

London Borough of Havering

Draft Environmental Report

Strategic Environmental Assessment

**Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning
Document**

March 2012

CONTENTS

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

1	Introduction to the Strategic Environmental Assessment	1
2	Strategic Environmental Assessment Methodology	4
3	Background	7
4	SEA Appraisal Process	11
5	Appraisal of the Draft SPD Options	21
6	Comparison of the Social, Economic and Environmental Effects of the Alternatives	27
7	Significant and Cumulative Effects and Mitigation	28
8	Implementation and Monitoring	30
9	Conclusions	31

Annex A: Relevant Plans and Programmes

Annex B: Baseline General Characteristics

1 Introduction to the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Introduction

- 1.1 This draft Environmental Report is the second stage of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the draft Supplementary Planning Document on Planning Obligations for the London Borough of Havering.
- 1.2 The draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will form part of the London Borough of Havering Local Development Framework.
- 1.3 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires local planning authorities to carry out formal strategic environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The SEA process ensures that opportunities for public involvement are provided and that the significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are assessed, mitigated against and monitored.
- 1.4 The objective of an SEA is *“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation”*.
- 1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessments are required by European Directive EC/2001/42 (SEA Directive), which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). The formal preparation of the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) began in February 2009, therefore according to the requirements of the SEA Directive this SPD falls within the timescale of those requiring an SEA.
- 1.6 The draft SPD provides detailed guidance on the type and scale of planning obligations for development proposals within the London Borough of Havering. It provides clear and robust advice to applicants on the scale of planning obligations (also known as section 106 agreements). These agreements are typically negotiated between local authorities in the context of granting planning consent. They can help bring a development in line with the policies of the development plan.
- 1.7 The draft SPD also sets out the types of development that will require obligations and, in broad terms, how money will be spent on projects related to the development.
- 1.8 The SPD seeks to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to sustainable development either through prescribing the nature of development or by mitigation a development’s impact on the wider environment.

Consultation

1.9 A Scoping Report was issued in February 2009 for consultation. Comments were received from Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage. The comments and amendments made to the SEA are summarised below.

Natural England

1.10 Overall, Natural England was encouraged to see that the need for additional open space, conservation and enhancement of natural habitats and wildlife were outlined as a key theme. Changes to the SEA were made to the General Characteristics: Biodiversity (**Annex B**), and targets under SEA Framework (**Table 4.2**) to reflect Natural England's comments.

Environment Agency (EA)

1.11 In response to the EA's consultation response, the following additional documents were reviewed:

- Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan;
- London Rivers Action Plan;
- Havering Strategy Flood Risk Assessment; and
- Havering Catchment Flood Management Plan.

1.12 Amendments were also made to some technical wording and indicator objectives under the SEA Framework in **Table 4.2** to reflect the views of the EA.

English Heritage

1.13 English Heritage sought greater consideration of the historic environment. In response, PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG16 Archaeology and Planning were reviewed and baseline conditions for Heritage included in **Annex B**. A 'Key Baseline Sustainability Issues' for the Historic Environment was added at that time. It is recognised that PPG15 and PPG16 have been superseded by PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment, but a review of PPS5 shows no changes are necessary to the SEA Framework.

The Difference SEA has Made to the SPD

1.14 The draft SPD has been prepared concurrently with the preparation of the Environmental Report in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC). The context and objectives set, and the baseline and scope established during the initial stages of preparing the SEA were used during the pre-production evidence gathering stage of preparing the draft SPD.

- 1.15 Consideration has been given to the types of contributions and benefits achieved by the SPD in comparison with the other options which do not cover such a range of contributions. The SEA has also identified where the London Borough of Havering can achieve Core Strategy objectives through implementation of the SPD, and therefore focussed the SPD in achieving these strategic goals.

Consulting on the Draft Environmental Report of the SEA

- 1.15 The consultation on the Draft Environmental Report is in line with Havering's Statement of Community Involvement and will take place in Spring 2012. Copies are available on the Havering website at www.havering.gov.uk. Alternatively, you can request a copy from LDF@havering.gov.uk or a printed copy from:

Martyn Thomas
Development and Transportation Group Manager
London Borough of Havering
9th Floor, Mercury House
Mercury Gardens
Romford
RM1 3SL

- 1.16 Responses can be sent by email to LDF@havering.gov.uk or by post to the above address.

2 Strategic Environmental Assessment Methodology

Introduction

- 2.1 This section of the draft Environmental Report presents the approach that has been used in the SEA for the SPD on Planning Obligations.

Purpose of the SEA and the Environmental Report

- 2.2 This draft Environmental Report meets the requirements of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as required by European Union Directive 2001/42/EC. The main purpose of an SEA is to predict what the likely significant effects of the strategy on the environment will be and to identify the ways in which any negative effects can be mitigated. Proposals for the measurement and monitoring of the actual effects of the strategy via indicators are also an integral part of the SEA.
- 2.3 The SEA process enables the environmental, economic and social implications of a plan or strategy to be assessed while it is being developed so that issues of sustainability can be integrated into the plan making process.

Compliance with the SEA Directive

- 2.4 The SEA is being undertaken in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the 'SEA directive') and the DCLG guidance entitled **A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive** (September 2005).

The Scope of the SEA

- 2.5 The scope of the SEA is considered to be as follows:
- to identify environmental and wider sustainability objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the draft SPD;
 - to provide baseline information on the environmental, and wider sustainability characteristics of the Borough that are relevant to the draft SPD;
 - to develop an appraisal framework for the SEA, including objectives and indicators against which the effects of the draft SPD can be appraised and monitored; and
 - presentation of the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects (including likely cumulative effects) of the draft SPD.

Stages of the SEA

2.6 The SEA has been carried out as an integral part of the development of the SPD. The appraisal has fed into the development of the SPD as part of an iterative process. The stages of the SEA are set out in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: SEA Requirements to be Undertaken in Tandem with the SPD Process

SPD Stages	SEA Requirement	Source
Pre-production	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives	Relevant documents drawn from the Core Strategy Scoping Report and analysis updated as necessary
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Collecting baseline information	Baseline collected for Core Strategy Scoping Report is adequate
	Identifying environmental problems	Additional issues identified from the baseline information
	Establishing the environmental objectives	Relevant objectives identified from the Core Strategy SA Framework
	Consulting on the scope of the SEA	SEA Scoping Report to be sent to the statutory consultees
	Production	Testing the SPD objectives against the environmental objectives
Developing and refining the options and assessing effects	Considering and testing the reasonable alternatives to implementing the SPD	Alternative will be considered and assessed against the environmental objectives
	Predicting the likely significant effects of the draft SPD	Draft SPD will be tested against the environmental objectives
	Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD	
Preparing the draft Environmental Report	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	Draft Environmental Report will identify how any adverse effects will be mitigated and beneficial effects maximised
	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD	Draft Environmental Report will propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD
Consulting on the draft SPD and the draft Environmental Report	Preparing the draft Environmental Report	Draft Environmental Report will be prepared
	Public participation of the draft Environmental Report and the draft SPD	Draft Environmental Report will be consulted alongside the Draft SPD for six weeks
	Assessing significant changes	Any significant changes made as a result of consultation will be appraised and published in the final Environmental Report to be published alongside the adopted SPD

SPD Stages	SEA Requirement	Source
Adoption	Making decisions and providing information	Havering's Annual Monitoring Report will monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD and identify any remediation measures that may be required.
Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	
	Responding to adverse effects	

When the Assessment was Carried Out

- 2.7 A review was carried out as part of the Scoping study in February 2009 of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and environmental/sustainability objectives that might influence the approach and content of the SPD. This was based principally on the comprehensive review undertaken by the Council as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy but also took account of those documents published since the preparation of the Core Strategy Scoping Report.
- 2.8 This review was updated in May 2009 to take account of consultation responses on the Scoping Report and in February 2012 to take account of policy changes in the intervening period.

Difficulties in Compiling Information or in the Assessment of the Effects

- 2.9 The SEA has not identified any data deficiencies or data limitations to date. The baseline information assembled for the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy provided adequate evidence which could be relied upon to predict and monitor the effects of implementing the SPD. The tried and tested Sustainability Appraisal Objectives used in the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy were reviewed and then adopted, feeding through into the assessment of environmental effects.

3 Background

Introduction

- 3.1 This section of the draft Environmental Report provides a brief introduction to Planning obligation policy and a summary of the draft SPD conclusions.

Planning Obligations – The Policy Context

- 3.2 ODPM (now DCLG) Circular 05/2005 (Planning Obligations) recognises the role that planning obligations can play in bringing a development in line with planning policy and delivery sustainable development. Planning obligations can significantly increase the quality of development and offset potential negative impacts.
- 3.3 Planning obligations can prescribe the nature of a development (for example by requiring that a given proportion of new homes are affordable), or secure a contribution from a developer for loss or damage caused by a development (eg replacing lost or damaged open space) or mitigate the impacts of a development (eg provision of new social or transport infrastructure).
- 3.4 Government policy is that planning obligations should be managed in a systematic way that provides fast, predictable, transparent and accountable outcomes.
- 3.5 The development of a SPD is a fundamental part of meeting this objective. Planning obligations must be:
- necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;
 - relevant to planning;
 - be directly related to the proposed development;
 - be fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of development; and
 - be reasonable in all other respects.
- 3.6 Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) encourage the use of planning obligations, where appropriate, to achieve identified planning objectives and mitigate negative impacts.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 3.7 The Planning Act 2008 introduced the principle of a standardised infrastructure charge in the form of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Amendments to CIL were introduced in the Localism Act 2011. The aim of CIL is that the cost of all or part of the cost of specified classes of infrastructure which is necessary to support a development should be met by developers and landowners. Detailed provisions were set out in Regulations which came into force in April 2010.
- 3.8 Following the introduction of CIL by a charging authority (such as a London Borough), the use of planning obligations within that authority's area will be restricted to securing necessary requirements that facilitate the granting of planning permission for a particular development, while CIL contributions will be for general infrastructure need. The intention is that existing tariff schemes should, over time, be replaced by CIL and the establishment of new tariffs prevented. There will be a transition period of at least two years.
- 3.9 The requirements for introducing the Levy, including collecting evidence and progressing it through a similar process to that for Development Plan Documents, mean that it may take around two years to prepare and adopt a CIL. The advice to the Council is that the Borough should in the meantime continue to develop a standard charge which reflects current law and policy but which can eventually form the basis for a CIL.
- 3.10 It should be noted that the Coalition Government is currently reviewing the future of CIL and amendments are being pursued through the Localism Bill. The second reading of the Localism Bill will start on 7 June 2011.

Relevant Policies in the London Plan and the Havering Local Development Framework

Regional Policy

- 3.11 The London Plan and the Havering Local Development Framework together form the 'development plan' for the Borough. In accordance with S38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, this means that planning applications shall be determined 'in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise'.
- 3.12 Policy 8.2 of the London Plan (2011) refers specifically to planning obligations. Boroughs are expected to:
- set out a clear framework for negotiations on planning obligations in DPDs having regard to relevant legislation, central Government policy and guidance and local and strategic considerations
 - refer to planning obligations that would be sought in the relevant parts of the DPDs (such as transport and housing policies).

3.13 The lead priorities for the GLA in terms of planning obligations are to secure funding for public transport, especially Crossrail, and ensure adequate provision of affordable housing. Other important priority uses for section 106 funding are measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, the improvement of learning and skills, improved healthcare, childcare facilities and small shops.

3.14 The London Plan states, in Policy 8.2, that the Mayor will provide guidance for Boroughs and other partners on the preparation of frameworks for negotiations on planning obligations in DPDs, reflecting the London Plan's strategic priorities and that the Mayor wishes to develop with Boroughs a voluntary system of pooling contributions for the provision of facilities related to proposed developments. Policy 8.3 further states that the Mayor will prepare guidance for Boroughs and other partners setting out a clear framework for application of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Local Policy

3.11 The proposed SPD will form part of the London Borough of Havering Local Development Framework and will supplement Development Control Policy DC72: (Planning Obligations) in the Development Control Policies DPD, which has already been the subject of a Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Havering Planning Obligations SPD

3.12 It is expected that the SPD will:

- establish a transparent, fair and consistent process for negotiating and securing s106 planning agreements;
- ensure that development makes a reasonable contribution, financially and in kind, towards the infrastructure that is needed in Havering over the plan period;
- assist developers, landowners and other stakeholders with understanding the infrastructure requirements that will be sought to cope with the additional demands brought about by new development;
- provide greater transparency and consistency around the legal arrangements for negotiating and securing s106 planning agreements;
- allow for more timely and cost-effective decisions on applications involving section 106 planning agreements or unilateral undertakings; and
- enable planning obligations to be considered from the earliest stages of the proposal formulation process.

3.13 The draft SPD sets out the arrangements for a 'standard charge', which takes account of the infrastructure requirement necessitated by new development

and the ability of development to contribute, financially and in kind, towards the provision of such infrastructure. This standard charge will include the following types of service provision:

- Education;
- Culture and Heritage;
- Libraries and Archives;
- Community Facilities (including provision for Youth);
- Green Space and Children's Play Space;
- Sport, physical activity and recreation;
- Emergency Services;
- Health;
- Transport;
- Public realm;
- Employment training;
- Voluntary sector; and
- Inward investment and enterprise support.

3.15 It is proposed that the standard charge is to apply, initially, to all forms of residential developments with a net increase of one dwelling or more and the discounted standard charge has been calculated at £6,000 for Havering Borough and £4,500 for Havering Riverside.

3.15 In addition the draft SPD provides a summary of more common site specific obligations that may be sought in addition to the standard charge, including:

- affordable housing and affordable business units;
- site preparation (including remediation);
- on-site drainage and flood prevention measures;
- on-site sustainable transport facilities;
- connections to the off-site highway and sustainable transport networks;
- strategic flood defence and management;
- land for infrastructure or community facilities that is required on site to meet the needs of that development; and
- all requirements of the prevailing Building Regulations, as well as sustainable building design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes, Building for Life and BREEAM standards.

Geographical Scope of the Planning Obligations SPD

3.16 The geographic scope of the SPD is the whole Borough.

4 SEA Appraisal Process

Introduction

- 4.1 In this section of the report we provide more detailed information on the SEA process.

Appraisal Objectives

- 4.2 The objectives of the Community Plan, the adopted Core Strategy, and the London Plan, provide the context within which the SPD has to be framed. The remaining documents highlight key environmental and sustainability objectives which need to be acknowledged and taken into account when preparing the SPD so it may reflect the desired outcomes sought by these documents.

Review of Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

- 4.3 This is an integral part of the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SEA team has carried out a review of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes and other documents that might influence the SPD.
- 4.4 **Annex A** provides a summary table of the plans, programmes and other documents of most relevance to the SPD (and incorporates updates from consultation responses at the Scoping Report stage).
- 4.5 The findings of the review identified the following as the key objectives or themes, to:
- deliver improved and effective infrastructure to support future growth and development;
 - incorporate the principles of sustainable development;
 - ensure the most efficient use of land by supporting urban regeneration and balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development;
 - ensure that local communities have access to a range of local services;
 - improve the general health and well being of the population;
 - promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel;
 - reduce crime and anti-social behaviour;
 - maintain an adequate supply of open space;
 - manage new and existing development in order to reduce flood risk;

- contribute towards the conservation and enhancement of natural habitats and the wildlife they support; and
- secure investment by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for economic growth.

4.6 There are significant potential synergies between the objectives of these documents and the draft SPD, the realisation of which will depend on a number of factors, including the types of infrastructure to be included in a standard charge, the financial viability of development to contribute towards infrastructure provision, and the arrangements/application of any charge to different types of development within the Borough.

Baseline Data

4.7 The collection of baseline data is a fundamental part of the SEA. This draft Environmental Report sets out baseline data for a range of environmental, and wider sustainability issues in **Annex B**. This data has been updated during the course of the SEA on the basis of further research and inputs from stakeholders.

4.8 Baseline data has an extremely important role in providing the evidence for predicting and monitoring the effects of the SPD. It also helps to identify ways of mitigating potential negative impacts and increasing potential benefits arising from the implementation of the SPD.

4.9 The collection of baseline data has also influenced the development of the proposed SEA framework since it has allowed the SEA team to identify key sustainability issues of relevance to the SPD.

4.10 In deciding what data to collect, and at what level of detail, the key criterion has been the level of detail required to appraise the SPD against the SEA objectives.

4.11 Baseline data of relevance to this SEA is presented in **Annex B** of this Report. The key sustainability issues arising from our initial analysis of that data are presented in **Table 4.1** of this report. The SEA has not identified any data deficiencies or data limitations to date.

4.12 It is considered that the baseline assembled for the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy provides sufficient information by which to predict and monitor the effects of implementing the SPD. Therefore, no primary research has been conducted as part of the SEA.

Key Baseline Sustainability Issues

4.13 From our **analysis of baseline information** (see **Annex B** for the detailed baseline information) and the **review of relevant plans and programmes** and the likely focus of the SPD a number of key baseline sustainability issues have been identified. These are presented in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Key Baseline Sustainability Issues

Land Use	New home built on previously developed land exceed the national average, however there are affordability issues and the condition of some existing stock needs improvement.
Air Quality	Nitrogen Dioxide levels regularly exceed EU levels. It is likely that the Borough will be designated an Air Quality Management area.
Transport	Traffic in Havering reflects national and regional trends with an increase in traffic levels and car ownership. Cycling for work journeys is at a historic low.
Water	Average household water consumption is rising. In terms of river quality nearly half the lengths of Rom/ Beam and Ingrebourne Rivers are poor or very poor. Prevailing groundwater levels are falling.
Biodiversity	Over half the borough is protected countryside, parkland and nature reserves. There are 3 SSSIs, and the number of ponds and lakes is the largest for any London Borough.
Climate Change	There are specific CO2 reduction targets for London, in Havering there is potential for wind power in London Riverside which could potentially contribute to the reduction of CO2 levels. Flooding may become a significant factor in London Riverside development.
Open Space	Havering has 126 parks and other publicly owned open space, with most being of fair to good quality.
Economy	There has been a recent growth in employment, in a number of sectors and the Borough has the capacity to increase. Unemployment is low.
Culture	Libraries are the best used and accessible facilities. The Queens Theatre, local cinemas and a network cultural groups also provide the local community with cultural facilities.
Crime	People's fear of crime remains although crime rates remain low in comparison with the rest of London.
Historic Environment	Havering has a good record of the historic environment and designations. Havering also has plans for further designations.
Deprivation	There are quite significant difference in income levels, benefit take-up and other indicators of relative poverty are considered relatively high.
Health	Premature deaths under 75 years old occur at twice the rate in the most deprived wards, The Census shows Havering to have the highest proportion of population defined as elderly which has well-known implications for a range of public services, including provision of social services, sheltered and care-based accommodation.
Education	Overall the Borough was the highest performing all-comprehensive Education Authority in England.
Waste	Municipal waste is still rising annually in Havering.
Accessibility	Access to local doctors and medical services is one of the main issues affecting quality of life.
= Positive Trend - Unclear Trend = Negative Trend	

- 4.14 A system of 'traffic lights' has been used to characterise the apparent trend in these key issues.
- 4.15 Work on the identification and assessment of key baseline sustainability issues of relevance to the SPD will continue to be carried out during the appraisal. Feedback from stakeholders on key sustainability issues will be a fundamental part of the overall SEA process.

Sustainability Objectives

- 4.16 A set of sustainability objectives and indicators which together form the SEA framework has been developed based on the key issues identified by the analysis of relevant plans and programmes as well as by their relevance to the likely aims and objectives of the SPD.
- 4.17 The objectives for the SEA of the SPD are presented in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: SEA Framework

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators	
(A) Improve quality of the green and built environment	Most formal parks have good facilities, ambience & management; scope for improved signing and educational information.	Enhance facilities and attractiveness of all publicly accessible open spaces.	Number of open spaces with Green Flag award.	
	Material Assets Distribution: widening role of 'semi-public spaces; more park gates, 'greener' routes to be considered.	Consider all feasible ways of improving access to local open space in urban areas.	Access to local open space: catchment based on maximum walking distance.	
	Landscape Need for good design based on clear and accepted principles, with the ability to address concerns regarding ambient noise.	Work towards more explicit design excellence in all parts of Borough – a 'Sense of Place' (<i>Sustainable Communities</i>).	Explore Indicator related to achievement of Building for Life Standard.	
(B) Reduce effect of traffic on local environment and improve travel choice	Traffic growth needs to be reduced if CO ₂ targets and air quality targets to be met.	Reduce overall traffic volumes & congestion.	Annual changes in traffic levels in Borough and to/from Romford town centre.	
	High car dependency. Traffic congestion and pollution due to work journeys a key issue - seek ways to reduce actual car usage.	Reduce car usage by encouraging car sharing, mixed use developments & home working.	Annual modal shift from car use in Borough.	
	Human Health	Organisations to establish Travel Plans (including schools & all Highway Safety Plan Partners).	Number of organisations with Travel Plan per annum.	
	Population	Increase public Transport accessibility.	Spatial variations in Public Transport Accessibility Levels (comparison of borough PTAL mapping when produced by TfL).	
	Climatic Factors	Established bus network hard to improve in short term (see also Access – item H); However proposed East London Transit will raise PTAL levels.		
		Large low-density Borough – need to maximise walking for short journeys (esp. School) London-wide problem of creating cycleways in urban areas.	Encourage more walking journeys; maintain and improve footway and cycleway networks; encourage facilities for cyclists (eg workplace – Travel Plans).	Proportion of journeys made on foot and by cycle.
(C) Encourage sustainable use of land	55% of Borough lies in Green Belt – pressure on other greenfield sites.	Maximise development on brownfield/ PD land.	Percentage development on brownfield sites.	
	Soil Landscape Maintain increased densities but ensure sympathetic with suburban character of borough, focus highest density for town centres/ areas with	Compact, mixed use development; focus development at public transport locations.	Average density of new housing.	

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators
Biodiversity	high levels of public transport accessibility.		
	Substantial current contamination issues on major industrial & other sites – added priority due to need to recycle urban land.	Re-use of urban land - identify & remediate all High Priority contaminated sites.	Area of land remediated ready for development.
D) Conserve Environmental resources and reduce waste arisings	Unacceptable levels of main vehicle-generated air pollutants; whole Borough likely to be designated an Air Quality Management Area.	Improve air quality by reducing main pollutants.	Concentrations of two main air pollutants (NO ₂ , PM10) at monitoring stations.
	Air Unsustainable growth in water consumption.	Reduce water consumption.	Percentage growth in water consumption.
	Climatic factors Lower stretches of main rivers below acceptable standard – affecting ability to support wildlife.	Improve river and water quality (chemical and biological).	Percentage of main rivers of good or fair chemical and biological quality.
	Water Total waste still growing at 0.3% pa.	Reduce all elements of the total waste stream. (household/commercial/construction/hazardous).	Percentage total waste (Municipal Solid Waste + commercial + construction) to landfill.
	Soil Recycling increasing but 96% of households already served by kerbside collection.	Greatly increase recycling and composting rates.	Overall recycling rate - Percentage Municipal Solid Waste recycled and composted.
(E) Maintain and enhance biodiversity and natural environment	Stewardship responsibility for designated sites of international to local importance, but also rich stock of urban and rural wildlife habitats.	'Maintain and enhance biodiversity throughout the borough'.	Net loss/gain of nationally or regionally important habitats (floodplain grassland, grazing marsh, reedbed, acid grassland, native-species hedgerow, wet woodland). Net loss/gain in total area of designated wildlife sites. Losses of priority species (Havering BAP): including GC Newt, House Martin, Bumble Bees.
	Large designated area with established 30% tree cover target.	Maintain and enhance tree cover – Thames Chase major opportunity.	Percentage tree cover in Thames Chase.
(F) Conserve and enhance cultural assets, historic environment and landscape	Substantial stock of historic buildings and areas; large number of known archaeological sites and	Identify, preserve and enhance built environment heritage: • historic buildings	Number of historic buildings and archaeological areas at risk per annum. Identification of Landscape character (on Thames Chase

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators
Cultural Heritage Landscape Material Assets	extensive area without formal protection; designation of further Conservation Areas - would amount to significant increase in environmental 'capital' across Borough. Opportunity to utilise Thames Chase LCA method for northern part of Borough – as framework for decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archaeology • conservation areas • parks and gardens Complete the landscape characterisation of Borough & enhance the urban & rural landscape.	model) for remainder Borough.
(G) Reduce impact on climate change and mitigate its effects	More rigorous Assessment methods (eg BREEAM & Eco-Homes) for greater energy efficiency (construction and use) in new developments.	Reduce greenhouse gases through energy efficiency and conservation; new developments to adapt to climate change.	CO ₂ emission levels by 2010 number of schemes to BREEAM or Eco-Homes standards.
Climate Factors Material Assets Water	New wind turbine at Fords (South Hornchurch and Dagenham in LBBD) provide 6.7 GWh per year, in addition to this baseline.	London Energy Strategy – 10% Renewable energy in major new developments.	Percentage of energy generation from renewable sources.
	High dependency on Thames Barrier and defences; but potential for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) to mitigate extremes of surface water. Extensive highly developed floodplain and flood risk will result as a result of climate change.	Minimise risk of winter flooding and low summer river flows; enhance groundwater levels.	Loss of the 100 year, plus climate change functional flood plain of the Beam, Rom and Ingrebourne and their tributaries. Number of SuDS schemes implemented on developments. Number of s106 which require maintenance and improvement of flood defences.
(H) Secure equality of access to services and facilities	Shops, essential services less accessible for individuals and households without car.	Key services (esp. shops/ primary health) – improve access and availability.	Average size of GP patient lists.
Population	Consolidate role of libraries for local cultural information/ resources.	Improve attractiveness and use of cultural facilities.	Visits to public libraries.
Human Health Material Assets	Only 6% of Havering Council buildings fully accessible at present (Building Regulations); DDA Code of Practice for all publicly-used buildings.	Improve physical access to buildings and public realm (inclusive design).	Percentage of Local Authority buildings fully accessible for people with disabilities.

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators
(I) Foster community identity and participation	Significant variation in turnout across the borough – enhanced participation in decisions may assist in longer term.	Encourage and increase participation in local democracy and governance.	Local election turnout figures.
	Population Variation in gender and ethnicity of those registering and placed as volunteers. Higher percentage of black and minority ethnic volunteers than Borough percentage.	Encourage engagement in community activities.	Proportion of population engaged in ‘formal’ voluntary activities.
	Human Health Least ethnically diverse Borough in London but now changing – issues of social inclusion, race and religious understanding.	Promote inclusive communities through community organisations.	Status of Havering Community Strategy.
(J) Reduce poverty and social exclusion	Significant spatial variations in levels of deprivation across the borough.	Reduce poverty and social exclusion in areas most affected.	Super Output Areas (SOAs) in national deprivation Indices (20% most deprived).
	Population ‘Hidden’ poverty amongst the elderly.	Affordability of services to homes – expressed through potential for fuel poverty.	Percentage households suffering from fuel poverty (eliminate by 2016).
	Human Health Energy efficiency poor in many homes (public and private sector, tenanted and owner occupied).	Encourage and support householders and landlords to provide higher standards of thermal efficiency.	The average Standard Assessment Procedure rating of dwellings in the Borough.
(K) Improve health and welfare and reduce health inequalities	Correlation with Indices of Multiple Deprivation – localised health inequality in a Borough with overall good levels of health and life expectancy (similar inequalities in self reporting long-term limiting illness).	Reduce health inequalities – illness and preventable causes of death.	Trends in life expectancy and long-term illness across the Borough.
	Population Population age – pressures on services; need to ‘re-skill’ if pensions/ fixed income inadequate.	Health & welfare services for elderly clients – increase care at home & sheltered accommodation.	Number of extra elderly people cared for at home/ 1,000 population.
	Human Health Increase adaptability of housing for requirements of disability and frailty.	Secure ‘Lifetime Homes’.	New homes to Lifetime Homes standards.

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators
	Serious road accident rate, no better than inner East London average (M25, A12, A13 cross Borough)	Reduce road accidents of all kinds	Number of road accident fatalities and serious injuries.
(L) Improve lifelong learning and skills	School qualifications as a foundation for life skills, participation and prosperity.	Maintain improvement in pass rates for basic school qualifications	Attainment of 5+ GCSEs (inc. Maths, English) at Grades A*-C/1,000 population.
Population	Weaker skills and qualifications reducing earnings potential & not attracting higher value knowledge businesses	Improve participation in vocational training and higher education.	Attainment figures for NVQ2 level qualifications, and for NVQ4 and above.
Human Health			
(M) Ensure people have access to good quality affordable housing	Romford and London Riverside will be significant sources of new housing. Ensure that sustainable communities are achieved by maximising social and economic benefits but minimising environmental impacts.	Meet London Plan targets.	Net housing completion totals.
Population	Under-investment may be partly related to ageing population on fixed incomes.	Invest in housing stock across all tenures; ensure all social housing meets the Decent Homes standard by 2010.	Number of unfit private sector Dwellings made fit (or demolished) by Local Authority action.
Human Health			
Material Assets	Issue of affordability and provision for Key Workers – small rented sector and new developments; low rate of provision through new schemes.	Increase affordable housing supply.	Need for new affordable homes per annum.
(N) Reduce crime and increase community safety	Generally a safe Borough, but 'Hotspots' within the Borough, e.g. street crime in Romford Town, Brooklands and St. Andrew's. Vehicle crime remains relatively high for outer London, but other criminal activity less significant.	Reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime. Make Romford and other Town Centres safer places Identify potential for designing out crime – buildings, streets and public realm.	Trends in reporting of street crime; residential burglary and vehicle crime.
Population			
Human Health			
(O) Facilitate indigenous, inward and regional investment	Low productivity likely to reflect dominance of traditional industries – change to 'knowledge' business	Ensure that supply of employment land in Borough caters for needs of newer industries and services –	Percentage of employment in knowledge driven business sectors.

SEA Objective with leading SEA Topics	Environmental / Sustainability Issues	Sub-Objectives	Indicators
Population Material Assets	(those calling for high level qualifications) already underway from a low base.	location, communications, other infrastructure, skilled local workforce.	
	Vacancy levels may mask renewed demand for employment uses – some surplus land available for housing. Recent business survival rates lower than London or GB.	Increase number of successful business registrations.	Percentage increase in net business survival rates (VAT registrations).
(P) Improve access to employment (P&HH) Population	Strong part-time working pattern (especially female).	Create climate for inward investment; enable growth of indigenous businesses; capture benefits from regional investment, tourism.	Total number of jobs (ONSABI).
	Unemployment not a significant issue (future re-skilling issue).	Access to opportunities for employment and occupation.	Unemployment rates.
(Q) Increase vitality and viability of town and local centres Material Assets	Need to consolidate linkages and overall attractiveness of Romford centre.	Secure the continued prosperity of Romford as a Metropolitan centre.	Position of Romford Town Centre in GLA town centre hierarchy which is a product of Town Centre Health Checks.
	Maintain and enhance prosperity of town and district centres.	Secure the continued prosperity and viability of Romford and the six district centres in the Borough (Hornchurch, Upminster, Collier Row, Elm Park, Harold Hill and Rainham).	Position of district centres in GLA town centre hierarchy which is a product of Town Centre Health Checks.

5 Appraisal of the Draft SPD Options

Alternatives Considered and Identified

- 5.1 Assessing reasonable alternatives to implementing the proposed SPD is used as a tool to appraising the SPD sustainability performance. The SPD will supplement Development Control Policy DC72 and the Core Strategy, which has already been the subject of Sustainability Appraisal. SPD, by its very nature, has only very limited weight and influence over and above the policy it relates to. As such, the SEA is primarily concerned with the assessment of reasonable alternatives to implementing the SPD.
- 5.2 The realistic alternatives to the SPD are considered to be:
- **Option 1: No SPD or Base Case option.** This option is the continuation of existing arrangements, based on a case by case negotiation of s106 planning agreements applying the policies of the LDF and precedents from previous negotiations.
 - **Option 2: Formalise the existing arrangements:** This option would involve introducing administrative improvements, such as the use of 'model' s106 planning agreements, standardised development appraisal toolkits and the identification of policy triggers where planning obligations would typically be sought.
- 5.3 These two alternative options were identified at the Scoping stage and no further options were identified through the consultation period, or through the development of this Environmental Report.
- 5.4 The relationship between the SEA objectives and the key relevant plans, policies and programmes are summarised in **Table 5.1**.
- 5.5 The results of the appraisal of the three options assessed during the development of the draft SPD are presented in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.1: SEA Objective and Their Links to Relevant Policies and Programmes

Proposed SEA Objective	SEA Topics	Key Relevant Plan, Policies, etc
Social		
Secure equality of access to services and facilities	Population Human Health Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • PPS1 • PPS4 • London Plan 2011 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008
Foster community identity and participation	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008 • Havering Community Strategy 2002-2007
Reduce poverty social exclusion	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008 • Havering's Community Strategy 2002-2007
Improve health and welfare and reduce health inequalities	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan 2011 • Health Improvement Plan 2002-2005 • Havering Primary Care Health Inequalities Report
Improve lifelong learning and skills	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • PPS1 • PPS4 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008
Ensure people have access to good quality affordable housing	Population Human Health Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 • PPS3 • London Plan 2011 • Housing Corporation-East London Affordable Housing Investment Framework • Havering Housing Strategy 2004-2007

Table 5.1: SEA Objective and Their Links to Relevant Policies and Programmes Continued

Proposed SEA Objective	SEA Topics	Key Relevant Plan, Policies, etc
Reduce crime and increase community safety	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • London Plan 2011 • Havering Community Safety Strategy
Economic		
Increase vitality and viability of town and local centres	Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • PPS1 • PPS4 • Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway • London Thames Gateway- Development and Investment Framework
Facilitate indigenous, inward and regional investment	Population Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • PPS1 • Success through diversity: London's Economic Development Strategy • Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway • London Thames Gateway - Development and Investment Framework
Improve access to employment	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • PPS1 • PPS4 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008
Environmental		
Improve quality of the green and built environment	Material Asset Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS9 • Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, 2002 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008
Encourage sustainable use of land	Soil Landscape Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • London Plan 2011

Proposed SEA Objective	SEA Topics	Key Relevant Plan, Policies, etc
Conserve environmental resources and reduce waste arisings	Air Climatic Factors Water Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Water Framework Directive • PPS1 • London Plan 2011 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008
Reduce effect of traffic local environment and improve travel choices	Human Health Population Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A New Deal for Transport • PPS1 • PPG13 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy 2010 • London Plan 2011 • Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, 2010 • London Borough of Havering Integrated Transport Strategy • London Borough of Havering Road Safety Plan 2004-2005
Conserve and enhance cultural assets, historic environment and landscape	Culture Heritage Landscape Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS5 • London Plan 2011 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008 • Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy, 2010 • Romford and Hornchurch Heritage Strategy
Reduce impact on climate change and mitigate its effects	Climatic Factors Material Assets Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 • PPS1 • PPS25 Development and Flood Risk
Maintain and enhance biodiversity and natural environment	Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS9 • Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, 2002 • Havering Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008

Table: 5.2: Assessment of the Alternatives Against the SEA Framework

Sustainability Objective	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Commentary
Improved quality of the green and built environment	X	X	+	The contributions achieved under the Open Space category, as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective but may not fully meet all sub-objectives.
Reduce effect of traffic local environment and improve travel choices	+/ X	+/ X	++	The contributions achieved under the Transport category, as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Encourage sustainable use of land	0	0	0	The use of previously developed land is not an issue covered by the Draft SPD .
Conserve environmental resources and reduce waste arisings	0	0	0	There is a comprehensive PFI for funding investment programme, therefore waste disposal facilities has not been included in the draft SPD .
Maintain and enhance biodiversity and natural environment	X	X	++	The contributions achieved under the Open Space category, as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Conserve and enhance cultural assets, historic environment and landscape	X	X	+	The contributions achieved as a result under the Culture and Community category, of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective, but may not fully meet all sub-objectives.
Reduce impact on climate change and mitigate its effects	0	0	0	The draft SPD does not address this issue within the standard charge, however it is included in potential site specific obligations that may be sought.
Secure equality of access to services and facilities	X	X	++	The contributions achieved under the Health Services, Recreation and Leisure, and Culture & Community categories as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Foster community identity and participation	X	X	+	The contributions achieved under the Culture & Community category as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Reduce poverty social exclusion	?	?	?	The draft SPD does not directly address this issue though there may be positive impacts linked to education and training initiatives.
Improve health and welfare and reduce health inequalities	+	+	++	The contributions achieved under the Social Care and Health Services categories as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.

Table: 5.2: Assessment of the Alternatives Against the SEA Framework Continued

Improve lifelong learning and skills	+ / X	+ / X	+	The contributions achieved under the Education category as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Ensure people have access to good quality affordable housing	0	0	0	The draft SPD does not provide affordable housing targets or requirement , this features in the Development Control Policy for Havering DC72 and DC6 . However, the draft SPD acknowledges the inclusion of affordable housing in s106 is a legitimate need that would fulfil the test of the Planning Obligation Circular 05/2005.
Reduce crime and increase community safety	X	X	+	The contributions achieved under the Emergency Services category as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD , could be used to assist this SEA objective.
Facilitate indigenous, inward and regional investment	0	0	0	The draft SPD does not directly address this issue .
Improve access to employment	?	?	?	The draft SPD does not directly address this issue , although this features as a possible inclusion under Development Control Policy for Havering DC72.
Increase vitality and viability of town and local centres	+	+	++	The contributions achieved under the Public Realm category, as a result of the standard charge of the draft SPD could be used to assist this SEA objective.

Key

- ++ Clear strong positive impacts
- + Overall impact likely to be positive
- + / X Overall impact mixed
- ? Overall impact unclear
- 0 Overall impact neutral
- X Overall impact likely to be negative
- XX Clear, strong negative impacts

6 Comparison of the Environmental and Wider Sustainability Effects of the Alternatives

6.1 The results of the appraisal of the three alternative options assessed during the development of the Draft SPD are presented in **Table 5.2**.

6.2 The results of the appraisal can be summarised as follows:

- **Option 1**- No SPD or The Base Case, 'scores' less well than the SPD because it represents business as usual and would, in the view of the SEA be less effective in addressing both the SEA objectives the key Sustainability Issues identified in **Table 4.1**.
- **Option 2** represents a formalisation or codification of existing arrangements regarding planning obligations. In the view of the SEA this would provide increased clarity concerning obligations which would be positive but it would, in itself, have relatively little impact in terms of addressing the sustainability objectives or the Key Sustainability Issues.

6.3 The SPD has 'scored' as being beneficial in terms of environmental sustainability.

6.3 In terms of the Key Baseline Sustainability Issues, the appraisal concluded that the Draft SPD could have a positive impact on:

- Education;
- Culture and Heritage;
- Libraries and Archives;
- Community Facilities (including provision for Youth);
- Green Space and Children's Play Space;
- Sport, physical activity and recreation;
- Emergency Services;
- Health;
- Transport;
- Public realm;
- Employment training;
- Voluntary sector; and
- Inward investment and enterprise support.

6.5 It, therefore, represents potentially significant sustainable development gains for the Borough.

7 Significant and Cumulative Effects and Mitigation

Introduction

7.1 In this section of the draft Environmental Report we address three key components of the requirements of the SEA Directive:

- likely significant effects;
- cumulative impact; and
- mitigation.

Likely Significant Effects of the Draft SPD

7.2 **Table 7.1** represents our appraisal of the likely significant effects of the Draft SPD. It is based on the adoption of the SPD. Were Option 1 or 2 to be selected then the effects would be less significant and planning obligations would make a less effective contribution to addressing the Key Sustainability Issues.

7.3 The SEA has not identified any likely significant negative effects associated with the draft SPD.

Table 7.1: Significant Effects of the Draft SPD

SEA Topic	Likely Significant Effect?
Flora and Fauna (Biodiversity)	The SEA has not identified any likely significant negative effects . The SPD has the potential to help create significant new biodiversity and green infrastructure assets and to assist in the protection and management of existing biodiversity assets.
Population	The SEA has not identified any negative likely significant effects from the Draft SPD. Positive effects are likely.
Human Health	No negative significant effects identified but considerable scope for positive effects .
Soil	No likely significant effects on soil have been identified.
Water	No negative significant effects identified.
Air and Climatic Factors	The draft SPD seeks to promote public transport. The SEA has not identified any likely significant negative effects .
Material Assets	No significant effects that are likely to be negative have been identified by the SEA.
Cultural Heritage: Architectural/ Archaeological	The draft SPD should assist in creating positive effects. No significant negative effects have been identified by the SEA.
Landscape	No likely significant effects that would be negative have been identified by the SEA.

Cumulative Effects

- 7.4 In assessing the likely cumulative effects of the draft SPD, the SEA has taken account of the potential synergies between the SPD and local, London and national policies and strategies. It is the view of the SEA that the draft SPD should be seen as providing resource to enable policies and strategies to be implemented within Havering. Insofar as the SPD seeks to enhance the sustainability of development in the borough the cumulative effects of the draft SPD are likely to be positive. Any negative cumulative effects would suggest that the SPD or its targeting of resource were inefficient. Havering has considerable experience in the use of planning obligations and there is no reason to suppose that this will change or that negative impacts will occur as a result of the implementation of the SPD.

Mitigation

- 7.5 Based upon the information provide in the SPD mitigation measures need to take account of the following:
- targeting resource from the SPD on those issues and those areas where there is greatest need. The data available on key sustainability issues identified in the baseline should be taken into account in the targeting process; and
 - the development of guidance and development frameworks that assist developers to actively integrate sustainability issues into the design, planning an construction of their development. These should reflect relevant best practice such as BREEAM etc.

Uncertainties and Risks

- 7.6 The approach to the SEA has been largely based on professional judgement as such the predicted effects cannot be guaranteed and this emphasises the importance of the monitoring process to ensure that policies are having their intended effect and if not to consider reviewing them to address this.

8 Implementation and Monitoring

Introduction

- 8.1 This section of the draft Environmental Report examines the requirements for ensuring that the SPD is implemented and monitored in a way that delivers effective results in terms of sustainable development.

Implementation

- 8.2 It will be important that a clear Implementation Plan or mechanism is developed for the SPD including a mechanism for prioritisation of resources derived from the SPD in terms of investments in sustainability.

Proposals for Monitoring

- 8.3 In line with Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2004 the Council will produce an Annual Monitoring Report, as appropriate the SEA indicators will form part of the Monitoring Framework as Significant Effects Indicators. This will enable the environmental and wider sustainability impacts of the SPD to be identified and remedial action to be taken as necessary.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 The conclusion of the SEA is that the draft SPD has the potential to make an important contribution to the key sustainability issues for Havering. It seeks to obtain contributions from development that could address both areas of need in spatial terms but also broader sustainability issues.
- 9.2 The approach to collecting planning obligations taken in the SPD will expand the range of services for which development contributions will be sought and secured, and therefore will have a positive impact on a number of key baseline sustainability topics, namely:
- Education;
 - Culture;
 - Historic Environment;
 - Open Space;
 - Biodiversity;
 - Air Quality;
 - Crime;
 - Accessibility;
 - Health; and
 - Transport.
- 9.3 The implementation of the SPD will likely have a positive effect on the objectives identified from the Havering Core Strategy. Furthermore, under the identified SEA topics, there are no likely significant negative effects that will occur if the SPD is implemented and there is significant scope for likely significant positive effects.
- 9.4 During the ongoing development of the appraisal the SEA team will seek inputs from key stakeholders on how the resources generated via the SPD could be most effectively targeted to maximise sustainability outcomes.

Annex A

Relevant Plans and Programmes Reviewed

List of Plans and Programmes Reviewed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Havering Core Strategy 2008.

International

- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
- Kyoto Protocol
- European Spatial Declaration on Sustainable Development
- Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter Directive has been transposed into national legislation
- Framework Waste Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended)
- EC Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

National

- ODPM-Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future”, February 2003 (including the “Sustainable Communities in London” document)
- UK Sustainable Development Strategy
- ODPM Residential Density Direction
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Telecommunications
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Transport
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Development on unstable land
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Outdoor advertisement control
- Planning Policy Guidance Note: Planning and noise
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating sustainable communities
- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing
- Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment
- Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk
- Minerals Planning Guidance 1: Planning and Minerals

London

- Cleaning London’s air: The Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, 2010
- Connecting with London’s nature: The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, 2002
- Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2003
- London’s Wasted Resource - the Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2010
- Souder City: The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004
- The Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy for London, 2010
- The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, 2011
- The Mayor’s Transport Strategy, 2010
- Mayor of London’s Energy Strategy, 2004
- London Thames Gateway – Development and Investment Framework
- Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy- 2012 and beyond, 2010
- Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway. Interregional Statement by the Thames Gateway Regional Planning Bodies

Sub-regional

- Housing Corporation-East London Affordable Housing Investment Framework
- East London Waste Authority Waste Strategy
- Sub-Regional Development Framework- East London 2006
- East London Green Grid SPG February 2008
- London Rivers Action Plan
- Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan

Local

- Havering Core Strategy and Development Control; Policies DPD
- Havering Corporate Development Plan
- Romford Urban Strategy
- Havering Housing Strategy 2009-2012
- Havering's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2013
- Havering Schools Plan 2003-2008
- Havering Education Strategy, 2003-2006
- Havering Primary Care Health Inequalities Report
- Thames Chase Plan
- East London Waste Authority Waste Strategy
- Romford and Hornchurch Heritage Strategy
- Local Agenda 21
- Barking and Dagenham and Havering Industrial Business Survey
- Thames Strategy East
- Barking and Havering LIFT
- Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy
- London Borough of Havering Interim Planning Guidance: An Urban Strategy for London Riverside.
- London Borough of Havering Local Implementation Plan
- Barking and Dagenham and Havering Industrial Business Survey
- London Borough of Havering Integrated Transport Strategy
- London Borough of Havering Road Safety Plan 2004-2005
- Havering Health Improvement Plan 2002-2005
- Havering Historic Buildings and Landscape Strategy 2007-2009
- Havering Cultural Strategy 2007-2011
- Havering Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Havering Arts Strategy 2007-2012
- Regeneration Strategy 2007-2010
- Hornchurch Town Centre Urban Strategy
- A Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for Havering, 2006-2011
- Sports and Physical Activity Strategy, 2007-2009

Additional Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives Reviewed for the SEA of the Planning Obligations SPD

Key aims, relevant objectives or relevant guidance	Implications for the SPD
National level	
<i>Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</i>	
<p>Sets out the broad aims and policies for achieving sustainable development in the UK through a set of shared principles: Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibility.</p> <p>Relevant Aims and Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; • Sustainable communities. 	<p>SPD should seek adhere to these principles in order to achieve sustainable development.</p>
<i>Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations</i>	
<p>The circular allow decision making authorities to enter into obligations with a developer through a planning agreement or unilateral undertaking. The purpose is to compensate or mitigate a developer's impact. Obligations must be related to the proposed development, and proportionate in scale to the proposed development. Overall they are used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development.</p>	<p>SPD needs to work within the parameters of the circular to ensure that the policy fits within government standards.</p>
<i>Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance (2006)</i>	
<p>The practice guide explains in further detail the type and kind of financial contributions that can be sought, in kind and financial contributions Specifically it acknowledges the standard charge system. It states that formula should be based on the impact of development using evidence sources.</p>	<p>SPD needs to work in line with the guidance for standard charges, to adhere to government advice.</p>
<i>Consultation Draft, Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development, CLG, 2006</i>	
<p>This document focuses on housing and presents the Government's proposal for how the new Part L to the Building Regulations, Climate Change PPS and Code for Sustainable Homes can work together to achieve zero carbon development. Emissions from the housing sector need to be reduced by 30Mtc by 2050, to contribute proportionately to the UK carbon target.</p> <p>Aims to move to zero carbon housing within 10 years in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building</p>	<p>The SPD should consider whether infrastructure required to support new development can be provided in a manner that could reduce emissions.</p>

<p>regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44% improvement; then, finally, in 2016, to zero carbon.</p>	
<p><i>Code for Sustainable Homes, CLG, 2006</i></p>	
<p>Introduces the Code for Sustainable Homes, it explains how the code works, provides a summary of the code's benefits and then details the code standards across the respective categories, energy/CO2, Water, Minerals, Surface Water Run Off, Waste, Pollution, Health and Well Being, Management and Ecology.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to take into account the implications of the cost of compliance with the Code for Sustainable Homes on the ability of residential development to also contribute to the costs of other obligations (affordable housing) and infrastructure provision.</p>
<p><i>Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement, Planning and Climate Change, CLG</i></p>	
<p>This supplement helps to formalise the government's thinking that the infrastructure needed by communities should be built to have lower carbon footprints and should be designed to withstand the likely impacts of climate change. Planning policy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to meeting the government's target to reduce greenhouse gas by 60% by 2050; • secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions for new development; • secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport; • ensure new development is resilient to the effects of climate change; • sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise how it will be affected by climate change; • reflect the needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. 	<p>The SPD needs to consider the provision of infrastructure that makes the best use of both passive and mechanical design solutions, including renewable and decentralised energy supply systems.</p>
<p><i>The Future of the Code for Sustainable Homes, CLG, 2007</i></p>	
<p>This consultation document explores in detail five issues relating to the Code for Sustainable Homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making rating against the Code mandatory for new homes. • The connection between the Code and Energy Performance Certificates. • Using Home Information Packs (HIPs) as the mechanism for making the Code rating available to prospective buyers. • When the Code should be updated. • The future content of the Code, including introducing minimum standards for Lifetime Homes. 	<p>The SPD will need to take into account the implications of the cost of compliance with the Code for Sustainable Homes on the ability of residential development to also contribute to the costs of other obligations (affordable housing) and infrastructure provision.</p>
<p><i>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</i></p>	
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's vision for planning. The main aims are promoting regeneration, regional, sub-regional and</p>	<p>The SPD should reflect the principles and guidance set out in PPS1, by ensuring that the types of obligations</p>

local economies, healthy, safe and crime free places, encouraging land to come forward for development, giving priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, promoting more efficient use of land with higher densities and reducing the need to travel.	sought from new development responds to the wider sustainability issues of the borough.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</i>	
PPS3 provides the framework for delivering housing. The key aims are delivering housing that is strategic, sustainable and accessible to all. The policy allows for affordable housing, including social rented and intermediate housing specific to households who needs are not met by the market.	The SPD should facilitate the provision of affordable housing and the creation of mixed communities.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres</i>	
The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability. This will be achieved by planning for the growth and development of existing centres, promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment which is accessible to all.	SPD should ensure new development contributes towards infrastructure needed to achieve the objectives of the PPS, such as improved access, transport and public realm.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</i>	
This policy continues the theme of promoting sustainable development, ensuring the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. An additional key objective relevant to the area is the promotion of urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments, benefiting both wildlife and people's quality of life.	The SPD should reflect the principles of this policy by securing obligations towards the creation, maintenance and enhancement of areas within the urban environment that will promote biodiversity.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</i>	
This policy requires that the management of waste be more sustainable by producing less waste and by using it as a resource whenever possible.	The SPD should ensure that new or enhanced waste infrastructure is provided to manage the waste generated by communities in a sustainable manner.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy</i>	
Set national targets for reduction of carbon emissions. Seeks to ensure local policies promote and encourage the development of renewable energy provision.	Where appropriate the SPD can contribute to the provision of renewable energy infrastructure.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control</i>	
The statement advises that any potential impact from quality of land, air or water is a material planning consideration. It states local authorities should plan for control, mitigation and removal of pollution. Pollution considerations can include reduction in the need to travel, accompanying improvements to transport infrastructure, enhancement or restoration	The SPD should seek to promote the provision of infrastructure that mitigates the adverse impact of development on the environment.

of habitats.	
<i>Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk</i>	
The policy sets out the sequential approach to flood risk and development. Identifies methods to reduce the risk and extent of flooding through development of green infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).	The SPD should seek to promote infrastructure measures that reduce the risk of flooding.
<i>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for Historic Environment</i>	
This policy seeks to preserve the built and enhance the historic environment, and protect heritage assets which includes listed buildings, conservation areas, historic landscapes and parks and gardens and areas of archaeological importance. The PPS deals with those aspects of conservation policy which interact most directly with the planning system. These include matters of economic prosperity, visual impact, significance of historic asset, affect on setting, building alterations, traffic and affect on the character of conservation areas.	The SPD should promote the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
<i>Planning Act 2008</i>	
Establishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission, the function of which will be to determine applications for significant infrastructure (energy, waste and transport); amends the process for preparing Local Development Documents; and introduces Community Infrastructure Levy, which Council can choose to introduce to fund infrastructure to support new development in their area.	Alters the legislative framework and has implications for preparation of the SPD, which will need to be taken into account.
Regional level (London)	
<i>The London Plan 2011</i>	
Identifies the strategy for sustainable growth in London. There is emphasis on accommodating growth without encroaching on open space, providing affordable housing, transport improvement, and creating a green city. Policy 8.2 sets out the priorities for planning obligations, reflecting the policies of the plan, as being affordable housing and transport, followed by skills, health and social services. The Policy also promotes the use of pooling contribution towards the provision of facilities	The SPD should reflect and support the strategic objectives of the London Plan, having regard to Policy 8.2.
Sub-Regional	
<i>Sub-Regional Development Framework- East London 2006</i>	
This plan establishes the key strategies for East London and quantifies growth. It names Romford as a metropolitan area for development, and states that Havering has low affordable housing delivery. Alongside this it introduces the green grid concept, and stresses the importance of public	SPD will need to take into account the priorities and the infrastructure requirements for the sustainable development and growth of East London.

realm.	
<i>East London Green Grid SPG February 2008</i>	
This policy seeks the development of a Green Grid as an open space network that is integrated into proposals. There is a spatial framework for this green grid identifying need. The network will need to be managed and maintained, and it states that s106 negotiations can be considered with respect to the creation, improvement and management of the Green Grid.	The SPD should seek to ensure new development contributes appropriately to the creation and maintenance of a green grid network.
<i>London Rivers Action Plan</i>	
This tool can be used to find out about river restoration opportunities..	The SPD should seek to use existing information and tools for targeting requirements.
<i>Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan</i>	
Suggests developer contributions as an opportunity to reduce Flood Risk.	The SPD should seek to use knowledge on flood management for targeting requirements.
Local level (Havering Borough)	
<i>Havering Core Strategy July 2008</i>	
Sets out the strategic objectives of the borough up to 2020. The key themes of relevance to the SPD include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places to Live: the achievement of sustainable new communities in London Riverside and support the continuing urban renaissance of Romford Town Centre; • Places to Work: address current skills shortages; • Town Centres: accessible and securing environmental improvements; • Culture: improve the provision for culture within the borough, including sport, leisure, parks and open spaces, arts and libraries; • Community Needs: ensuring the provision of social infrastructure (health, education, and community facilities) to meet existing and forecast demand; • Transport: improved public transport provision; • Waste: strive for self-sufficiency in the management of commercial and domestic waste arisings; • Environmental Management: mitigation of impacts on the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of the borough's biodiversity; • Design: ensure high quality, safe, liveable and accessible environments. 	The SPD should seek to promote and deliver upon the key themes of the Core Strategy, in particular, by having regard to the relevant Core Policies.
<i>Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2007-2009</i>	
Reviews current level of provision and considers opportunities/need for new or expanded facilities for a wide range of sporting activities.	The SPD should have regard to the findings of the Strategy for use in determining the infrastructure requirement to support new and existing

	communities.
<i>A Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for Havering Appendix A 2006-2011</i>	
Provides a strategic framework for the provision and management of parks and open spaces in Havering to contribute towards the objectives outlined in the Havering Community Strategy. Provides an assessment of needs and sets local standards to provide a driver for future investment priorities	The SPD should have regard to the findings of the Strategy for use in determining the infrastructure requirement to support new and existing communities.
<i>Romford Urban Strategy July 2005</i>	
The objective of the Strategy is to guide the future growth and prosperity of Romford Town Centre over the next 10 to 15 years.	The SPD should reflect the Strategy for use in determining the infrastructure requirement to provide for the future growth and development of the Town Centre.
<i>Hornchurch Town Centre Urban Strategy, Draft Strategy Report, June 2006</i>	
Sets out the vision for Hornchurch, including its focus as the cultural centre of Havering. The aim of the Strategy is to guide development in the town to ensure the potential benefits of new development, and the wider regeneration initiatives in the Thames gateway are maximised.	The SPD should reflect the Strategy for use in determining the infrastructure requirement to provide for the future growth and development of the Town Centre.
<i>Regeneration Strategy 2007-2010</i>	
Seeks to respond to the challenges and opportunities growth and development in Havering can bring to the regeneration of specific areas and the Borough as a whole. Identifies key themes to delivery of a wider vision for the area.	Regard should be had to the key themes in deciding the appropriate arrangements for inclusion in the SPD.
<i>Arts Strategy 2007-2012</i>	
Defines 'the arts' in the Havering context, and the integration of art provision with the achievement of wider planning, economic development and regeneration policies and priorities. Objective 1: Build access to the arts, ensuring that all communities and age groups have the opportunity to participate in and enjoy arts activities; Objective 2: Secure more places for the arts and opportunities for arts and creative activities to develop; Objective 3: Make the arts matter to the borough as a whole. Targets by 2011: 25% of residents believe Havering is good for culture and the arts. Increase in the number of attendees at LBH managed arts activities/facilities; 56% of residents satisfied with theatre and concert halls; 200,000 attendances at Queen's Theatre activities/performance/educational/foyer activities; Hornchurch rated as a top 3 destination for cultural activities in North East London.	The SPD should have regard to the findings of the Strategy for use in determining the infrastructure requirement to support new and existing communities

<i>Historic Buildings and Landscape Strategy 2007-2009</i>	
Provides the context for heritage management in Havering. The Strategy assesses the significance of the Borough's historical development and the survival of heritage assets, considers the roles and expectations of stakeholders including the Council, the local community and external agencies, and the actions required for management of identified heritage assets. The overall objectives of the Strategy are to explain, improve and celebrate the historical environment.	The SPD should seek to have regard to the objectives and proposed actions outline in the Strategy through the protection or improvement of identified historical assets.
<i>Cultural Strategy 2007-2011</i>	
Builds on the LDF, the Hornchurch Urban Strategy and the Romford Area Action Plan. Seeks recognition of the central role that culture plays in creating civilised and beautiful towns, improving the lives of our children and bringing communities together; as well as the important contribution culture makes in providing employment opportunities, boosting educational achievement, improving peoples' health, improving community safety and encouraging community cohesion. Aim of the Strategy is to achieve a four star (ie. Excellent) cultural service by 2011. Targets set for 2011: 26% of adults participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and active recreation 3 or more times a week. 85% of 5-16 year olds engaged in 2 hours of high quality PE a week. Increasing to 900,000 visits per year the number of visits to leisure centres and increasing to 60% resident satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities.	The SPD should seek to have regard to the objectives and targets of the Strategy through appropriate contributions towards cultural services provision.
<i>Havering Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</i>	
This provides a long-term approach to managing flood risk in the catchment.	The SPD should seek to have regard to the conclusions and recommendations of this assessment through appropriate contributions.
<i>Havering Catchment Flood Risk Assessment</i>	
This sets out the level of flood risk in the Borough and provides recommendation for land use planning.	The SPD needs to consider the implication of development within flood risk areas and appropriate mitigation measures.

Annex B

Baseline General Characteristics

Land Use

99% of new homes in Havering were built on previously developed (brownfield) sites in 2003/4, well exceeding the 60% national target. The tight definition of the Green Belt and a concentration on redeveloping former industrial and vacant land has characterised developments for several years. From 2000-2003, the average density of residential development was 37 units per hectare, up from the 1995-1998 average of 35 units per hectare. (Favourable)

Over 79% of present households are owner –occupied, above levels in London (56%) and England & Wales (69%). The condition of the housing stock reveals totals of 11% of private sector stock & 14% of private rented stock unfit or in substantial disrepair (2002). (Uncertain)

The affordability of housing is an issue across the whole south-east and beyond; Havering has the 8th highest average purchase prices in England, and though low for London, prices are high in relation to average incomes. The current need for new affordable housing in Havering is running at 887units pa. (Unfavourable)

Air

The most significant air pollutants in the Borough that are acknowledged to affect human health are vehicle-generated, as industrial emissions have declined. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) levels regularly exceed EU levels across much of Borough, whereas small particulate (PM10) levels are exceeded in a narrow band alongside M25 and major routes. It is likely that the Borough will be designated an Air Quality Management Area, consequently an Action Plan for the Borough will then be required. Any obtainable reductions of traffic growth and tighter vehicle emissions controls should make inroads into air pollution (and noise). (Unfavourable)

Transport

Traffic in Havering reflects national and regional trends. In 2001, there was on average more than 1 car per household, with 47% of journeys in Havering made by car, 18% by train and 7% by bus. It is estimated that in 2001 there were 1523 million vehicle km for all traffic flows, an 11% increase from 1993 levels. Therefore, traffic growth still 1-1.5% per annum (measured across M25 boundary). Traffic growth is associated with an increase in the number of households by 3% between 1991-2001, and an increase in the total number of people within employment in Havering which grew by 20% in the same period. Of the 71,000 people who work in the Borough, 62% commute by car, whilst 12% travel by bus and 11% arrive on foot. 23,000 people travel into the borough from surrounding areas. Cycling for work journeys remains at a historic low of 1%, but 62% of employees walk for whole or part journeys. (Unfavourable)

Contamination of land by present and historic uses is widespread in the borough, and across most of East London. As well as the industrial areas of South Hornchurch and Rainham, there are extensive current and former

mineral workings & landfill sites. Allied with numerous sensitive 'receptor' sites, including SSSIs and other nature conservation areas, rivers and their corridors and local residential areas, these represent a legacy needing long-term identification and remediation for future uses. (Unfavourable)

Water

Average household water consumption in Essex (Essex & Suffolk Water supplying Havering) is around 450 litres per day, rising by 3% pa, which is clearly unsustainable. Essex & Suffolk Water and Anglian Water are already implementing ingenious linkage schemes to cope with increased demand from new household formation and housing. (Unfavourable)

In terms of river quality, nearly half the length of Rom/ Beam & Ingrebourne Rivers are poor or very poor, towards their outfall into the Thames. This is undesirable in itself, and has effects on the health of fish, invertebrates and plants along the water margin. Prevailing groundwater levels around the whole edge of London are falling, which exacerbates low summer flows, and restricts abstraction potential. (Unfavourable)

Biodiversity

Over half the borough is protected countryside, parkland and nature reserves; a substantial part of London's protected wildlife habitats. There are three designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Rainham and Wennington Marshes, Ingrebourne Marshes and Hornchurch Cutting, and also a large proportion of London's flood plains, grazing marsh, reedbed, acid grassland, wet woodland and hedgerows; at 343, the number of ponds & lakes is the largest for any London Borough. Havering is important for a number of protected species including Great Crested Newts, Adders and Housemartins. (Favourable)

Climate Change

Havering produces over 1 million tonnes of Carbon Dioxide by energy consumption, around 70% from the construction and occupation of buildings and 30% from all forms of transport. The urgent need to address climate change has led the Mayor to set challenging CO₂ reduction targets for London, with a reduction of 20% from 1990 levels by 2010 instead of the Kyoto 12.5% target for the UK. At 2001 London has capacity for 414 GWh per year Electricity Generation and 46 GWh Heat generation from renewable sources. A new wind turbine at Fords (South Hornchurch and Dagenham in LBBD) provides 6.7 GWh per year, in addition to this baseline. This demonstrates the potential is for wind power in London Riverside. (Uncertain)

Flooding, from the Thames and the lower reaches of the Beam and Ingrebourne Rivers may be a significant factor in London Riverside developments, as that whole area relies on the Thames Barrier and the other downstream defences. Other parts of the Rom/ Beam and Ingrebourne valleys are also liable to more localised flooding, based on Environment Agency '1 in 100 year' flood records. (Uncertain)

Open Space

Havering has 126 parks and other publicly owned open spaces, with most being of fair to good quality. Many parks have a good range of facilities. Various parts of urban area are beyond easy walking distance of local parks, although past surveys have shown that many people arrive by car. The centre and some northern neighbourhoods are less well served by local parks, but all areas are within a short drive of Metropolitan Open Spaces, such as Havering and Hornchurch Country Parks. (Favourable)

Economy

Havering's overall economic output (measured as 'Gross Value Added') averaged £7,318 per resident in 2000/1. This was the 7th lowest productivity in the UK. The 2004 Audit of the Borough for the updated Community Strategy considers this to be accounted for at least partly by the low proportion of residents employed in 'knowledge-driven' sectors (2% in production and 18% in services in 2002, compared with 3% and 33% respectively in London as a whole). The 'knowledge' sector is regarded as those organisations employing more than 25% graduate or equivalent qualifications. The sector has been growing, however, at 17% (1998-2002). Available industrial/ warehousing land & floorspace had reduced in total by 2003, but remains the 4th highest in London (2003). Although this information gives a general picture of the local economy, it does not represent a detailed breakdown of local investment patterns. (Favourable)

The local business 'stock' (i.e. number of firms currently trading) increased by 6% over 1994-2003, below the London average. The business base is still dominated by small firms. (Favourable)

Employment, measured as the total number of jobs in Havering, has been growing by c. 4% (1998-2002), on a par with London but slightly below national growth rates. Employment, expressed as those economically active, shows over 42% employed full-time (similar to London), but with a higher proportion of part-time (12% compared with 8.6%). Unemployment in the Borough is low and has now fallen to 2% (London 4.4%). (Favourable)

Culture

Of local cultural facilities, libraries are the best used and accessible, and represent an important and economic resource. A total of 6,992 visits to libraries per 1000 head of population were recorded in 2003/4, a 13% rise from the previous years. There was no systematically collected information on use of most other cultural facilities, though clearly the Queen's Theatre, local

cinemas and a rich network of informal cultural groups represents a substantial asset. (Unfavourable)

Heritage

Havering has a major inventory of important heritage sites and areas. There are currently 200 statutory & 224 locally listed buildings; 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments & 139 unscheduled sites (some likely to be scheduled); around half of the Borough comprises Areas of Archaeological Potential; 9 Conservation Areas have been designated (3.5% of Borough) with additional areas identified, as well as an Area of Distinctive Character & other design policy areas. Upminster Court is included in the national Register of Parks & Gardens, and Dagnam Park will be considered for inclusion.

The Council also has the benefit of some four decades of archaeological information. Details of statutory buildings of historical and/or architectural interest, ancient monuments, conservation areas, parks and gardens of historic interest and areas of archaeological potential are all set out in the Heritage Strategy Supplementary Planning Document. (Favourable)

Crime

People's fear of crime remains high (main issue for 46% of residents in 2001) although crime rates remain low in relation to London, & average for a Home Office 'Family Group' of local authority areas of comparable population and other characteristics. (Uncertain)

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) shows that Havering falls just outside the 50% most deprived local authorities in the country but that there are deprivation hotspots within the Borough in Harold Hill & Mardyke and Waterloo Road estates. Although Havering is relatively affluent in both London and national terms, there are quite significant differences in income levels, benefit take-up and other indicators of relative poverty (SOAs are a new Census measure, smaller than the previous Enumeration Districts). (Unfavourable)

Health

As one measure of health outcomes, premature deaths under 75 years occur at twice the rate in the most deprived wards, compared with wards having least deprivation. Reporting of long-term, limiting illness (or condition or disability affecting ability to work), collected through Census returns, ranges from 10.2% (Heaton) to 5.1% (Upminster). (Unfavourable)

The age structure revealed in the 2001 Census shows Havering to have the highest proportion (22.8%) of population defined as elderly (60+) in London, where the average is 16.3%, and 2,956 households have 1 or more frail elderly member. This has well-known implications for a range of public

services, especially provision of social services, sheltered and care-based accommodation. (Uncertain)

Education

In 2004, 60% of Havering entrants passed 5 or more GCSE's with A*-C grades, and overall the Borough was the highest performing all-comprehensive Education Authority in England. The pattern in post-school qualification achievement is more mixed. Although adult attainment to NVQ2 or equivalent level is just above the London average, only 11.6% (2001 Census) of working age is qualified to NVQ4 level or above – the London average was 19.8%. The Borough's age profile may be a factor. (Favourable)

Accessibility

In terms of access to services and facilities for all residents, there is a relatively low density of public transport across much of the Borough. One of the main access issues affecting quality of life is access to local doctors and medical services, and this is governed mainly by length of GP lists. In Havering the average list at 2004 was 2,346 patients per full-time equivalent (similar to Newham), against the NHS standard of 1,800 patients. (Unfavourable)

Waste

A total of 123,536 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in Havering in 2003, still rising at around 3% in recent years. One area with a reduced national tonnage is construction & demolition waste, and the Mayor has a target of 60% of such recycled waste to be re-used as aggregates by 2011. 7.75% of municipal waste was recycled in 2003/4, rising from c.6% in 2001/3. (Unfavourable)