the SA.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>SPG15 – Renewable Energy</b>			
<p>This SPG has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to encourage and increase the use of renewable energy technology in design and in developments.</li> <li>to promote and increase the percentage total renewable energy being produced within Croydon</li> <li>to promote the benefits of using renewable energy sources.</li> </ul>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the types of renewable energy technologies and expectations for planning applications.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to the implementation of renewable energy technologies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must promote the use of renewable technologies and promote energy efficiency..</p>
<b>SPG16 – Air Quality</b>			
<p>The objectives for the SPG are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify circumstances where an air quality assessment would be required to accompany a development proposal</li> <li>Provide technical guidance on the process of air quality assessment to ensure consistency</li> <li>Provide guidance on mitigation and monitoring of air quality via planning conditions and Section 106 planning agreements</li> <li>Provide guidance on borough-wide or local site-specific measures that could help achieve air quality objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the type of development that requires air quality assessments, undertaking the assessment and managing the impacts.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to managing air quality impacts of developments.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to improve air quality. The SA must consider the wider implications of poor air quality, such as health.</p>
<b>SPG17 – Sustainable Surface Water Drainage</b>			
<p>The objectives of this SPG are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the current and future use of sustainable drainage within Croydon Borough.</li> <li>To encourage and increase the widespread use of sustainable drainage systems in all developments as an alternative to traditional piped drainage systems.</li> <li>To promote the benefits of using sustainable drainage systems.</li> </ul>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the types of sustainable surface drainage techniques and expectations for planning applications.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to the implementation of sustainable drainage technologies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<b>SPG18 – Sustainable Water Use</b>			
<p>The objectives of this SPG are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To contribute to the current and future use of water in a sustainable manner within Croydon Borough</li> <li>▪ To encourage and increase the use of sustainable water measures in all developments</li> <li>▪ To promote the benefits of using sustainable water usage.</li> </ul>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on sustainable water use and reuse.</p>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to the implementation of sustainable water use facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to protect water resources in the Borough and minimize water usage. .</p>
<b>SPG19 – Public Art</b>			
<p>The SPG aims to provide guidance to recognise the requirements of the Croydon Plan to have “creative incorporation of public art within new development proposals, where appropriate, either as part of the detailed design of a building itself, or incorporated into the public space around a development”.</p>	<p>The SPG provides guidance on design of public art (locations, commissions, quality, audience, etc.) and the planning and approval procedures.</p>	<p>The DPDs can facilitate and allow for high quality public art within the Borough’s public realm.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to improve the provision of cultural facilities. Opportunities to promote an improved Sense of Place through community and public art schemes should be promoted.</p>
<b>Planning Guidance Note 1: Planning Obligations</b>			
<p>This Guidance Note provides a transparent, fair and consistent basis for the negotiation of contributions by setting out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the broad range of likely contributions that may be sought, why these may be required and a description of any associated policy documentation;</li> <li>▪ the types of developments that would be subject to planning obligations, in terms of their scale, nature, uses proposed and their location;</li> <li>▪ the calculation of any financial contributions and use of standard charges; and</li> <li>▪ general principles relating to the consideration of</li> </ul>	<p>The guidance provides contribution requirements under the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing;</li> <li>▪ Transport, Access and Highways;</li> <li>▪ Community Facilities;</li> <li>▪ Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities;</li> <li>▪ Economic Development;</li> <li>▪ The Public Realm and Town Regeneration; and,</li> <li>▪ Sustainable Development and Sustainable Environments.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs need to include reference to the contributions as a mechanism for implementation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework must consider the wider impact of development contributions.</p>



Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>such matters as viability, on-going maintenance, legal costs, the accumulation of contributions and the possible alternative use of conditions attached to planning consents.</p>			
<b>SPD1 – Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest</b>			
<p>The objectives of the SPD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an explanation of the purpose of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest;</li> <li>▪ To address key issues arising from buildings being included on the List; and</li> <li>▪ To promote awareness of architecture and the historic environment</li> </ul>	<p>The SPD provides criteria for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Authenticity: Buildings and groups selected for the local list should be substantially unaltered and retain the majority of their original features;</li> <li>▪ Architectural significance: Buildings which are of good architectural quality or are good examples of a particular building type;</li> <li>▪ Historical significance: Buildings which represent specific architectural and social building periods or which are associated with, local historical events, the development of Croydon, well known people or noted designers;</li> <li>▪ Technical significance: Buildings that display exceptional innovation and craftsmanship;</li> <li>▪ Townscape Value: Buildings and/or groups of buildings which due to their form, massing, appearance and positive role in the streetscene, such as key corner buildings, local landmarks, uniformly designed terraces.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs must allow for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to preserve and enhance the historic environment.</p>
<b>SPD3 – Designing for Community Safety</b>			
<p>Key objectives of the SPD are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To identify crime related design issues that exist in Croydon and provide a set of principles to tackle them</li> <li>2. To ensure that all new development is carried out in a sustainable way, minimising the opportunity for crime</li> <li>3. To promote a better quality of life for all, free from crime and the fear of crime.</li> </ol>	<p>The SPD highlights the importance of considering designing for community safety at the beginning to achieve well designed buildings and places.</p> <p>Seven principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Natural surveillance</li> <li>▪ Access and Movement</li> <li>▪ Activity</li> <li>▪ Sense of Ownership</li> <li>▪ Defensible Space</li> </ul>	<p>The DPDs should ensure that the principles of designing for community safety are incorporated.</p>	<p>The SA must promote sustainable measures for designing out crime. Appropriate SA Objectives also need to be developed addressing crime and fear of crime.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Physical Protection</li> <li>▪ Management and Maintenance.</li> </ul>		



# Appendix B

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## Baseline Information



Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
Population	<b>Population change:</b> Croydon's population is now 339,500, a 0.7 % increase on the revised mid-2006 population of 337,000 (ONS, 2007).	ONS 2007 Mid-year Population Estimates	Croydon currently accounts for 4.5 per cent of the London population.  <u>London:</u> 7,556,900 in 2007 <u>UK:</u> 51,092,000 in 2007	Population is rising	Population is growing.  The proportion of people of non-white ethnicity is rising, and the proportion of people of white ethnicity is falling.  Croydon has the largest population of children and young people of any London Borough and the largest population of older people, with around 45,000 over 60's
	<b>Percentage ethnic groups:</b> Ethnicities in Croydon as a percentage of the population: White: 65.7% Mixed: 4.2% Asian or Asian British: 13.4% Black or Black British: 14.8% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: 1.9% (ONS, 2006)	ONS 2006 Mid-year Population/ Persons Estimates	<u>Croydon compared to London:</u> White: -3.7% Mixed: +0.7% Asian or Asian British: +0.3% Black or Black British: +4.1% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: -1.5% <u>Croydon compared to England:</u> White: -23.0% Mixed: +2.6% Asian or Asian British: +7.9% Black or Black British: +12.0% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: +0.5%	Proportion of black and ethnic minority persons is rising with the population with 34.3% recorded in Croydon in 2007.	
	<b>Percentage of Borough's population who believe people from different background get on well together in their local area:</b> 77% (2006/07)	LBC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> +4% on baseline.	New Place Survey available Jan 2009.	
	<b>Population density (people/ hectare):</b> 38.21 (2001) 39.24 (2007)	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>London:</u> 45.62 people/ha in 2001  <u>England:</u> 3.77 people/ha in 2001	Population density is increasing	

<sup>25</sup> Based on SEA Directive.

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments																																																																																															
	<p><b>Age structure:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Number of individuals (Croydon)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0-4</td><td>23000</td></tr> <tr><td>5-9</td><td>21000</td></tr> <tr><td>10-14</td><td>21800</td></tr> <tr><td>15-19</td><td>22700</td></tr> <tr><td>20-24</td><td>21600</td></tr> <tr><td>25-29</td><td>23900</td></tr> <tr><td>30-34</td><td>25100</td></tr> <tr><td>35-39</td><td>28000</td></tr> <tr><td>40-44</td><td>29100</td></tr> <tr><td>45-49</td><td>25500</td></tr> <tr><td>50-54</td><td>20300</td></tr> <tr><td>55-59</td><td>18200</td></tr> <tr><td>60-64</td><td>16000</td></tr> <tr><td>65-69</td><td>12000</td></tr> <tr><td>70-74</td><td>10500</td></tr> <tr><td>75-79</td><td>8400</td></tr> <tr><td>80-84</td><td>6400</td></tr> <tr><td>85 and Over</td><td>6000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Number of individuals (Croydon)	0-4	23000	5-9	21000	10-14	21800	15-19	22700	20-24	21600	25-29	23900	30-34	25100	35-39	28000	40-44	29100	45-49	25500	50-54	20300	55-59	18200	60-64	16000	65-69	12000	70-74	10500	75-79	8400	80-84	6400	85 and Over	6000	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>% of Population (Croydon)</th> <th>% of Average London Borough Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0-4</td><td>7.0</td><td>6.8</td></tr> <tr><td>5-9</td><td>5.6</td><td>6.2</td></tr> <tr><td>10-14</td><td>5.5</td><td>6.4</td></tr> <tr><td>15-19</td><td>5.8</td><td>6.7</td></tr> <tr><td>20-24</td><td>7.3</td><td>6.4</td></tr> <tr><td>25-29</td><td>9.6</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>30-34</td><td>9.7</td><td>7.4</td></tr> <tr><td>35-39</td><td>8.9</td><td>8.2</td></tr> <tr><td>40-44</td><td>8.1</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr><td>45-49</td><td>6.6</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>50-54</td><td>5.3</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>55-59</td><td>4.8</td><td>5.4</td></tr> <tr><td>60-64</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.7</td></tr> <tr><td>65-69</td><td>3.2</td><td>3.5</td></tr> <tr><td>70-74</td><td>2.8</td><td>3.1</td></tr> <tr><td>75-79</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>80-84</td><td>1.7</td><td>1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>85 and Over</td><td>1.6</td><td>1.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	% of Population (Croydon)	% of Average London Borough Population	0-4	7.0	6.8	5-9	5.6	6.2	10-14	5.5	6.4	15-19	5.8	6.7	20-24	7.3	6.4	25-29	9.6	7.0	30-34	9.7	7.4	35-39	8.9	8.2	40-44	8.1	8.6	45-49	6.6	7.5	50-54	5.3	6.0	55-59	4.8	5.4	60-64	4.0	4.7	65-69	3.2	3.5	70-74	2.8	3.1	75-79	2.4	2.5	80-84	1.7	1.9	85 and Over	1.6	1.8	Over the past ten years, there has been a small but steady decline in the proportion of the population aged 0-4 years (7.0% to 6.5%) and 5-9 years (7.0% to 6.4%), whereas there has been a small increase in the proportions of the population aged 10-14 and 15-19 years. The largest increase occurred in the proportion aged 15-19 years, which rose from 6.0% in 1997 to 6.6% in 2006.	
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	<p><b>Number of same-sex couples</b></p> <p>672 people in Croydon said that they were living in a same-sex couple (accounting for 0.24% of the total over 16 year old population in households) (2001)</p>	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<p><u>London</u></p> <p>A total of 21,366 people in London said that they were living in a same-sex couple (accounting for 0.38% of the total over 16 year old population in households) (2001)</p>	In terms of the percentage of the over 16 year old population living in same-sex couples, Croydon reflects the trends present in the rest of England more so than it does the trends across London.																																																																																																

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
			<u>England</u> A total of 75,746 people in London said that they were living in a same-sex couple (accounting for 0.20% of the total over 16 year old population in households) (2001)		
	<b>Number of Incapacity Benefit claimants:</b> 10,775 (3.2% of total Population)	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, 2008	<u>London</u> Number of Incapacity Benefit claimants: 288,025 (3.8% of total Population)  <u>England</u> Number of Incapacity Benefit claimants: 1,939,525 (3.8% of total Population)	Whilst the percentage of the population claiming Incapacity Benefit is lower in Croydon than across London or England as a whole, the percentage of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants is similar.	
	<b>Number of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants:</b> 1,250 (0.4% of total Population)	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, 2008	<u>London</u> Number of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants: 22,590 (0.3% of total Population)  <u>England</u> Number of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants: 212,515 (0.4% of total Population)	Whilst the percentage of the population claiming Incapacity Benefit is lower in Croydon than across London or England as a whole, the percentage of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants is similar.	



Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments																																																		
	<p><b>Percentage religious composition of Croydon's population: (2001)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Croydon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Christian</td> <td>65.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Buddhist</td> <td>0.48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Hindu</td> <td>5.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Jewish</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Muslim</td> <td>5.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Sikh</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Other religions</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: No religion</td> <td>14.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People stating religion as: Religion not stated</td> <td>8.08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Croydon	People stating religion as: Christian	65.07	People stating religion as: Buddhist	0.48	People stating religion as: Hindu	5.08	People stating religion as: Jewish	0.3	People stating religion as: Muslim	5.34	People stating religion as: Sikh	0.4	People stating religion as: Other religions	0.55	People stating religion as: No religion	14.71	People stating religion as: Religion not stated	8.08	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>London</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>58.23</td> <td>71.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>0.76</td> <td>0.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>4.07</td> <td>1.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jewish</td> <td>2.09</td> <td>0.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>8.46</td> <td>3.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>1.45</td> <td>0.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religions</td> <td>0.51</td> <td>0.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No religion</td> <td>15.76</td> <td>14.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religion not stated</td> <td>8.66</td> <td>7.69</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		London	England	Christian	58.23	71.74	Buddhist	0.76	0.28	Hindu	4.07	1.11	Jewish	2.09	0.52	Muslim	8.46	3.1	Sikh	1.45	0.67	Other religions	0.51	0.29	No religion	15.76	14.59	Religion not stated	8.66	7.69	<p>There was considerable religious diversity in Croydon at the time of the 2001 Census.</p> <p>Overall, 8% did not state their religion, the same rate as the national average. The most popular religions were Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.</p>	
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Education, Training and Skills	<p><b>Percentage of 15 year old pupils from local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs (including English and maths) at Grades A* - C or equivalent</b></p> <p>43.3% (2006)</p> <p>44.4% (2007)</p>	<p>ONS 2006 Mid-year Population Estimates</p> <p><a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a></p> <p>LBC LAA</p>	<p>The average for England is 46.8%, meaning that Croydon is 2.4% behind the national average</p> <p><u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 50.6%</p>	<p>There has been a steady improvement in Croydon between 2004 and 2007 in the percentage of 15 year old pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs (including English and maths) at Grades A* - C (see table below)</p>	<p>There is steady improvement in educational and qualification attainment within the Borough.</p> <p>Pockets of educational</p>																																																		

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend			Issues and Comments
					Croydon Average	London Average	deprivation in eastern wards such as Fieldway and New Addington require further improvement strategies.  Targets and objectives set need to focus on specific groups within the community.
	<p><b>Percentage of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment:</b> 8.1% (2007)</p>	<p>LBC LAA <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><u>Neighbouring Boroughs:</u> 8.8% (2007) <u>England:</u> 7.7% <u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 7.2% <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 6.9% <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 6.5%</p>			<p>Croydon has a lower percentage than neighbouring Boroughs, though still requires some work to reach English figures and targets.</p>	<p>Access to secondary schools could be improved.  Training facilities for life-long learning could be promoted.</p>
	<p><b>Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3:</b> 18 secondary schools, half of which offer sixth form:  Archbishop Tenison's Church of England High School Coloma Convent Girls School Norbury Manor Business &amp; Enterprise College for Girls Riddlesdown High School St Joseph's College Virgo Fidelis Convent Senior School</p>	<p>Department for Children, Schools and Families – Edubase site.</p>	<p>N/A</p>			<p>No establishments offering NVQ Level 3 have been closed or are proposed to open within Croydon.</p>	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	Coulsdon College Croydon College John Ruskin College.				
	<b>Percentage of working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or higher:</b>  51.7% (2006)	LBC LAA  <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 54.7%  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 56.7%  <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 58.7%	LBC Target is equivalent to about 10,500 working age population achieving level 3 between 2008 – 2011.	
	<b>Percentage of working age qualifications with no qualifications:</b>  22.9% (2001)	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>London:</u> 23.7%  <u>England:</u> 28.9%	Croydon has a better level of qualification than London and England.	
	<b>Number of wards in the bottom 30% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation:</b>  7 wards including Broad Green, Fieldway, New Addington, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Upper Norwood and West Thornton.	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	An area in Fieldway is included in the top 5% most deprived for education, skills and training in England.	Although there has been some improvement to this index since 2004, some areas in Croydon stand out as still having relatively high levels of education skills and training deprivation.	
	<b>Percentage of “at risk” population with access to:</b>  <b>Primary schools</b> – 95.71% within 15 minutes <b>Secondary schools</b> – 93.91% within 20 minutes	DfT <i>Core Accessibility Indicators</i> (2005)	No London or England data.	Percentage of households within reach of educational facilities as an indication of proximity to good transport links however there is scope for improvement.	
Human Health	<b>Life expectancy (years) for males/females:</b>  Males: 75.9 years (1997-99) 77.5 years (2003-05).  Females	<a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	<u>London</u> Males: 77.40 Females: 82.00  <u>England</u> Males: 77.32	Life expectancy in the Borough is increasing on a year by year basis, including the latest figures for 1999/2005.	Health inequalities persist throughout the Borough.  Health and health related

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	80.3 years (1997-99) 81.0 years (2002-04).		Females: 81.55  Croydon is above the national average for life expectancy. The gap between life expectancy in the neighbourhood renewal areas and the rest of the Borough has reduced steadily over the last few years, and the latest figures show a further reduction in the gap.		behaviours can be linked to socio-economic background, ethnicity and employment.  High populations of children and young people and older people are putting pressure on existing health facilities.
	<b>Percentage resident population self-reporting as in “good health”, “fairly good health” and “not good health” compared with national/regional averages:</b>  Good Health - 71.0% Fairly Good Health – 21.6% Not Good Health – 7.4%	Census 2001 (National Statistics)  Croydon Decennial Health Atlas (2004)	<u>London:</u> Good Health - 71.0% Fairly Good Health – 20.8% Not Good Health – 8.1%  <u>England:</u> Good Health - 68.9% Fairly Good Health – 22.1% Not Good Health – 9.0%	There was a clear geographical pattern to health inequality that persisted for all age groups. For instance in the 65 to 74 year old age group the most ‘healthy’ wards were all in the south: Selsdon & Ballards, Kenley, Sanderstead, Purley, Coulsdon East and Coulsdon West.  The least ‘healthy’ in this age group were in the north or south east: Broad Green, Selhurst, West Thornton, Thornton Heath, Fieldway, and New Addington. In Broad Green a quarter of residents aged 65 to 74 reported that they were not in good health.	Road safety is an important health issue.  Good health can be linked to a high quality, including improved accessibility to open spaces and participation in sport and physical activities.
	<b>Rate of under 18 conceptions:</b>  Rate per 1000: 59.1 (1998) Rate per 1000: 56.1 (2006)	Target source: LBC LAA 2008	<u>London</u> Count: 5,863 Rate per 1000: 46.0  <u>England</u> Count: 39,804 Rate per 1000: 41.3	This indicator highlights the deprivation in the community in terms of health and education. In addition, it can also show a lack of aspiration within the community. Most recent figures	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
			<u>LBC Target for 2008:</u> Reduction of rate to 49.0  <u>LBC Target for 2009:</u> Reduction of rate to 41.1 )	show reduction in rates. Th	
	<b>Percentage of obesity amongst primary school aged children in reception year:</b>  12% (2006/07)	LBC LAA 2008	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 13%  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 13.3%	Baseline against target shows a reduction in the current rate of increase for childhood obesity.	
	<b>Infant mortality rates compared to national/regional averages:</b>  Rate per 1000: 5.4 (2001)	Census 2001 (National Statistics)  <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	<u>London:</u> Rate per 1000: 5.2  <u>England</u> Rate per 1000: 5.1	Croydon's infant mortality rates are higher than London and England.	
	<b>16+ smoking rate prevalence (smoking quitters per 100,000 population):</b>  475 (Average for 2004/05 to 2006/07)	LBC LAA 2008	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 649  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 665  <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 706  The Department of Health has set a target to reduce adult smoking rates (from 26% in 2002) to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in smoking rates among people in routine manual jobs (from 31% in 2002) to 26% or less.		
	<b>Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease:</b>  103.0 per 100,000 population	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>London:</u> 103.3 per 100,000 population  <u>England:</u>		

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments			
			96.7 per 100,000 population Within the 2005-2008 Local Delivery Plan, 3-year average age-standardised cancer mortality rates (per 100,000) among those under age 75 are to be reduced by 20% between 1996 and 2010.					
	<b>Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness:</b> 9.7% of total population (1991) 14.7% of total population (2001)	Census 2001 (National Statistics)  Croydon Decennial Health Atlas (2004)	<u>London</u> 15.5% of total population  <u>England</u> 18.2% of total population	In general, wards in the south of the Borough had lower rates of limiting long-term illness.				
	<b>Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least three activities per week for at least 30 minutes):</b>  For April to September 2008: 125,329 people	LBC - Local Area Agreement	For 2008/09, LBC aim to increase participation by target groups in sport and physical activity by at least 3% from 2007/08 level.  Target by end March 2009: 180,000 people					
	<b>Number of wards with SOAs in bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability:</b>  2 wards including Fieldway and New Addington.	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	Borough ranked 21st out of 33 London Boroughs.  Borough ranked 140 out of 354 English Local Authorities.	A reduction in the total Super Output Area average against the other London Boroughs.  Generally the Borough's wards are not deprived in terms of health and disability.				
	<b>Road traffic casualty rate:</b> Rate per 100,000: 6.8  <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 40px; text-align: center;">1994 – 1998</td> <td style="width: 40px; text-align: center;">2003</td> </tr> </table>		1994 – 1998	2003	Local Implementation Plan (2006)  ONS Neighbourhood	<u>London:</u> Rate per 100,000: 7.0  <u>England:</u> Rate per 100,000: 6.5	Fatal and serious injury collisions in Croydon continue to fall but not at the rate required to meet the 2010 national targets.	
	1994 – 1998	2003						

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Average</th> <th>Figure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All road users</td> <td>247</td> <td>228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children &lt;16</td> <td>42</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pedal Cyclists</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pedestrians</td> <td>68</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powered Two-Wheelers</td> <td>31</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Average	Figure	All road users	247	228	Children <16	42	24	Pedal Cyclists	13	6	Pedestrians	68	67	Powered Two-Wheelers	31	46	Statistics (2003)	LBC aims to achieve the following by 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</li> <li>• 50% reduction in number of children killed or seriously injured.</li> </ul>		
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Material Assets including Housing	<b>Net number of additional homes provided by Borough:</b> 1091 (2006/07)	LBC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 903 (London Plan Target)  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 903  <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 903	The percentage change in number of households between 1991 and 2001 ranged from an increase of 18% in West Thornton to a decrease of 2% in New Addington.	Intensification of housing provision with the right tenure mix, in appropriate and at accessible locations will contribute to sustainable patterns of development.																		
	<b>Net number of affordable homes provided by Borough:</b> 555 (2006/07)	LBC LAA LBC Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2006/10	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 452  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 452  <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 452	The proportion of lone parents more than doubled from 4.3% to 9%, and is also expected to increase further, with implications for the need for affordable housing.	Housing provision has varied across the Borough.																		
	<b>Number of households in each household type:</b>	LBC Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2006/10	The average size of households is declining and the number of small households is increasing. The proportion of single people within the population increased from 27% to 33% between 1991 and	Growth of all dwelling types is forecast.	There is a growing need across the entire Borough for decent and affordable housing for all parts of the community - singles, couples and families, the young and the elderly and people with																		

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	<p><b>Number of households in ethnic group: (2001)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Ethnic group</th> <th colspan="2">Occupied Dwellings</th> <th colspan="2">Responses</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> <th>Number</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>88,882</td> <td>75.5</td> <td>782</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian</td> <td>10,083</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>151</td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black</td> <td>14,847</td> <td>12.6</td> <td>222</td> <td>18.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed and Other</td> <td>3,875</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>49</td> <td>4.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>117,687</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> <td><b>1,204</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ethnic group	Occupied Dwellings		Responses		Number	%	Number	%	White	88,882	75.5	782	65	Asian	10,083	8.6	151	12.5	Black	14,847	12.6	222	18.4	Mixed and Other	3,875	3.3	49	4.1	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>100</b>	London Borough of Croydon Stock Condition Survey 2002 (Table 2.10) & EHCS 1996 Table A2.3 & Croydon Council)	N/A	Residents from non-white ethnic groups tend to be younger than white people, live in larger households, are more overcrowded and less able to afford market housing.	
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	<b>Percentage of Council homes fit for use by</b>	(Croydon Asset	<u>London:</u>	The greatest concentrations of																																			

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments																								
	<p><b>wards compared to national/regional averages (Decent):</b></p> <p>55% (2002) 83% (2006)</p>	<p>Management System (APEX) London Council's analysis of annual Business Plan Statistical Appendix returns submitted by each Borough.)</p> <p>LBC Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2006/10</p>	62%	non-decent homes are in the Fieldway, New Addington and Waddon wards, which reflect the high level of council housing in each of these wards. In each case the vast majority of properties fail the standard due to the lack of modern facilities.																									
	<p><b>Tenure:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenure</th> <th>Croydon</th> <th>London</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owner-occupied</td> <td>69.5%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>69.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private rented</td> <td>13%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>8.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSL</td> <td>6.1%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Council</td> <td>11.4%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenure	Croydon	London	England	Owner-occupied	69.5%	57%	69.4%	Private rented	13%	14%	8.9%	RSL	6.1%	7%	4.6%	Council	11.4%	22%	17%	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	(London Borough of Croydon Stock Condition Survey 2002 (Table 3.1) & EHCS 1996 Table A2.3 & Croydon Council)	Refer to table.	<p>Fieldway was the only ward in which less than half the residences (38%) were owned by the occupier.</p> <p>Wards above the upper quartile for the percentage of owned residences were Heathfield, Selsdon &amp; Ballards, Sanderstead, Kenley, Coulsdon East and Coulsdon West.</p>	
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	<p><b>House prices compared to regional/national averages:</b></p> <p>£221,910 (2006)</p>	LBC Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2006/10	Average prices in Croydon have remained at approximately 25% below London levels throughout the period.	The rate of increase in house prices in the borough has matched the trend in London as a whole.																									
	<p><b>Ratio of average house price to average income:</b></p>	DCLG Statistics (Borough &	<u>London:</u> £288,507:£27,000	Despite Croydon having cheaper housing, the																									

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	£221,910:£21,200 10.4:1 (2006)	England) LBC Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2006/10	10.7:1	affordability gap is just as significant as in more expensive boroughs, due to lower average income.	
	<b>Percentage of Overcrowding in Housing (over 1.5 persons per room):</b> 0.9% (1991) 1.1% (2001) (using 1991 definition of overcrowding).	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>London:</u> 1.4% (1991); 2.0% (2001) <u>England:</u> 0.5% (1991); 0.6 (2001)	In thirteen wards the percentage of overcrowded households increased by at least 0.1%, demonstrating that overcrowded housing has become a greater problem.	
	<b>Key Regeneration Areas:</b> Croydon Town Centre: Croydon Gateway - 12-acre, largely derelict site adjacent to East Croydon station. Park Place  Purley Town Centre  Coulsdon Town Centre  Portland Road, South Norwood.	<a href="http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/regenerationprojects/">http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/regenerationprojects/</a>	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Number of homeless households in priority need by the Local Authority:</b> 2623 homeless households. 2.4 per 1000 households (2006)	DCLG Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (2006).	<u>London:</u> 21,140 6.8 per 1000 households	Across London, the number of homeless households is generally reducing.	
	<b>Percentage of vacant housing:</b> 3%	DCLG Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (2006).	<u>London:</u> 2.3%	Across London, the number of vacant housing is generally reducing.	
	<b>Number of new housing developments designed and constructed to a high and</b>	Croydon Planning Control	LBC Target: Code for Sustainable Homes rating of 4	To early to identify a trend,	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments																																										
	<p><b>sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment:</b></p> <p>The majority of new homes being completed have been meeting good, if not the 'excellent' Ecohomes standard.</p>		or more.																																												
Deprivation and Living Environment <sup>26</sup>	<p><b>Recorded crime rates per 1,000:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006/07</th> <th>2007/08</th> <th>% change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Violence against the person</i></td> <td>6,741</td> <td>6,370</td> <td>-6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sexual offences</i></td> <td>352</td> <td>369</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Robbery</i></td> <td>1,829</td> <td>1,677</td> <td>-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Burglary of a dwelling</i></td> <td>2,099</td> <td>2,224</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Theft of a vehicle</i></td> <td>1,515</td> <td>1,445</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Theft from a vehicle</i></td> <td>2,670</td> <td>2,428</td> <td>-9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2006/07	2007/08	% change	<i>Violence against the person</i>	6,741	6,370	-6	<i>Sexual offences</i>	352	369	5	<i>Robbery</i>	1,829	1,677	-8	<i>Burglary of a dwelling</i>	2,099	2,224	6	<i>Theft of a vehicle</i>	1,515	1,445	-5	<i>Theft from a vehicle</i>	2,670	2,428	-9	Crime Statistics for England and Wales (Home Office, 2008)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Count difference Croydon : UK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Violence against the person</i></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sexual offences</i></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Robbery</i></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Burglary of a dwelling</i></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Theft of a vehicle</i></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Theft from a vehicle</i></td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Count difference Croydon : UK	<i>Violence against the person</i>	1	<i>Sexual offences</i>	0	<i>Robbery</i>	3	<i>Burglary of a dwelling</i>	2	<i>Theft of a vehicle</i>	1	<i>Theft from a vehicle</i>	1	<p>Crime types of sexual offences and burglary are increasing, while others are decreasing in recorded rates.</p> <p>Croydon crime rates are slightly higher than those of the UK.</p>	<p>Domestic crime is increasing.</p> <p>Need to ensure that incidences of crime and opportunities for crime do not rise.</p> <p>High levels of crime in some areas of Croydon.</p> <p>Pockets of multiple deprivation in the north and southeastern wards of the Borough.</p>
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	<p><b>Number of successful early interventions to prevent Anti-Social Behaviour:</b></p>	LBC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 79	Target is seeking a 10% improvement on successful	Borough services require																																										

<sup>26</sup> In addition to in SEA Directive

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	75 (2007/08)		<u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 83 <u>LBC Target for 2001/11:</u> 87	early interventions.	improvement to ensure increased visits, population satisfaction and perceived value for money..
	<b>Sanction detections for domestic violence:</b> 48% (2007/08)	LBC LAA	LBC propose to maintain level of 48% sanction detections against anticipated continuing reduction in reported incidents.	LBC's detection rate is higher than that of London for "Violence against the person".	
	<b>Serious acquisitive crime rate (crimes per 1,000 population)</b> 23.01 (2007/08)	LBC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 22.55 <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 22.09 <u>LBC Target for 2001/11:</u> 21.63	Target for 2010/11 equivalent to 6% reduction on baseline.	
	<b>Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 30% most deprived (multiple deprivation):</b> 7 wards, including .	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	Croydon ranks 125 <sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England.	Multiple deprivation is higher among the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough. This mirrors employment and income deprivation.	
	<b>Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 5% for crime deprivation:</b> 4 wards.	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	Almost 30 % of London SOAs fall amongst the country's worst 20 %.	Crime deprivation is higher among the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough.	
	<b>Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in the bottom 5% most deprived for living environment:</b> 5 wards	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	45% of London SOAs rank among the 20 per cent most deprived in England on this measure.	Living environment deprivation is higher among the northern wards of the Borough.	
	<b>Number of physical and virtual visits to the Museum of Croydon:</b> For April to September 2008: 31,323 people	LBC - Local Area Agreement	N/A	For 2008/09, LBC aim to increase physical and virtual visits to Museum of Croydon by at least 1% from 2007/08 level	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	<b>Number of physical visits of Borough libraries:</b> For April to September 2008: 1,141,831 people	LBC - Local Area Agreement	For 2008/09, LBC aim to achieve over 2 million physical visits to libraries.	New Place Survey (due Jan 2009) may reveal trends.	
	<b>Percentage of Borough population satisfied with local public services:</b> 42% (2006/07)	LBC - Local Area Agreement	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 44% <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 47% <u>LBC Target for 2001/11:</u> 50%	New Place Survey (due Jan 2009) includes satisfaction indicators for local public services.	
	<b>Percentage of Borough population's perception of value for money from public services:</b> 30% (2006/07)	LBC - Local Area Agreement	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 32% <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 35% <u>LBC Target for 2001/11:</u> 40%	New Place Survey (due Jan 2009) includes satisfaction indicators for local public services.	
Economy <sup>27</sup>	<b>Employment Rates - Percentage of population economically active (of working age):</b> 78.5% (2006)	<a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>  (DCLG - Floor Targets Interactive <a href="http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk">www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk</a> )	<u>London:</u> 74.8% <u>Great Britain</u> 78.6%	It is predicted that employment rates in the town centre will have a large effect on this Borough wide statistic should the development of the Croydon Opportunity area be realised.	Croydon is one of the biggest employment locations in South London.  Service industries were vital to the economic well being of Croydon in 2001  Future needs for employees will require home working
	<b>People per Industry of Employment:</b> (2001)	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	Refer to table for comparators.	Croydon residents' biggest employing industry is "Real estate, Renting and Business Activities", followed by "Wholesale and Retail trade".	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators				Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
Page 172	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Croydon</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>England</i>				
	<i>Agriculture</i>	652	10,898	326117				
	<i>Fishing</i>	9	135	5396				
	<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	205	4,487	55481				
	<i>Manufacturing</i>	11,429	253,358	3328437				
	<i>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</i>	757	11,035	159619				
	<i>Construction</i>	10,937	174,731	1515996				
	<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	25,758	478,374	3782043				
	<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	5,713	153,357	1061617				
	<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	13,538	270,358	1590031				
	<i>Financial intermediation</i>	13,372	264,343	1078082				
	<i>Real estate, renting and business activities</i>	26,176	673,034	2964468				
Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited 2212959	<i>Public administration</i>	11,522	179,261	1270755			Sustainability	Croydon LDF SAs Appraisal Scoping Report

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	<b>Percentage of firms offering home and/or flexible working:</b> 25%	Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>UK:</u> 12.2%	Analysis of local and national trends of home-based working shows that home working is increasingly being offered.	
	<b>Area of Strategic Employment Locations:</b> 121 hectares (2006)	GLA, South London Plan 2006	154 hectares (2000)	Reduction of 21.4% since 2000.	
	<b>Percentage unemployed:</b> 6.6% (2006)	LNC LAA	<u>London:</u> 7.6% <u>Great Britain:</u> 5.3%	With population growth both employed and unemployed people have been increasing. Highest areas of unemployment were in the north of the Borough and in the wards of Fieldway and New Addington. This correlates to areas of health and other deprivation.	
	<b>Job Density (numbers of jobs per resident of working age):</b> 0.78 (2006)	www.nomisweb.co.uk	<u>London:</u> 1.02 <u>UK:</u> 0.88	Croydon has a density <1 meaning that there are not enough jobs per resident of population.	
	<b>Percentage of working age people on 'out of work' benefits:</b> 12.2% (2007)	LNC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 11.9% <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 11.4% <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 10.8%	This indicator will target worst performing wards in the Borough to help close the gap between poorer and more affluent areas. Target represents a reduction of about 2,500 people claiming benefit.	
	<b>Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation:</b> 7 wards, including Broad Green, Fieldway, New Addington, South Norwood, Thornton Heath,	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	Just over one per cent of London SOAs in the worst five per cent in England.	Employment deprivation is highest in the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough	



Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	Upper Norwood and West Thornton.				
	<p><b>Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for income deprivation:</b></p> <p>9 wards, including Bensham Manor, Broad Green, Fieldway, New Addington, South Norwood, Thornton Heath, Upper Norwood, Waddon and West Thornton.</p>	GLA <i>Indices of Deprivation 2007</i> (2008)	London SOAs have the most income deprivation of any region.	Income deprivation is higher among the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough	
	<p><b>Number of VAT registered businesses and registration rate:</b></p> <p>Registration: 960 Rate: 10.6 (2005/06)</p>	www.nomisweb.co.uk LBC LAA	<p><u>London:</u> 11.3%</p> <p><u>UK:</u> 9.4%</p> <p>LBC Target aims for growth of 1.4% on 2005 baseline.</p>	Businesses are concentrated around Croydon Town Centre and other retail areas.	
	<p><b>Number of businesses starting as a result of LEGI Programme support:</b></p> <p>227 (2007/08)</p>	LBC LAA	<p><u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 250</p> <p><u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 275</p> <p><u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 302</p>	N/A	
	<p><b>Percentage of vacant floor space in Croydon town centre:</b></p> <p>8.8%</p>	Experian Ltd. <a href="http://www.proper tyweek.com/Pictures/DoubleClick/House/PropertyWeek/ExperianReports/0308/Croydon.pdf">http://www.proper tyweek.com/Pictures/DoubleClick/House/PropertyWeek/ExperianReports/0308/Croydon.pdf</a>	<u>UK:</u> 9.2	Croydon Town Centre has less vacant floor space than the national average.	
	<p><b>Peak Zone A rental data £/m<sup>2</sup>/ annum (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6):</b></p>	Valuation Office Property Report 2004	<p><u>Kensington:</u> £6,250</p> <p><u>Peckham:</u> £750</p>	Croydon Town Centre is mid-range in rental affordability compared to other London Boroughs. The vitality of the	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	£2500m <sup>2</sup> /annum (2004)			town centre could be improved.	
	<b>Number of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough:</b> 10 investments per year.	Croydon LEGI Baseline & Performance Indicators Framework (2006)	LBC LAA target of 15 per year for 2008/09.	Improvements toward inward investment are required to meet new targets.	
	<b>Percentage of creative businesses and employment:</b> Businesses: 13% Employment : 19%	SLP – South London Creative Industries Study, DTZ (August 2005).	Distribution of Creative Businesses within South London(2005): Bromley 13% Kingston 10% Merton 11% Richmond 23% Sutton 7% Wandsworth 23%  Creative Employment across South London (2005): Bromley 11% Kingston 12% Merton 11% Richmond 19% Sutton 9% Wandsworth 19%	Croydon is about average in terms of creative businesses and employment compared to other south London Boroughs.	
	<b>Percentage of working age within access to employment opportunities:</b> 97.37% within 20 minutes	DfT Core Accessibility Indicators (2005)	No London or England data.	Percentage of households within reach of employment serves as an indication of proximity to good transport links.	
	<b>Percentage of jobless within access to employment opportunities:</b> 97.92% within 20 minutes.	DfT Core Accessibility Indicators (2005)	No London or England data.	Percentage of jobless households within reach of employment serves as an indication of proximity to good	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
				transport links.	
Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna <sup>28</sup>	<b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest:</b> 3 sites equalling 188 hectares within Croydon.	Croydon UDP 2006	All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced.	Protected sites tend to be situated towards the south of the Borough.	Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.  The biodiversity value of waste land and derelict sites should be recognised.  Opportunities should be sought to enhance access to biodiversity sites.
	<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation:</b> 81 sites equalling 1615.4 hectares.	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Areas of Local Native Species Richness (Local Nature Reserves):</b> 166.4 hectares.	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species recorded:</b> 2303 sightings recorded.	London Wildlife Trust - GiGL	N/A	N/A	
	<b>Areas of Deficiency to Nature / Access to Nature:</b> 1626.4 hectares of Croydon.	London Wildlife Trust - GiGL	N/A	Deficiency to open spaces is concentrated in to north of the Borough.	
Soil	<b>Drift Geology within the Borough:</b> Whilst much of Croydon consists of unsurveyed, mainly urban and industrial areas, the following soil types have been identified within the Borough:  Chalk (ANDOVER 1) Cretaceous loam (FYFIELD 4) Cretaceous and Jurassic sandstone, siltstone and clay (HARWELL)	Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 6 South East England. 1:250 000	N/A	N/A	Croydon makes good use of reusing previously developed land for new housing. There is still potential for previously developed land to be made available for housing and other developments.

<sup>28</sup> Topics combined for lack of repetition.

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	<p>Plateau drift and Clay-with-flints (CARSTENS and BATCOMBE) Cretaceous and Tertiary sand (SHIRRELL HEATH 2).</p> <p><b>Volume of Previously Developed Land (PDL) that is Unused or may be Available for Development:</b></p> <p>4% of the total area of Croydon in 2005 was classed as PDL (approx. 38 hectares). This comprised 86 separate sites.</p> <p>(LDA, 2007)</p> <p><b>Breakdown of current use of total previously developed land (PDL) in Croydon in 2004-05:</b></p> <p>Vacant Land: approx. 15% Derelict Land and Buildings: approx. 20% Vacant Buildings: approx. 14% Allocated in Local Plan or with Planning Permission: approx. 50% Known Redevelopment Potential but no Planning Allocation and Permission: approx. 1%</p> <p>(LDA, 2007)</p>	<p>London Development Agency (2007), <i>London Brown Sites Review (Stage 1)</i></p> <p>London Development Agency (2007), <i>London Brown Sites Review (Stage 1)</i></p>	<p>1.9% of the total area of London in 2005 was classed as PDL (approx. 3,080 hectares).</p> <p>This represented 2.4% of the total PDL available in the whole of England (63,490 hectares)</p> <p>(LDA, 2007)</p> <p><u>London:</u> Vacant Land: 12% Derelict Land and Buildings: 7% Vacant Buildings: 7% Allocated in Local Plan or with Planning Permission: approx. 67% Known Redevelopment Potential but no Planning Allocation and Permission: approx. 7%</p> <p><u>England:</u> Vacant Land: 22% Derelict Land and Buildings: 29% Vacant Buildings: 6% Allocated in Local Plan or with Planning Permission: approx. 30% Known Redevelopment Potential but no Planning Allocation and Permission:</p>	<p>Croydon has more than twice the proportion of PDL than is available on average in London</p> <p>The most striking contrasts between the London region and England as a whole are the high proportion of PDL in London that is currently in use, but is allocated in a local plan and/or has planning permission and the comparatively small proportion of vacant land and derelict land and buildings.</p> <p>The same trend is apparent in Croydon, though to a slightly lesser extent.</p>	<p>The best and most efficient use of land available, including the re-use of existing vacant dwellings should be made.</p> <p>Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged.</p>

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
			approx. 13%		
	<p><b>Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land:</b></p> <p>1998-2001: 96% 2002-2005: 99% (LDA, 2007)</p>	London Development Agency (2007), <i>London Brown Sites Review (Stage 1)</i>	<p><u>London average:</u> 1998-2001: 84% 2002-2005: 94% (LDA, 2007)</p>	The percentage of new homes built on previously developed land is significantly higher in Croydon than in most other London boroughs and now stands at almost 100%.	
Water	<p><b>Groundwater Vulnerability</b></p> <p>North Croydon: a minor-aquifer with soils of a high leaching potential</p> <p>South Croydon: a major aquifer with soils that range from intermediate to high leaching potential, located within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ).</p>	Environment Agency	<p>Zone 1 (Inner protection zone): pollution that can travel to the borehole within 50 days from any point within the zone.</p> <p>Zone 2 (Outer protection zone): pollution that takes up to 400 days to travel to the borehole, or 25% of the total catchment</p> <p>Zone 3 (Total catchment): the total area needed to support removal of water from the borehole, and to support any discharge from the borehole</p> <p>Zone of special interest: where local conditions mean that industrial sites and other polluters could affect the groundwater source even though they are outside the normal catchment area.</p>	N/A	<p>Areas of high flooding risk are scattered throughout the Borough, therefore appropriate location of developments is an issue.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change must be considered in terms of increased flood risk and decreasing availability of water.</p> <p>Surface and ground water features should be protected.</p> <p>All reasonable measures should be implemented to reduce domestic consumption and promote efficient consumption.</p>
	<p><b>Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;</b></p> <p><u>Conf of Two Arms – Beddington Eff Ditch</u> River: Wandle Chemistry: A, Biology: B Nitrates: 4, Phosphates: 3</p>	Environment Agency (2007)	<p>Chemistry and biology - A to F (very good to bad)</p> <p>Nitrates and phosphates - 1 to 6 (very low levels to very high levels)</p>	No significant changes in chemical or biological water quality over recent years.	<p>Sustainable drainage</p>

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments								
	<p><u>Wandle Park – Wandle</u> River: Wandle (Beddington Arm) Chemistry: A, Biology: D Nitrates: 4, Phosphates: 4</p> <p><u>Source – Wandle</u> River: Wandle (Carlshalton Arm) Chemistry: A, Biology: - Nitrates: 4, Phosphates: 2</p>				systems should be prioritised.								
	<p><b>Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding:</b> Refer to Figure 5-8.</p>	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	Climate change predictions suggest that there will be an increased risk of flooding on tributary rivers due to more intense patterns of rainfall. Most predictions estimate that peak flows will increase by 20% beyond 2050.									
Air	<p><b>Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs):</b> In 2002 the whole Borough was declared an Air Quality Management Area.</p>	Croydon AQ Action Plan	26 out of 32 London boroughs have been declared as borough-wide AQMAs.	Due to the risk of the provisional 2010 objectives being exceeded, the AQMA will continue to be monitored.	<p>Poor air quality has been measured across Croydon, particularly in central areas and where there are high levels of traffic flow and congestion. Almost all of the pollutants - gases and airborne particles, are the product of vehicular transport and traffic congestion.</p> <p>There is a need to reduce the area of the Borough in breach of the air quality objective levels and the</p>								
	<p><b>Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Predicted Annual Ave NO2 Concentration (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>) for 2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CR2 (Purley Way)</td> <td>42.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CR3 (Thornton Heath)</td> <td>33.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CR4 (George)</td> <td>49.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Predicted Annual Ave NO2 Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for 2010	CR2 (Purley Way)		42.9	CR3 (Thornton Heath)	33.1	CR4 (George)	49.3	Air Quality Modelling for the London Borough of Croydon, Final Report, October 2006	London total emissions/year increased between 2002 and 2005. UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .	Annual average levels of nitrogen dioxide exceed Government air quality objectives and EU limit values for cleaner air along most of the Borough's road network. Risk of the provisional 2010 objectives being exceeded across parts of the Borough, mainly close to busy roads
	Location	Predicted Annual Ave NO2 Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for 2010											
	CR2 (Purley Way)	42.9											
CR3 (Thornton Heath)	33.1												
CR4 (George)	49.3												
		London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2003).											

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators		Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	Street)					number of people exposed to air pollution.
	CR5 (London Road, Norbury)	43.7				
	CR6 (near Euston Road)	31.8				
	<b>Predicted Daily Mean PM<sub>10</sub> Levels</b>		Air Quality Modelling for the London Borough of Croydon, Final Report, October 2006  London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2003).	London total emissions/year decreased between 2002 and 2005.  UK Air Quality Strategy Guideline value is 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .  EU Air Quality Framework Directive Guideline value is 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .	2004 Objectives met.  Risk of the provisional 2010 objectives being exceeded across parts of the Borough, mainly close to busy roads	The Council is not required to undertake actions at this time in respect of this finding, other than to note it for longer term planning purposes, due to the provisional nature of the 2010 objectives.  It is essential that opportunities are sought to reduce the use of the private car and to promote a modal shift.
	Location	Predicted Annual Ave PM10 Concentration (µg/m <sub>3</sub> ) for 2010				
	CR2 (Purley Way)	27.8				
	CR3 (Thornton Heath)	26.4				
	CR4 (George Street)	27.9				
	CR5 (London Road, Norbury)	27.8				
	CR6 (near Euston Road)	26.5				
	<b>Industries with emissions to air under licence:</b> Croydon Energy Ltd					

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	Sigma Aerospace Ltd Thames Water Utilities Ltd Viridor Waste Management Ltd				
Climatic Factors	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (ktpa) total:</b> 1,841 (2005) 1,826 (2006)	Defra (Croydon Observatory, 2005)	<u>Total London CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:</u> 48,061 (2005) 49,614 (2006)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions slightly decreased across the Borough between 2005 and 2006, but this was not the case for London.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from domestic energy use and transport are key sustainability issues.  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are predicted to increase further.
	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (ktpa) from each sector:</b> Industry and Commercial: 553 Domestic: 821 Road transport: 449 Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): 3 TOTAL: 1,826 (2006)	Defra (Croydon Observatory, 2005)	<u>Average London CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (ktpa) from each sector:</u> Industry and Commercial: 21,722 Domestic: 16,969 Road transport: 10,872 LULUCF: 51 TOTAL: 49,614 (2006)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the domestic sector add significantly to the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions of the Borough.  The domestic sector emissions of the Borough form a greater proportion of the total compared to those of London.	
	<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t) per household per year:</b> 5.7 tonnes based on 2006 household projections	Defra (Croydon Observatory, 2005)	<u>London:</u> 5.2 tonnes per household per year based on 2006 household projections	Each Croydon household produces more CO <sub>2</sub> than the average London household per year.	
	<b>Per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Borough:</b> 5.5 tonnes / capita (2005)	LBC LAA	<u>LBC Target for 2008 - 2011</u> Reduce by 0.17 tonnes (3.16% reduction) each year  Total reduction of 9.5% against baseline or 0.52 tonnes.  7% of total reduction to be	Total reduction of 9.5% against baseline or 0.52 tonnes.	



Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
			achieved through national and regional initiatives and 2.5% from local action.		
	<b>Projected CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t/yr):</b> For 2010, 305,133.043 tonnes/ year	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2003).	<u>London:</u> 15,977,488.5 (t/yr)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are predicted to increase further.	
	<b>Ecological Footprint (global hectares(gha) per person of productive land or sea needed to produce the resources consumed by society and adsorb the waste generated):</b> 5.49 gha per person		<u>London:</u> 5.8 gha per person <u>UK:</u> 5.4 gha per person	N/A	
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	<b>Scheduled Ancient Monuments:</b> The Council has 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Elmers End Moated site, South Norwood; St John the Baptist's Church Gateway, Howley Road, Croydon; Croham Hurst Round Barrow; Newe (or Wide) Ditch, Riddlesdown; Group of Seven World War II Fighter Pens at Former Airfield of RAF Kenley; Round Barrows and ancient settlement, Farthing Down, Coulsdon.	English Heritage NMR Data Download.	N/A	Ongoing pressures from development on historic environment.	Development puts increasing pressure on cultural heritage assets.  All cultural heritage features should be conserved.  Settings of cultural heritage features should also be considered.  Whilst preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic landscape is protected and enhanced and that cultural heritage issues are addressed by new development.
	<b>Listed Buildings:</b> Statutory listed buildings and structures (Grade I, II and II*) of special historic or architectural interest: c. 144  Refer to Figure.	English Heritage NMR Data Download.	N/A	6 buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register.	
	<b>Areas of Archaeological Importance/ Archaeological Priority Zones:</b>  The Council has 53 Archaeological Priority	English Heritage NMR Data Download.	Covering 2110 hectares, Archaeological Priority Zones account for 24.4% of Croydon's total land area.	Croydon has a particularly rich archaeological heritage which spans the history of human occupation of the British Isles.	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	Zones: 1. Norwood Grove 2. Begin Farm 3. Norbury Manor 4. Pollards Hill 5. London-Brighton Road 6. Burtmore Farm 7. Bensham Manor 8. Sellis Place 9. Woodside 10. Wandle Gravels 11. Broad Green 12. Ham Farm 13. West Shirley 14. Waddon /Beddington 15. Croydon (including Park Hill Farm) 16. Addiscombe 17. Spring Park 18. Coombe Farm 19. Addington 20. South End, Croydon 21. Addington Hills 22. Haling Park 23. Ballards 24. Castle Hill, Addington 25. Croham Hurst 26. Pampisford Road 27. Boundary Road, south of Rowdown Wood 28. Russell Hill 29. The Ridgeway, Purley 30. Addington Golf Course 31. Selsdon 32. Woodcote Village 33. Sanderstead Village 34. Riddlesdown 35. Kings Wood, Sanderstead (including linking road) 36. Atwood School, Sanderstead 37. Hartley Farm				

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	38. Deepfield Way, Coulsdon 39. Watendone Village 40. Cane Hill Hospital 41. Kenley Manor 42. Whyteleafe 43. The Grange, Coulsdon 44. Elm Grove Farm 45. Starrock Road 46. Hooley Farm 47. Tauntons 48. Tollers Farm 49. Windmill Farm, Coulsdon 50. Devilsden Wood 51. Kenley Aerodrome 52. Kent Gateway 53. Elmers End				
	<b>Conservation Areas:</b> The Council has designated 13 Conservation Areas: 1. Addington Village 2. Bradmore Green 3. Central Croydon 4. Church Road, Upper Norwood 5. Harold Road 6. The Webb Estate 7. Parish Church 8. South Norwood 9. Upper Norwood Triangle 10. Upper Woodcote Village 11. The Waldrons 12. Kenley Aerodrome 13. East India Estate.	English Heritage NMR Data Download.	Croydon currently has 13 designated Conservation Areas covering an area of 373 hectares (4.3% of Croydon's total area).	Croydon has undertaken appraisals of 2 Conservation Areas.	
	<b>Registered Parks and Gardens:</b> Addington Palace Has the remains of an 18th-century landscape park and woodland.	English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in	N/A	N/A	

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments					
	Norwood Grove, (also known as Streatham Grove) Early 20th-century public gardens and park, formed from a 19th-century estate.	England Grade II References GD1783 & GD1817								
	<b>Local Area of Special Character:</b> 93.4 hectares	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A						
Landscape	<b>Metropolitan Open Land:</b> 277.1 hectares	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	Located predominantly in the north of the Borough.	Strategic landscape and open space resources should be maintained, enhanced and, where possible, linked.					
	<b>Green Belt:</b> 2309.3 hectares	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	Located predominantly in the central and south of the Borough.						
	<b>Local Open Land:</b> 349.5 hectares	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A						
	<b>Area of Green Corridor:</b> 2309.3 hectares.	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	Croydon are introducing more green corridors and other links to open spaces.	There is a north-south imbalance between areas of green infrastructure.					
	<b>Parks and Open Spaces:</b> There are 121 parks and open spaces within the Borough.	<a href="http://www.croydon.gov.uk/leisure/parksandopenspaces/parksatoz/">http://www.croydon.gov.uk/leisure/parksandopenspaces/parksatoz/</a>	N/A	N/A	Where necessary, the accessibility and quality of open spaces should be improved.					
	<b>Croydon Panorama:</b>	Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A	Opportunities for new open spaces should be explored.					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CP1</td> <td>From Addington Hills</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CP2</td> <td>From Pollards Hill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CP3</td> <td>From Purley Way Playing Field</td> </tr> </table>	CP1	From Addington Hills	CP2	From Pollards Hill	CP3	From Purley Way Playing Field			
CP1	From Addington Hills									
CP2	From Pollards Hill									
CP3	From Purley Way Playing Field									

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators		Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments			
	CP4	From Norwood Grove				highways and junctions, including tree planting.  Views should be preserved.			
	CP5	From Farthing Downs							
	CP6	From Ross Road							
	CP7	From Biggin Wood							
	<b>Local Views:</b>						Croydon UDP 2006	N/A	N/A
	LV1	Crown Hill to Parish Church							
	LV2	High Street, Thornton Heath to Pumping Station							
	LV3	Brighton Road to Cane Hill							
	LV4	Farthing Downs to Cane Hill							
	LV5	Portnalls Road to St Andrew's Church							
	LV6	Selsdon Road to St. Peter's Church							
	LV7	New Addington to Addington Palace							
LV8	North End to Clock Tower								

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators		Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
	LV9	George Street to NLA Tower				
Waste <sup>29</sup>	<b>Kilograms of household waste collected per head:</b> 407kg per-annum		LBC Waste Strategy South London Waste Plan <a href="http://www.captialwaste facts.com">www.captialwaste facts.com</a>	<u>National average</u> 495kg per annum	The amount of household waste collected per head in Croydon is lower than the national average.	Croydon produces less household waste per head than the national average, however, the recycling and composting rates are low.  Sustainable waste-management and minimisation should be promoted.
	<b>Percentage of household waste recycled and composted:</b> 20.1% (2006/07)		LBC LAA  Waste Statistics, defra.gov.uk	<u>London:</u> 22%  <u>LBC Target for 2008/09:</u> 28%  <u>LBC Target for 2009/10:</u> 35%  <u>LBC Target for 2010/11:</u> 40% (LBC Waste Strategy)	The percentage of household waste being recycled and composted has steadily increased over the past four years, but this must increase further to meet the 2008/09 target.	
	<b>Forecast municipal waste arisings South London:</b> 2010: 931 ktpa 2020: 1097 ktpa		GLA, South London Plan 2006	<u>London:</u> 2010: 5,126 2020: 6,052	To meet this demand the number of waste facilities for recycling, composting and other treatments will need to increase.	
Transport <sup>30</sup>	<b>Percentages of Households with Cars or Vans:</b>		Census 2001 (National)	Refer to table. Percentage of "No car"	The areas in which at least half of households did not own a	Heavy reliance on personal vehicles.

<sup>29</sup> In addition to in SEA Directive

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators				Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
		Croydon	London	England	Statistics)	households: <u>Croydon</u> : 30.5% (1991);29.8% (2001) <u>London</u> : 40.7% (1991); 37.5% (2001) <u>England</u> : 32.4% (1991); 26.8% (2001)	car were concentrated in the centre of the Borough and in the north of the Borough along major transport arteries.	National Rail network has high usage rates.
	0	29.83	37.49	26.84				
	1	45.53	43.05	43.69				
	2	19.89	15.79	23.56				
	3	3.64	2.87	4.52				
	4 +	1.11	0.8	1.39				
	<b>Percentage of “no car” households within distance of basic services:</b> GP: 96.23% within 15 minutes Hospital: 96.85% within 30 minutes Supermarket: 94.79% within 15 minutes				DfT Core Accessibility Indicators (2005)	No London or England data.	Percentage of households within reach of basic services serves as an indication of proximity to good transport links.	Public transport expansion schemes aimed to cope with growing population and Croydon’s Opportunity Area status as identified within the London Plan.
	<b>Percentage of people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by:</b> Underground, Metro, Light Rail or Tram: 4.18% Train: 20.94% Bus, Mini Bus or Coach: 11.65% Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped: 1.3% Driving a Car or Van: 40.16% Passenger in Car or Van: 3.18% Taxi or Minicab: 0.48% Bicycle: 1.03% On foot: 8.11% Other: 0.45%				Census 2001 (National Statistics)	<u>London / England</u> : Underground, Metro, Light Rail or Tram: 18.84% / 3.16% Train: 12.18% / 4.23% Bus, Mini Bus or Coach: 11.12% / 7.51% Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped: 1.42% / 1.11% Driving a Car or Van: 33.5% / 54.92% Passenger in Car or Van: 2.51% / 6.11% Taxi or Minicab: 0.65% / 0.52% Bicycle: 2.33% / 2.83% On foot: 8.42% / 9.99%	Percentage of people driving a car or van to work has reduced by 2% since 1991.  Croydon has a lower percentage of people that travel to work by bicycle and foot than London and England.	

<sup>30</sup> In addition to in SEA Directive

Topic <sup>25</sup>	Baseline Data and Indicators	Source	Comparators and Targets?	Trend	Issues and Comments
			Other: 0.42% / 0.46%		
	<b>Public Transport Schemes:</b> East London Line extension to West Croydon via Norwood Junction Croydon Tramlink Extensions Thameslink 2000 Bus priority measures National Cycle Network proposed cycle paths London Cycle Network Plus proposed cycle paths Croydon Park Links.	Local Implementation Plan  London Plan  Mayor's Transport Strategy  T2025	N/A	Public transport expansion schemes aimed to cope with growing population and Croydon's Opportunity Area status.	
Noise <sup>31</sup>	<b>Road, Rail and Industrial Noise</b> Refer to mapping .	Defra noise mapping	N/A	Road and rail noise are significant contributors to the ambient noise environment, particularly around the town centre.	Parts of the Borough are increasingly becoming places of 24 hour a day activity and use, so the scope for noise pollution is likely to increase.  Control noise pollution and adverse effects caused by noise through planning.

<sup>31</sup> In addition to in SEA Directive





# Appendix C

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## Internal Compatibility of SA Objectives

SA Objectives	
1	To reduce crime, opportunities for crime and fear of crime.
2	To improve provision and access to educational and facilities for all groups within the community.
3	To improve health and well being for all and reduce health inequalities.
4	To provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in size, type and location of housings.
5	To ensure that facilities, services and opportunities are equally accessible to all of the community.
6	To improve social cohesion.
7	To ensure sustainable economic growth and business development to provide economic well being for all the community.
8	To ensure that the employment opportunities across the Borough are accessible and meet the needs of residents.
9	To promote economic vitality.
10	To protect and enhance biodiversity.
11	To ensure that a network of diverse, good quality open spaces is provided.
12	To retain, conserve and enhance the valued landscape features.
13	To protect and enhance the Borough's townscape, cultural and heritage resources.
14	To improve water quality and conserve water resources.
15	To adapt to climate change.
16	To protect and improve air quality.
17	To reduce energy consumption.
18	To promote efficient and prudent use of resources and promote waste minimisation.
19	To promote sustainable construction and design.
20	To encourage efficient patterns of movement and promote sustainable modes of transport.

### Compatibility Matrix: SA Objectives

1																				
2	+																			
3	+	+																		
4	+		+																	
5		+	+	?																
6	+	+	+	+	+															
7	+	+	+																	
8	+	+	+				+													
9	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+												
10																				
11			+	?	+	+				+										
12			+							+	+									
13			+						+		+	+								
14			+	-			-			+	+	+								
15										+	+	+		+						
16			+	-			-			+	+	+			+					
17				-			-						?		+	+				
18				-			-				+				?		+			
19				+						+			?	+	+	+	+	+		
20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+	+			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Objectives are compatible = +  
 Mutually incompatible = -  
 Compatibility unknown = ?

No clear impact on each other = (left blank)