East London Joint Waste Plan
Integrated Impact Assessment
Scoping Report

East London Waste Authorities of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham, and Redbridge

Final report
Prepared by LUC
February 2024

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Introduction

1.1 LUC was commissioned in October 2023 to undertake an Integrated Impact Assessment, comprising Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the new East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP).

1.2 The ELJWP is a joint venture between the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, London Borough of Havering, London Borough of Newham, and the London Borough of Redbridge.

1.3 The HIA and EqIA will be presented as part of the SA, therefore, for simplicity within this report we mostly refer just to the SA, which should be taken as incorporating SEA, HIA, and EqIA.

1.4 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to establish an appropriate scope and level of detail for the SA of the ELJWP and to document this as a basis for consultation with the statutory consultees for SA.

Geographical context for the East London Joint Waste Plan

1.5 The ELJWP area is consistent with the geography for the East London Waste Authority **[See reference** 1**]** formed by the four most easterly London Boroughs north of the Thames: London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, London Borough of Havering, London Borough of Newham, and the London Borough of Redbridge. The ELJWP also includes the area covered by the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) within the London Borough of Newham. The LLDC does not have a separate waste apportionment within the

London Plan 2021, and therefore waste is planned for by the London Borough of Newham.

1.6 The plan area is bordered within London by the London Borough of Waltham Forest, London Borough of Hackney and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets to the west, and the London Borough of Greenwich and the London Borough Bexley to the south of the river Thames. To the north and east, outside of the Greater London area, are the Districts of Epping Forest and Brentwood and the unitary area of Thurrock, respectively – all within the county of Essex.

1.7 The administrative geography of London is overseen at a regional level by the Greater London Authority (GLA). There are thirty-three-administrative areas within London: twelve inner boroughs, twenty outer boroughs, and the City of London. LB Newham is the only inner borough within the East London Joint Waste Local Plan area.

1.8 The population of the ELJWP Area has grown from 772,900 in the 2011 Census to 1,142,300 in the 2021 Census. The London Plan predicts that the population of London is projected to increase by 70,000 every year, reaching 10.8 million in 2041, and East London will play a large role in providing for this growth **[See reference** 2**]**

1.9 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) is located between the City of London to the West, and the M25 motorway which circles the capital, to the East with the River Thames immediately to the South. Barking has been designated as a Metropolitan Centre in the London Plan (2021). LBBD includes many of capital's largest stretches of undeveloped riverside frontage, and the most affordable premises for large and small businesses in London. One third of the LBBD is green open space, amounting to 463 hectares. Barking Riverside Overground station, opened in 2022, connects passengers to Barking in seven minutes, and to central London in twenty-two minutes.

1.10 The London Borough of Havering (LBH) includes Romford, identified as a Metropolitan centre within the London Plan 2021. LBH is bordered to the south

by part of the London Riverside Opportunity Area, containing Rainham and Beam Park. Part of the LBH extends beyond the M25 to the east, with the A12, A123, A1306 and A13 forming key routes across the borough. Over half the LBH is identified as Metropolitan Green Belt.

1.11 The London Borough of Newham (LBN) includes Stratford and East Ham, identified as major centres within the London Plan 2021. The borough is home to London City Airport. The newly opened Elizabeth Line on the London rail network provides direct train services to Heathrow and Reading via Paddington station. Royal Docks is within the Thames Gateway, and is identified within the London Plan as one of the largest regeneration opportunities within the greater London area. The recently adopted Royal Docks and Beckton Riverside Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) **[See reference 3]** guides emerging and ongoing development in the area, and sets the context for the proposed extension of the DLR to Thamesmead via Beckton Riverside. The OAPF identifies the potential to provide 38,600 new homes and create 55,800 new jobs. LBN includes part of the area of the London Legacy Development Corporation which covers Queen Elizabeth Park and part of its surroundings.

1.12 The London Borough of Redbridge (LBR) sits approximately 7 miles east of the City of London, adjoining LB Waltham Forest, LB Newham, LBBD, and between two strategic growth corridors. The Thames Gateway runs to the south and east, and the London-Stansted-Cambridge growth corridor covers the western half of the Borough and beyond, extending south to the river Thames and north, through Hertfordshire, towards Cambridge. There are four Elizabeth Line stations within the borough. LBR includes the Metropolitan centre of Ilford. Just under half of the borough is considered to be green space, and around one third of the borough is designated Metropolitan Green Belt.

1.13 There are three European protected wildlife sites within 5km of the four Boroughs; Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and Lee Valley Ramsar. The south edge of Epping Forest crosses into the northern boundary of Redbridge. Downstream from the river Thames, which forms the southern boundary of the Plan area are Thames Estuary & Marshes Ramsar and SPA and the Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA.

1.14 Due to the location of the plan area within Greater London, the four boroughs benefit from strategic transport links including access to the M11 and M25 motorways via the A12, A13, A1020 and the A406. There is water transport connectivity for leisure and freight on the river Thames, good connectivity to rail hubs in central London, as well as good access to London City Airport and London Stanstead.

East London Joint Waste Plan

1.15 The current version of the ELJWP was adopted in 2012 **[See reference 4]** and set out to meet the requirements of the national policy and the London Plan at that time, to plan effectively for waste across the four London Boroughs. There have been four iterations of the London Plan since 2011: the London Plan (2016), the Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan (2013) to align within the NPPF, the Further Alterations to the London Plan (2015), and the current adopted London Plan (2021).

1.16 The ELJWP (2012) predates the original National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and instead considered the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Waste and Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Framework. The PPS system has been replaced and current national policy requirements are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023), the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW, 2014) and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance (PPG, 2014).

1.17 The new ELJWP will provide the local planning policy framework for all waste planning matters across London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, London Borough of Havering, London Borough of Newham, and London Borough of Redbridge. The LLDC will transfer planning powers back to LBN by the end of 2024.

1.18 The East London Waste Authority published a new Joint Strategy for East London Resources and Waste in 2023 **[See reference 5]**. The strategy focuses

on waste prevention to meet the GLA objective of London becoming a zero-waste city by 2050.

Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment

1.19 Under the amended Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 **[See reference 6]**, SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC) as transposed into law in England by the SEA Regulations **[See reference 7]**, which currently remain in force despite the UK exiting the European Union in January 2020. Therefore, it is a legal requirement for the ELJWP to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.

1.20 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process (as advocated in the national Planning Practice Guidance **[See reference 8]**), whereby users can comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken for the ELJWP. From here on, the term 'SA' should therefore be taken to mean 'SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Regulations'.

1.21 The SA process comprises a number of stages, with scoping being Stage A as shown below:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Stage D: Consulting on the Waste Local Plan and the SA Report.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the ELJWP.

Health impact assessment

1.22 Although not a statutory requirement, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aims to ensure that health-related issues are integrated into the plan-making process. The HIA of the ELJWP will be carried out as part of the SA by ensuring that the SA objectives against which the Plan is appraised address relevant health issues. Recommendations will be made in relation to how the health-related impacts of the Plan can be optimised as the options are developed into detailed policies and site allocations.

Equalities impact assessment

1.23 The requirement to undertake formal Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of development plans was introduced in the Equality Act 2010 but was abolished in 2012. Despite this, authorities are still required to have regard to the provisions of the Equality Act, namely the Public Sector Duty which requires public authorities to have due regard for equalities considerations when exercising their functions.

1.24 In fulfilling this duty, many authorities still find it useful to produce a written record of how equality issues have been considered. Therefore, an EqIA will be carried out and presented in an appendix to the IIA report, setting out how the ELJWP is likely to be compatible or incompatible with the duties that each of the London Boroughs must perform under the Equalities Act 2010. The findings will

be taken into account and highlighted within the SA in relation to sustainability objectives covering equality issues.

Habitats regulations assessment

1.25 The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in July 2007 and updated in 2010 and again in 2012 and 2017 **[See reference 9]**. The Regulations translate Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) and 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) into UK law and currently remain a legal requirement despite the UK exiting the European Union.

1.26 The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

1.27 The HRA will be undertaken separately but the findings will be taken into account in the SA where relevant (for example to inform judgements about the likely effects of potential development locations on biodiversity).

Approach to scoping

1.28 The main tasks associated with the scoping stage of the IIA (stage A) are as follows:

- **Stage A1:** Setting out the policy context for the IIA of the Local Plan, i.e., key policies and strategies that influence what the local Plan and the IIA need to consider.
- **Stage A2:** Setting out the baseline for the IIA of the Local Plan, i.e., the current and environmental, social (including health and equalities), and

economic conditions in the four London Boroughs and their likely evolution in the absence of the Plan.

- **Stage A3:** Drawing on A1 and A2, identify the sustainability problems and/or opportunities ('issues') that the Local Plan and IIA should address.
- **Stage A4:** Drawing on A1, A2 and A3, develop a framework of IIA objectives and assessment criteria against which to appraise the constituent parts of the Local Plan in isolation and in combination.
- **Stage A5:** Consulting on the intended scope and level of detail of the IIA.

1.29 This Scoping Report sets out the intended scope and level of detail of the IIA of the Local Plan for consultation with the relevant environmental authorities. It fulfils the requirements set out above and provides the foundations for later appraisal of the likely effects of constituent parts of the Local Plan, as plan-making progresses. In accordance with the Government's Planning Practice Guidance on SEA/SA, the Scoping Report is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan, focussing on what is needed to assess likely significant effects **[See reference** 10**]**. It also takes account of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the emphasis it places on achieving sustainable development.

1.30 This IIA Scoping Report follows key legislation, policy and guidance including:

- Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans, and programmes on the environment i.e., the SEA Directive **[See reference** 11**]**;
- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1633) **[See reference 12]**, as amended by the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232) **[See reference 13]**;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal National Planning Practice Guidance **[See reference** 14**]**;
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive **[See reference** 15**]**;

- Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment **[See reference** 16**]**;
- Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment **[See reference** 17**]**;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment: Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal for land use plans **[See reference** 18**]**;
- Draft Guidance on Assessing Health Impacts in Strategic Environmental Assessment **[See reference** 19**]**; and
- Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning: A guide for local authority public health and planning teams **[See reference** 20**].**

1.31 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA 2023) **[See reference** 21**]** received royal assent on 26 October 2023. The Act provides for changes to the planning system, including the replacement of the current environmental reports regime. These changes have not been brought forward through secondary legislation at the time of this report. Any future changes to the planning system through LURA will be picked up at later stages of the IIA process, where it is appropriate to do so.

Where the SEA Regulations are addressed in this Scoping Report

1.32 The text in this section signposts the relevant sections of the Scoping Report that are considered to meet the SEA Regulations requirements (the remainder will be met during subsequent stages of the IIA of the ELJWP). This section will be updated and included in the full IIA Report at each stage of the IIA to show how the requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met through the IIA process.

Regulation 12 and Schedule 2

1.33 The SEA Regulations require the responsible authority to prepare, or secure the preparation of, an 'environmental report', which in this case will comprise the IIA report. The environmental report must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme (Regulation 12). The information required by Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations is set out below, indicating which part(s) of the IIA Scoping Report provide that information:

- An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.
  - Covered in **Chapter 1** of this Scoping Report.
- The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.
  - Covered in **Chapter 3** of this Scoping Report.
- The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.
  - Covered in **Chapter 3** of this Scoping Report.
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.
  - Covered in **Chapter 3** of this Scoping Report.
- The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level that are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been considered during its preparation.

- Covered in **Chapter 2** and **Appendix A** of this Scoping Report. **Chapter 4** describes the IIA Framework, which shows how the objectives have been considered.

- The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape, and the interrelationship between these issues.
  - This requirement will be met at a later stage in the IIA process. **Chapter 4** describes the method by which significant effects will be identified.
- The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.
  - This requirement will be met at a later stage in the IIA process.
- An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.
  - This requirement will be met at a later stage in the IIA process.
- A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Regulation 17.
  - This requirement will be met at a later stage in the IIA process.
- A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.
  - This requirement will be met at a later stage in the IIA process.

1.34 The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required considering current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and

level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process, and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Reg. 12(3)).

- This is addressed throughout the Scoping Report.

1.35 When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the environmental report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies (Reg. 12(5)).

- Consultation will be undertaken on the IIA Scoping Report early in 2024 with the three consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England).

Regulation 13

1.36 Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Regulation 13).

- Public consultation on the ELJWP and accompanying IIA Reports will take place as the ELJWP develops in accordance with the Council's Local Development Scheme.

Regulation 14

1.37 EU Member States must be consulted where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Regulation 14).

- The ELJWP is not expected to have significant effects on EU Member States.

Regulation 16

1.38 Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Reg. 14 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:

- The plan or programme as adopted;
- A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report, the opinions expressed, and the results of consultations entered have been considered, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- The measures to be taken to monitor the likely significant effects of the plan or programme.
    - To be addressed after the ELJWP is adopted.

Regulation 17

1.39 Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation.

- To be addressed after the ELJWP is adopted.

Quality assurance

1.40 Environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations.

- This Scoping Report has been produced in line with current guidance and good practice for SEA/SA and this section has demonstrated where the requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met.

Structure of the scoping report

1.41 This chapter describes the background to the production of the East London Joint Waste Plan and the requirement to undertake IIA and other assessment processes. The remainder of this Scoping Report is structured into the following sections:

- **Chapter 2** presents the policy context for the ELJWP and the IIA.
- **Chapter 3** presents the baseline against which the effects of the policies and site options in the emerging ELJWP will be assessed.
- **Chapter 3** also identifies the key environmental, social and economic issues in the four London Boroughs of relevance to the emerging ELJWP and considers the likely evolution of those issues without its implementation.
- **Chapter 4** presents the IIA framework that will be used for the appraisal of the ELJWP and the proposed method for carrying out the IIA.
- **Chapter 5** describes the next steps to be undertaken in the IIA of the ELJWP.

Chapter 2

Relevant Plans and Programmes

Key national plans and programmes

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) **[See reference** 22**]** is the overarching planning framework which provides national planning policy and principles for the planning system in England. The East London Waste Local Plan must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states:

> "Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings".

2.2 The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies. The detailed waste planning policies are contained in the National Planning Policy for Waste (2015). The policies state that when preparing Local Plans, waste planning authorities should take account of a number of criteria including:

- Driving waste management up the waste hierarchy;
- Identifying the need for waste management facilities
- Working jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to provide a network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management; and,
- Identifying suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities in line with the proximity principle, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land.

2.3 The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance which includes guidance on Waste (2015) **[See reference** 23**]**. The PPG provides guidance on implementing the waste hierarchy, the preparation of local plans and sustainability appraisals for waste local plans, and determining planning applications for waste facilities. According to the guidance on flood risk and coastal change, waste treatment facilities are classified as less vulnerable and are suitable in all flood zones, excluding 3b (the functional floodplain). Landfills and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste are considered to be more vulnerable and are suitable only in Flood Zones 1 and 2, and potentially 3a.

2.4 Also of particular relevance to the East London Waste Local Plan is the National Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA, 2021) which provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and supports the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

2.5 Table 2.1 lists the national plans and programmes that are of greatest relevance to the emerging Waste Local Plan. Further national plans and programmes are included in **Appendix A**. It should be noted that some of the documents will be updated in the timeline of preparing the IIA for the Waste Local Plan. This list will be updated at each stage of the IIA, where appropriate.

Table 2.1: Key national plans and programmes of relevance for the ELJWP

National Legislation
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
HM Government (1981) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act
HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act 1990

National Legislation
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy Act
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act
HM Government (2016) Energy Act 2016
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)
HM Government (2008) The Planning Act 2008
HM Government (2021) The Environment Act 2021
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010
HM Government (2014) Water Act 2014
National Regulations
HM Government (2015) Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) (amendment) Regulations 2015
HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
HM Government (2002) The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002
HM Government (1994) Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994
HM Government (2005) The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
HM Government (2011) The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011
HM Government (2005) Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
HM Government (2012) Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

National Legislation
HM Government (2002) Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002
HM Government Circular 1/2003: Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosive Storage Areas
HM Government (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
HM Government (2020) The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020
National Policies, Plans and Strategies
DCMS (2013) Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments Policy Statement
HM Government (2019) Clean Air Strategy 2019 Policy Paper
DEFRA (2011) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England Policy Paper
Natural England (2021) Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land – National Guidance
Environment Agency (2020) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England Policy Paper
Environment Agency (2022) Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances – National Guidance
DEFRA (2011) Future water: The Government's Water Strategy for England Policy Paper
Environment Agency (2017) Groundwater protection guides
DfT (2021) Transitioning to zero emission cars and vans: 2035 delivery plan – National Guidance
DEFRA (2013) Hazardous Waste National Policy Statement
DECC (2011) National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
DECC (2012) Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry
DECC (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy
HM Government (2021) Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener

National Legislation
BEIS (2021) Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy
DEFRA (2020) Rural proofing in England 2020 Policy Paper
DLUHC (2021) National Design Guide
MHCLG (2023) National Planning Policy Framework
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste
DLUHC National Planning Practice Guidance (living document)
DEFRA (2021) National Waste Management Plan for England
DEFRA (2013) Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy Policy Paper
DEFRA (2018) Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England Policy Paper
BEIS (2022) British Energy Security Strategy Policy Paper
DfT (2022) Air quality: clean air zone framework for England Policy Paper
HM Government (2017) Litter Strategy for England Policy Paper
DfT (2022) Future of freight plan Policy Paper
DEFRA (2022) Landscapes Review (National Parks and AONBs): government response Policy Paper
DEFRA (2020) Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 Policy Paper
DCLG (2021) National Planning Policy Framework
DCLG (2015) Planning Practice Guidance on Waste
DEFRA (2012) National Policy Statement for Waste Water
DEFRA (2013) National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste
HM Government (2013) Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy
Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England (2018)

National Legislation
British Energy Security Strategy (2022)
DEFRA (GP3): Underground, Under threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice
DLHC (2022) Flood risk and coastal change guidance
Environment Agency (2022) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England
DEFRA (2008) Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England
Environment Agency (2009) Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales
MHCLG (2019) Clean Air Strategy
DECC (2014) Community Energy Strategy
Government policy papers
DEFRA (2021) The Water White Paper
25 Year Environment Plan (2018)
Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)

2.6 The East London Joint Waste Local Plan (ELJWP) is not being prepared in isolation but is influenced by, and influences, other polices, plans and programmes. The Plan needs to be consistent with international and national guidance and strategic planning policies and should contribute to the goals of a wide range of other programmes and plans. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and the sustainability objectives established at the international, national and local levels.

2.7 Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires:

(1) "an outline of the…relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"; and

(5) “the environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”

2.8 In order to establish a clear scope for the IIA it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the environmental, social and economic objectives contained within international and national plans and programmes that are of relevance to the emerging East London Waste Local Plan. The review is not exhaustive, and an exhaustive approach would not be proportionate or be useful in understanding the policy environment that the Waste Local Plan must be prepared within. Instead, the review focuses on a limited number of key policy documents that are of particular importance of setting the parameters of what the Waste Local Plan should and should not do. It should be noted that the policy context within which the Waste Local Plan and its IIA are being prepared is inherently uncertain given the following key factors:

- **UK economy** – The UK economy contracted by 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 2023 which was the second successive fall in GDP. However, quarter four of 2023 was 1.0% above its pre-pandemic level of Q4 2019 **[See reference 24]** Whilst the UK is in a technical recession recession, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) forecasts UK GDP to grow by 0.7% in 2024 and by 1.2% in 2025 (unchanged from its previous forecast made in November). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts UK GDP to grow by 0.6% in 2024 (unchanged from its previous forecast made in October) and by 1.6% in 2025. The UK is currently experiencing a cost of living crisis and for the first time in four decades, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) expects real household incomes to drop for a second consecutive year (-1.3%), before recovering in 2024 (1.1%). Brought on by high inflation and low wage growth, the economy is underperforming compared to its G7 peers. As the UK’s economy continues to take a downturn, the potential implications for planning and development include Government spending cuts impacting on support available for services and facilities, and new infrastructure.

- **Brexit** – Following the UK's departure from the European Union on 31st January 2020, it entered a transition period which ended on 31st December 2020. From 1st January 2021, directly applicable EU law no longer applies to the UK and the UK is free to repeal EU law that has been transposed into UK law. Where EU law has been transposed into UK law and not repealed, the relevant EU and UK legislation is still referred to in this report.
- **COVID-19** – The COVID-19 pandemic has led to far-reaching changes to society in the UK and around the world. Which of these changes will continue in the long term is unknown. However, emerging evidence suggests that there has been an increase in remote working, reduced commuting and related congestion and air pollution, and increased prioritisation of walking and cycling over private transport in towns and cities.
- **The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act** – Published on 11th May 2022, and received Royal Assent on 26th October 2023, the Act introduces several reforms to the planning system. It sets out the Government's plans to drive local growth and empower local leaders to regenerate their areas. The Act introduces a new Infrastructure Levy, new powers for councils to bring vacant properties back into use, a new approach to environmental assessments, and changes to neighbourhood planning including digitisation of the system.

Key international plans and programmes

2.9 Relevant international plans and policy (including those at the EU level) are transposed into national plans, policy and legislation and these have been considered.

2.10 At the international level, Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and

of wild fauna and flora (the 'Habitats Directive') have been transposed into UK Regulations. They are particularly significant given that Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) are to be undertaken in relation to the emerging East London Waste Local Plan. These assessment processes should be undertaken iteratively and integrated into the production of the plan in order to ensure that any potential negative environmental effects (including on nature conservation sites of international importance) are identified and can be mitigated.

2.11 Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive) is also of particular relevance. It has also been transposed into UK law and aims to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

2.12 There are a wide range of other EU Directives relating to issues such as water and air quality, most of which have been transposed into UK law through national-level policy.

2.13 Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) **[See reference 25]:** This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. Relevant to this topic are:

- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 08: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 09: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 14: Life Below Water.
- SDG 15: Life on Land.

2.14 Further international plans and programmes are included in **Appendix A**

Regional, sub-regional and local plans and programmes

2.15 It is not a requirement of the SEA Regulations to describe the relevance of policy objectives established at sub-national scale for the Waste Local Plan. However, since they provide further context for the Waste Local Plan, those considered of most relevance (e.g. relating to the economy, transport, climate change and green infrastructure) are listed below.

Table 2.2: Key GLA policies, strategies and guidance

Key Greater London Authority (GLA) policies, strategies and guidance
The London Plan (2021)
Climate Action Strategy 2020-2027 (2020)
London Environment Strategy (2022)
Local Nature Recovery Strategy (in progress)
Accessible London SPG (2014)
Optimising Site Capacity: A Design - Led Approach LPG (2023)
Characterisation and Growth Strategy (2023)
Air quality positive LPG (2023)
Air quality neutral LPG (2023)
Be Seen energy monitoring LPG (2021)
Circular economy statements LPG (2022)
Energy Planning guidance (2022)
The control of dust and emissions in construction SPG (2014)

Key Greater London Authority (GLA) policies, strategies and guidance
Whole life carbon LPG (2022)
Sustainable Transport, Walking and Cycling (2022)
Urban Green Factor LPG (2023)
London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (2015)

2.16 There are also a wide range of plans and programmes at the district / local authority scale. While such local plans do not set policy objectives that the Waste Local Plan must follow, the Waste Local Plan may nevertheless need to take into account development provided for by those local plans. This section therefore also lists local plan documents considered of greatest potential relevance to the Waste Local Plan. The table includes plans adopted or that have reached Regulation 19 stage at the date this document was published. The table includes document relating to the London Legacy Development Corporation. Planning powers for the area covered by the London Legacy Development Corporation will return to Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, by the end of December 2024. Chapter 3 setting out the baseline of the ELJWP area, draws from these local plans, programmes and policies to highlight future trends relevant to waste management in East London, such as the scale and distribution of each London Borough's housing and employment growth.

Table 2.3: Key Local plans, programmes and policies

Key Local plans, programmes and policies
East London wide
Joint Waste Development Plan for the East London Waste Authority Boroughs (2012)
A Joint Strategy for East London's Resources and Waste 2027 – 2057 (2022)
Evidence Base for the East London Joint Waste Plan (and appendices) (2022)

Key Local plans, programmes and policies
East London Waste Prevention Action Plan 2023-24 (2023)
East London Integrated Waste Management Services Procurement and Contract Expiry (pace) Outline Business Case (obc) (2023)
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
New Local Plan (Regulation 19 draft, 2021) and Proposed Site Allocations (2021)
LBBD Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (2021)
Climate Emergency Declaration (2020)
Barking & Dagenham Inclusive Growth 2022 to 2026 draft (2022)
Barking and Dagenham Authority Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2023)
Barking and Dagenham Air Quality Action Plan 2020-2025 (2020)
Be First Waste Needs Assessment (2021)
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Industrial Land Strategy (2021)
Barking and Dagenham Wide Transport Priorities 2021-2037 (2021)
Planning Advice Note (PAN3) – Waste and Recycling Provisions (updated 2021)
Barking and Dagenham Reduction and Recycling Plan April 2023 to March 2025 (2023)
London Borough of Havering
Havering Local Plan 2016 – 2031(2021)
Havering Local Plan 2016 – 2031 – Polices Map (North 2021)
Havering Local Plan 2016 – 2031 – Policies Map (South 2021)
Sustainability Appraisal for the Havering Local Plan (2021)
Climate Change Action Plan (2021)
Havering Inclusive Growth Strategy 2020-2045 (2020)
Havering Local Implementation Plan: Transport strategy (2019)
Havering Authority Monitoring Report 2022-2023 (2023)

Key Local plans, programmes and policies
Havering Reduction and Recycling Plan April 2023 to March 2025 (2022)
Climate Emergency Declaration (2021)
Havering Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy (2014)
Romford Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (2008)
Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (Romford) (2008)
London Borough of Newham
Newham Local Plan (2018)
Local Plan Polices Map (2018)
Climate Emergency Action Plan Climate Emergency Statement (2020)
Newham's Climate Emergency Annual Report (2021-2022)
Newham's Climate Action Just Transition Plan (2023)*
AMR: Waste, Energy and Infrastructure Delivery Monitoring Bulletin (2013-2018)
AMR: Sustainability and Climate Monitoring Bulletin (2013-2018)
Waste Management Guidelines for Developers*(2014)
Equalities and the Local Plan (2017)
Air Quality Action Plan (2019)*
London Borough of Redbridge
Redbridge Local Plan 2015-2030 (2018)
Climate Action Plan (2021)
Climate Change Annual report (2022)
Redbridge Reduction and Recycling Plan 2023-2025 (2022)
Redbridge Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)
Redbridge Third Implementation Plan (2019)
Waste Reduction Strategy (2019)

Key Local plans, programmes and policies
London Legacy Development Corporation
Local Plan 2020-2036 (2020)
Getting to Net Zero SPD (2022)

Chapter 3

Baseline Information

3.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely sustainability effects of a plan and helps to identify key sustainability issues.

3.2 Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires information to be provided on:

1. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.
2. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.
3. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive [92/43/EEC].

3.3 The environmental, social and economic baseline for the East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) is organised under the following topic headers:

- Waste.
- Climate change, adaptation and mitigation.
- Population, health and wellbeing.
- Economy.
- Transport.
- Historic environment.

- Landscape and townscape.
- Biodiversity.
- Air, land and water quality.

3.4 Analysis of baseline information and the policy context has informed identification of sustainability issues facing Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge Boroughs that are of relevance to the ELJWP, in line with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations. The key sustainability issues that have been identified are set out underneath each baseline topic section, along with an outline of their relevance, i.e. how the Plan could avoid exacerbating these issues or help to solve them.

3.5 Maps illustrating the spatial dimension of some of the baseline conditions described below are presented at the end of this chapter.

Waste

Waste Streams

Current baseline information

3.6 Information within this section is taken from the ELJWP evidence base 2023 **[See reference** 26**]**. Future iterations of the IIA will be updated in line with the emerging evidence for the new ELJWP.

Waste arisings

3.7 The London Plan states that London should manage as much of its waste within its boundaries as practicable, aiming to achieve waste net self-sufficiency

by 2026 in all waste streams except for excavation waste. To meet this aim, the plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in the plan and to plan for those waste streams not apportioned by the London Plan.

3.8 The London Plan sets out both waste arising forecasts and apportionment targets for each borough. The apportionment targets for East London are significantly higher than the area's projected arisings, so the London Plan envisages that East London could be a major contributor to London's target of net self-sufficiency by 2026. London Plan arisings and forecasts for the East London Boroughs are set out below.

Table 3.1: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs (thousand tonnes)

London Borough	Waste Arising 2021	Waste Arising 2041	Apportionment Target 2021	Apportionment Target 2041
Barking and Dagenham	214	230	505	537
Havering	229	249	370	393
Newham	244	260	383	407
Redbridge	196	216	151	160
Total	883	955	1,409	1,497

3.9 It is estimated that East London manages 57% of its own Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings and 58% of its own Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste within East London. Seven percent of East London's LACW and C&I, and 19% of C&D waste, is managed elsewhere in London. Exports account for 36% and 23% of these waste streams respectively. A higher proportion of hazardous waste and

excavation waste is exported outside of London, which is to be expected due to the specialist nature of facilities dealing with these waste streams

Table 3.2: East London's waste arisings and management destinations 2019

Waste Stream	Amount Managed in East London	Amount Managed Elsewhere in London	Amount exported outside London
LACW/C&I	57%	7%	36%
C&D	58%	19%	23%
Hazardous (HWDI)	18%	5%	77%
Excavation	17%	2%	81%

Construction, demolition and excavation waste current baseline

3.10 In 2019, 326,000 tonnes of inert C&D waste was generated in East London. Of this 6% was incinerated, 12% was landfilled, 63% was recycled/reuse/recovered or treated, 0% was disposed on/in land, and 18% was transferred to another site for further processing/disposal.

3.11 In 2019, 909,000 tonnes of Inert Excavation waste was generated in East London. Of this 0% was incinerated, 67% was landfilled, 6% was recycled/reuse/recovered or treated, 12% was disposed on/in land, and 15% was transferred to another site for further processing/disposal.

Waste management routes current baseline

3.12 The management routes for East London's waste in 2019 are set out in the **Table 3.3** below. The table shows an estimated 42% of LACW/C&I waste was recycled in 2019 but nearly a third of these two waste streams are still being disposed of to landfill. The target for LACW and (part of) C&I waste streams is 65% recycling, composting or reuse by 2030.

3.13 An estimated 69% per cent of C&I waste is being recycled or recovered, but this falls short of the London Plan target which is 95%. Two thirds of excavation waste is being disposed of to landfill but some or all of this may be for restoration purposes which is a beneficial use

Table 3.3: East London's waste management routes

Waste stream	Recycling	Recovery	Landfill	Transfer
LACW/C&I	46%	2%	31%	21%
C&D	63%	6%	12%	18%
Hazardous	93%	0	0	6%
Excavation	6%	12%	67%	15%

Exports from ELJWP Boroughs

3.14 The London Plan aims for London as a whole to be net self-sufficient in waste management capacity for all waste streams except excavation waste by 2026.

3.15 Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue and is subject to the duty to co-operate. The duty to cooperate is a mechanism for waste planning authorities (WPAs) to engage with each other on waste movements between their areas to work together to manage waste streams.

3.16 The following guideline tonnages in relation to the Duty to Cooperate have been agreed by the London Waste Planning Forum (LWPF), South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Board (EoEWTAB). The guideline tonnages per annum (tpa) are:

- 5,000 tpa non-hazardous waste (LACW and C&I).
- 10,000 tpa inert waste (CD&E).
- 100 tpa hazardous waste.

3.17 Around 1.4 million tonnes of waste was reported as exported from East London in 2019. Just over half of this (52%) was excavation waste and just over a third (36%) was LACW/C&I waste.

3.18 Only 12% of waste exports were managed elsewhere in London. The majority (88%) were exported to locations in the south east and east of England.

3.19 Over half (54%) of all waste exported from East London was deposited to landfill and a further 8% was put to beneficial use in/on land.

3.20 Buckinghamshire and Thurrock received the greatest proportion of exported CD&E waste in 2019. In that year around 500,000 tonnes of CD&E waste went to landfill with a further 110,000 tonnes being put to beneficial use on/in land.

3.21 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, Kent and Northamptonshire receive the greatest quantity of hazardous waste from East London. The data shows that hazardous waste tends to travel further than other types of wastes, due to the specialist nature and requirements for specialist treatment. It also shows that there are a number of facilities that consistently receive quantities of hazardous waste from East London, while exports to other facilities have a more irregular pattern.

Imports to ELJWP Boroughs

3.22 Approximately 6 million tonnes of waste was reported as being imported to East London in the waste data interrogator 2019. However, it should be noted that a large proportion of this (40%) is categorised as “WPA not codeable (London)”. Around half of waste in the “WPA not codeable (London)” category is excavation waste, just over a quarter is C&D waste and just under a quarter is LACW/C&I waste. This compares with 43% LACW/C&I waste, 40% excavation and 16% C&D waste in all other categories.

3.23 In addition to the issue of uncodeable waste, 1.7 million tonnes of waste imports (29% of the total) were received by transfer stations to be sorted and bulked before its onward journey to a final destination waste treatment facilities.

3.24 The largest proportion of waste recorded as imported to East London was excavation waste (43%), followed by LACW/C&I waste (35%), C&D waste (21%) and hazardous waste (1%).

3.25 Well over half of waste imports (60%) are reported as coming from other London Boroughs, although as mentioned above, this could include waste arising in East London. If the ‘non-codeable London’ category is removed, the proportion of imports recorded as originating in the rest of London reduces to 34%. Most of the remaining imports in 2019 originated from the wider south east, in particular Essex (806,000 tonnes) and Kent (214,000 tonnes). The WDI also includes other ‘non-codeable’ categories and 280,000 tonnes of waste was imported to East London from ‘WPA not codeable (South East)’ which means it is not possible to identify exactly which authorities this waste came from.

3.26 Just over a third (36%) of waste recorded as imported to East London was recycled, processed or treated, a quarter went to a transfer facility to be sorted and bulked and 21% was deposited to landfill with a further 11% put to beneficial use in/on land.

3.27 In 2019, East London received 2.1 million tonnes of LACW and C&I waste. Just under a quarter of this was deposited at Rainham landfill site and around 10% went Hitch Street Anaerobic Digestion Plant. Essex, Kent and Lewisham are the most significant users of East London waste facilities to manage their LACW and C&I waste external to the four boroughs, but as already mentioned large amounts of uncodeable waste from 'London' and the 'South East' are also received at East London Facilities.

3.28 In 2019, East London received 1.2 million tonnes of C&D and 2.6 million tonnes of excavation waste which was not identified as being generated within the four boroughs. However, 2.7 million tonnes of this (70%) was 'uncodeable' and therefore not directly attributable to specific WPAs. In addition to the uncodeable categories, Wandsworth, Essex, Tower Hamlets and Hackney were the most significant users of East London waste facilities in 2019 to manage their CD&E waste external to the four boroughs.

3.29 In 2019, East London received over 125,000 tonnes (as measured by the Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) **[See reference** 27**]**) or 48,000 tonnes (as measured by the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) **[See reference** 28**]**) of hazardous waste not originating from within the four boroughs. The HWDI reports the main origins of hazardous waste received by East London in 2019 as Greenwich (25,300 tonnes), followed by Merton (13,000 tonnes) and Tower Hamlets (10,000 tonnes). The WDI reports the main origins of hazardous waste received by East London in 2019 as Hackney (14,300 tonnes), 'WPA not codeable (London)' (13,300 tonnes) and Essex (8,200 tonnes).

3.30 It is not possible to be entirely accurate in imports and exports data. It is acknowledged that not all waste which is imported to or exported from East London is represented in the figures; however, the issues with the data cannot be resolved without the Environment Agency changing the way waste data is collected and recorded. All waste planners use the same waste data sources and it is considered the best available source of data for the duty to co-operate.

Projected baseline information

3.31 The London Plan sets out both waste arising forecasts and apportionment targets for each borough. The apportionment targets for East London are significantly higher than the area's projected arisings. The London Plan anticipates that East London could be a major contributor to London's target of net self-sufficiency by 2026.

Waste sites

Current baseline information

3.32 There are a range of waste management facilities distributed throughout the four boroughs within the ELJWP area that support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. The facilities are shown in Figure 8 of the Evidence Base for the East London Joint Waste Plan **[See reference** 29**]** . Appendix 5 of the evidence base **[See reference** 30**]** sets out site profiles for each of the identified waste sites within the plan area.

3.33 The adopted East London Joint Waste Local Plan 2012 **[See reference** 31**]** identified waste management infrastructure requirements needed for the period from 2012 to 2027/8. The evidence base was updated in 2022 and is currently being updated in preparation for the new East London Joint Waste Plan which will be informed by this IIA.

3.34 Waste has historically been transported by road and river into, out of and across London and this is likely to continue based on the established network of waste management facilities. However, this activity risks contributing to amenity impacts such as noise and dust; exacerbating levels of air pollution; and increasing traffic congestion, highway maintenance and safety concerns. The haulage of waste by way of conventional, fossil-fuel powered vehicles is also a

significant contributor to the local waste management sector's greenhouse gas emissions.

Projected baseline information

3.35 Although there is currently a surplus of demand across the ELJWP area, as set out in the updated evidence prepared in support of the update to the ELJWP **[See reference** 32**]**, this may provide additional capacity for other areas of London in the future, or there may be a need for different types of waste management facilities over the plan period.

Implications for health

3.36 The provision of a network of well managed waste management facilities can ensure that impacts on health (through noise, odour, pollution and transport movements) are minimised and appropriately distributed.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELWJP to address them

3.37 Across the four boroughs, there is a low level of waste that is reused, recycled, or reclaimed and high levels of waste are sent to landfill. There are missed opportunities to achieve higher rates of recycling and the efficiency benefits associated with the transition to a circular economy. Furthermore, future economic and population growth is likely to put pressure on the existing network of waste management facilities. In addition, disposal to landfill is at present an unavoidable and least bad solution for some wastes.

3.38 The ELJWP will have limited influence on the amount of waste that is generated and needs to be managed each year. A key role of the ELJWP could be to make provision for the right waste management facilities, in the right

locations for the purposes of implementing sustainable waste management practices that will meet waste targets and other ambitions set across the four Boroughs.

3.39 The ELJWP should ensure that where waste is unavoidable, it is managed in an efficient and sustainable manner, by employing the 'waste hierarchy'. In addition, the ELJWP could support the evolution of the four Boroughs waste infrastructure network to the most sustainable locations. Policies could also support the most efficient and appropriate freight routes, and an accelerated transition to low and zero carbon alternatives to conventional fossil-fuel based road freight. Furthermore, opportunities to utilise efficient and more sustainable modes of transport could be promoted to achieve maximum diversion of waste away from road haulage.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

Climate change predictions

Current baseline information

3.40 Climate change presents a global risk, with a range of different social, economic and environmental impacts that are likely to be felt within the plan area across numerous receptors. A key challenge in protecting the environment will be to tackle the causes and consequences of climate change: warmer, drier summers and wetter winters with more severe weather events all year, higher sea levels and increased river flooding. A strong reaction is required from planning to ensure appropriate action can be taken to help species and habitats adapt and to enable the agricultural sector to continue to deliver diverse, affordable and good quality produce.

3.41 There has been a general trend towards warmer average temperatures in recent years with the most recent decade (2012–2021) being on average 0.2°C warmer than the 1991–2020 average and 1.0°C warmer than 1961–1990. All the top ten warmest years for the UK in the series from 1884 have occurred this century **[See reference** 33**]**.

3.42 Heavy rainfall and flooding events have been demonstrated to have increased potential to occur in the UK as the climate has generally become wetter. For example, for the most recent decade (2012–2021) UK summers have been on average 6% wetter than 1991–2020 and 15% wetter than 1961–1990 **[See reference** 34**]**.

3.43 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on global warming outlines that, under emissions in line with current pledges under the Paris Agreement, global warming is expected to surpass 1.5ºC, even if these pledges are supplemented with very challenging increases in the scale and ambition of mitigation after 2030. This increased action would need to achieve net zero CO_2 emissions in less than 15 years **[See reference** 35**]**..

3.44 In December 2018, the London Assembly declared a climate emergency, and called on the Mayor of London to do likewise and put in place specific emergency plans so that London is carbon neutral by 2030 **[See reference** 36**]**. The Mayor declared a climate emergency shortly after the Assembly and set a target for London to be net zero-carbon by 2030.

3.45 London Borough Barking and Dagenham declared a climate emergency in 2019 **[See reference** 37**]**. London Borough of Havering declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2023 **[See reference** 38**]**. London Borough of Newham declared a climate emergency in 2019 **[See reference** 39**]**. London Borough of Redbridge have an action plan to be carbon neutral by 2030 and carbon zero by 2050 **[See reference** 40**]**.

Projected baseline information

3.46 UK Climate Projections 18 (UKCP18) for London identify the following main changes (relative to 1981-2000) to the climate by the end of the plan period (2038) **[See reference** 41**]**:

- Increase in mean winter temperature by 0.9°C;
- Increase in mean summer temperature by 1.3°C;
- Increase in mean winter precipitation by 8%; and
- Decrease in mean summer precipitation by -9%.

3.47 The UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCEA3) identifies likely trends from climate change and sets out 61 specific risks and opportunities to the UK from climate change, including the following **[See reference** 42**]**:

Risks

- The number of incidents of food poisoning, heat stress and heat related deaths may increase in summer.
- Domestic energy use may increase during summer months as refrigeration and air conditioning demand increases.
- Wetter winters and more intense rainfall events throughout the year may result in a higher risk of flooding from rivers.
- More intense rainstorms may in some locations result in the amount of surface water runoff exceeding the capacity of drainage systems, consequently leading to more frequent and severe localised flash flooding.
- More frequent storms and floods may cause increased damage to property and infrastructure, resulting in significant economic costs.
- Periods of drought in summer could lead to soil shrinking and subsidence, causing damage to buildings and transport networks.

Drought may also impact negatively on agriculture, industry and biodiversity.

- Warmer and drier summers are likely to affect the quantity and quality of water supply, which will need careful management.
- The changing climate will impact on the behaviour and distribution of species and may encourage the spread of invasive species.

Opportunities

- Milder winters should reduce the costs of heating homes and other buildings, helping to alleviate fuel poverty and reducing the number of winter deaths from cold.
- Domestic energy use may decrease in winter due to higher temperatures.
- Warmer and drier summers may benefit the recreation and tourism economy.

Emissions and energy

Current baseline information

3.48 Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 80% of the UK greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions are produced when fossil fuels such as coal or gas are burnt or processed. In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the role of regional bodies and local government in contributing to energy efficiency improvements, and hence reductions in carbon dioxide emissions. In line with the wider UK, London has seen a decrease in CO_2 emissions in recent years. One of the main drivers for reduced levels of emissions has been a decrease in the use of coal for electricity generation, accounting for a decrease in emissions for domestic electricity.

3.49 The Government regularly publishes local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics **[See reference** 43**]**. The statistics are largely consistent with the UK national Greenhouse Gas Inventory and with the Devolved Administration Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In London, CO_2 emissions have fallen from 6.2 tonnes (t) per capita to 3.2t per capita (equivalent to a 52% reduction) from 2005 to 2019. Emissions in each of the four London Boroughs are like those of London, falling steadily over the same period as demonstrated in **Table 3.4 (Total Emissions)** and **Table 3.5 (Per Capita Emissions).** It should be noted the figures in **Table 3.4 [See reference** 44**]** and **3.5 [See reference** 45**]** do not account for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) figures. In 2020, LULUCF accounted for -60.8 kilotons (Kt) CO_2 emissions in London.

Table 3.4: CO_2 emissions estimates in the ELJWP Area 2005-2019 (Kt)

Year	Barking and Dagenham	Havering	Newham	Redbridge
2005	935.7	1,320.9	1,471.7	1,147.4
2006	943.1	1,334.8	1,576.2	1,141.5
2007	931.5	1,276.9	1,554.4	1,117.2
2008	907.6	1,258.3	1,561.2	1,091.2
2009	825.1	1,164.4	1,495.4	1,018.6
2010	895.3	1,245.0	1,574.7	1,080.8
2011	811.5	1,125.2	1,464.8	1,008.5
2012	848.0	1,178.2	1,499.1	1,061.2
2013	816.0	1,158.2	1,481.9	1,025.0
2014	715.5	1,046.3	1,299.9	918.8
2015	685.8	1,025.5	1,242.1	889.4
2016	633.3	992.6	1,163.1	859.2

Year	Barking and Dagenham	Havering	Newham	Redbridge
2017	605.2	958.8	1,091.6	820.7
2018	590.3	963.6	1,066.3	823.6
2019	563.6	926.6	1,021.0	790.4

Table 3.5: CO_2 emissions estimates in the ELJWP area (per capita)

Year	Barking and Dagenham	Havering	Newham	Redbridge
2005	5.6	5.8	5.8	4.6
2006	5.6	5.8	6.1	4.5
2007	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.3
2008	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.1
2009	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.8
2010	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.9
2011	4.3	4.7	4.7	3.6
2012	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.7
2013	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.5
2014	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.1
2015	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.0
2016	3.0	3.9	3.4	2.9
2017	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.7
2018	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.7
2019	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.6

3.50 The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (now split into Department for Business and Trade, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology) produced the following consumption figures for the East London Joint Waste Plan area in 2020 **[See reference 46]**

- **Coal** – a total of 3.3 kilo tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) predominantly through domestic use;
- **Manufactured fuels** – a total of 4.3ktoe predominantly through domestic use;
- **Petroleum** – a total of 2,639.3ktoe predominantly through road transport;
- **Gas** – a total of 5,302.5ktoe predominantly through domestic use;
- **Electricity** – a total of 2,940.2ktoe predominantly through industrial and commercial use; and,
- **Bioenergy and wastes** – a total of 156.2ktoe, predominantly through road transport.

3.51 Between 2005 and 2020 the total reported energy consumption forLondon fell from 338.7 to 291.3ktoe. The changes in consumption by energy type are shown in **Table 3.6.**

Table 3.6: Energy Consumption in London by type 2005-2020

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Coal	4.5	3.3
Manufactured fuels	5.6	4.3
Petroleum	3,225.1	2,639.3
Gas	6,865.8	5,302.5
Electricity	3,562.8	2,940.2
Bioenergy and wastes	18.2	156.2

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Total	**13,682**	**11,385.8**

Table 3.7: Energy Consumption in Barking and Dagenham 2005-2020

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Coal	0.2	0.1
Manufactured fuels	0.1	0.1
Petroleum	72.1	65.3
Gas	113.2	87.4
Electricity	67.4	48.5
Bioenergy and wastes	0.4	3.4
Total	**253.4**	**204.8**

Table 3.8: Energy Consumption in Havering by type 2005-2020

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Coal	0.1	0.1
Manufactured fuels	0.2	0.2
Petroleum	132.0	128.7
Gas	183.4	143.0
Electricity	75.9	64.7
Bioenergy and wastes	0.4	7.6

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Total	**392.0**	**344.3**

Table 3.9: Energy Consumption in Newham by type 2005-2020

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Coal	0.1	0.1
Manufactured fuels	0.2	0.1
Petroleum	100.4	86.2
Gas	242.8	176.8
Electricity	92.9	108.2
Bioenergy and wastes	0.3	4.7
Total	**436.7**	**376.1**

Table 3.10: Energy Consumption in Redbridge by type 2005-2020

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Coal	0.1	0.1
Manufactured fuels	0.1	0.1
Petroleum	105.1	96.2
Gas	187.9	151.1
Electricity	64.5	53.9
Bioenergy and wastes	0.3	5.3

Energy type	Energy consumption in ktoe (2005)	Energy consumption in ktoe (2020)
Total	**358.0**	**306.7**

Projected baseline information

3.52 The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research has undertaken work to calculate the 'fair' contribution of local authorities towards the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Based on the analysis undertaken the following recommendations have been made for London **[See reference** 47**]**:

- Stay within a maximum cumulative carbon dioxide emissions budget of 203.5 million tonnes ($MtCO_2$) for the period of 2020 to 2100. At 2017 CO_2 emission levels, London would use this entire budget within 7 years from 2020.
- Initiate an immediate programme of CO_2 mitigation to deliver cuts in emissions averaging a minimum of -12.2% per year to deliver a Paris aligned carbon budget. These annual reductions in emissions require national and local action, and could be part of a wider collaboration with other local authorities.
- Reach zero or near zero carbon no later than 2043. This report provides an indicative CO2 reduction pathway that stays within the recommended maximum carbon budget of 203.5 MtCO2. At 2043 5% of the budget remains. This represents very low levels of residual CO2 emissions by this time, or the Authority may opt to forgo these residual emissions and cut emissions to zero at this point. Earlier years for reaching zero CO2 emissions are also within the recommended budget, provided that interim budgets with lower cumulative CO2 emissions are also adopted.

3.53 Given the trends in carbon emissions and energy consumption at both national and local level, carbon emissions in London, and each of the four London Boroughs within the ELJWP area, are likely to continue declining.

Road travel and associated energy consumption

Current baseline information

3.54 CO_2 emissions in the UK are provisionally estimated to have increased by 6.3% in 2021 from 2020, to 341.5 million tonnes (Mt), however compared to 2019, the most recent pre-pandemic year, 2021 CO_2 emissions are down 5.0% **[See reference** 48**]**. This increase in 2021 is primarily due to the increase in the use of road transport as nationwide lockdowns were eased, along with increases in emissions from power stations and the residential sector. CO_2 emissions from transport rose 10.0% in 2021, accounting for almost half of the overall increase from 2020 **[See reference** 49**]**.

3.55 Road transport accounts for more than half of oil demand in the UK and relies on petrol and diesel to meet around 98% cent of its energy needs. This has implications for carbon emissions considering the regular need to travel for both residents and those undertaking business.

3.56 The overall road energy consumption in Inner London decreased between 2005 and 2021 from 999t of equivalent oil (ktoe) to 683.2ktoe. This change was most influenced by the decreasing energy consumption for personal road travel which fell during this period from 765.9ktoe to 487.3ktoe. During this period energy consumption recorded in Inner London for freight uses declined from 233.2ktoe to 195.9ktoe **[See reference** 50**]**.

3.57 The overall road energy consumption in Outer London decreased between 2005 and 2021 from 1,798.1t of equivalent oil (ktoe) to 1621.6ktoe. This change was most influenced by the decreasing energy consumption for personal road travel which fell during this period from 1,374.4ktoe to 1,147.1ktoe. During this period energy consumption recorded in Inner London for freight uses rose slightly from 423.6ktoe to 474.5ktoe **[See reference** 51**]**.

3.58 Recent trends across the UK indicate that diesel consumption excluding biodiesel fell in 2018 for the first time since 2009. The trend is due in part to a slowing of growth in the diesel vehicle fleet following sharp drops in new registrations as well as increased efficiencies. It is expected that the UK will diversify in road transport to include more electric and ultra-low emissions vehicles in the coming years **[See reference** 52**]**.

3.59 The ELJWP area benefits from good transport and connectivity to the central and Greater London, Essex, Thurrock, further afield to Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire to the north. There is a significant road transport network across the area, including the A12, A13, A1020 and the A406, with easy access to the M25 and M11.

Projected baseline information

3.60 Growth in traffic levels may occur in London because of projected population growth and associated development needs. The UK Government aims to ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2030 **[See reference** 53**]** which will significantly cut carbon emissions across the UK. While the full effect of this will not be seen immediately as people continue to use their existing vehicles, the market share of electric cars in the UK is already significant and likely to continue growing rapidly.

Renewable and low carbon energy constraints and opportunities

Current baseline information

3.61 Published as part of the National Statistics publication Energy Trends produced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (now by Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Department for Science,

Innovation and Technology, and Department for Business and Trade), data concerning renewable electricity generation, capacity and number of sites is available at Borough level between 2014 and 2021 **[See reference 54]**.

- In **Barking and Dagenham** capacity increased from 2.6 MW in 2014 to 11.9 MW in 2022, providing 6,668 MWh of electricity generation in 2022.
- In **Havering** capacity increased from 41.4 MW in 2014 to 49.7 MW in 2022, providing 129,870 MWh of electricity generation in 2022.
- In **Newham** capacity increased from 21.4 MW in 2014 to 44.0 MW in 2022, providing 41,824 MWh of electricity generation in 2022.
- In **Redbridge** capacity increased from 1.6 MW in 2014 to 6.0 MW in 2022, providing 4,730 MWh of electricity generation in 2022.

Projected baseline information

3.62 It is clear from existing trends that East London is significantly increasing its capacity to generate renewable and low carbon sources of energy, with scope to increase capacity further across of a range of technology types. If capacity continues to increase over the medium to long term, energy generation is also likely to significantly increase. Further renewable energy development may be constrained by lack of capacity in the national grid, currently affecting West London, and constraints on development within urban areas.

Flood risk

Current baseline information

3.63 The UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) predicts that by 2070, under a high emission scenario, average winter precipitation is projected to increase, whilst average summer rainfall is projected to decrease. Although summer rainfall is

projected to decrease, there will be an increased frequency of short-lived high intensity showers **[See reference** 55**]**.

3.64 All areas within the ELJWP will become more vulnerable to fluvial flooding, water supply deficiencies, as the local climate continues to change. The Thames Tidal Defence system provides some protection to the ELJWP area.

3.65 Figure 3.8 at the end of this chapter illustrates the main areas of flood risk across the ELJWP area.

3.66 Local flood risk assessments are summarised for each borough below:

- **Barking and Dagenham:** Following the 2007 nation-wide flood events, more consideration is being given to potential risks from surface water, groundwater and sewerage, however the key source of flood risk is fluvial and tidal flooding from the River Thames. The local flood management strategy seeks to manage those risks, working with other statutory and non-statutory partners, and raising awareness in local communities **[See reference** 56**]**.
- **Havering:** Within Havering, the main areas of flood risk are tidal and fluvial, and generally limited to the southern part of the borough. Flood risk is concentrated around the River Thames, the River Beam and the Ingrebourne and their tributaries **[See reference** 57**]**.
- **Newham:** Historic flooding within Newham has related to the Thames, the River Lea and the River Roding. Newham shares a boundary with the Thames to the south, and the greatest risk is from tidal surges occurring at high tides, or fluvial flooding in the upper catchment. **[See reference** 58**]**
- **Redbridge**: Within Redbridge, the main sources of flood risk are surface water flooding and fluvial flooding from the River Roding, the Cran Brook and Seven Kings water. The River Thames has a tidal effect on the River Roding **[See reference** 59**]**.

Projected baseline information

3.67 As previously outlined in the 'climate change predictions' section of this chapter, the climate in London is expected to change, presenting a series of risks. These include wetter winters, more intense rainfall events and more frequent storms and floods, leading to increased damage to property and infrastructure and significant economic costs. The Environment Agency has provided 'local flood risk assessments: climate change allowances' **[See reference** 60**]** indicating climate change impacts on peak rainfall intensity and peak river flows.

3.68 Due to the geography of London and the proximity to the River Thames, flooding (including flash, fluvial and tidal flooding) is one of the greatest risks to the East London Boroughs from climate change. Climate change will likely result in sea level rise which could lead to more frequent flooding in the ELJWP area and impact communities, businesses and local authority services. Additionally, incidences of heavy rainfall are expected to continue to rise and will present challenges in terms of drainage and flood risk.

Implications for health

3.69 Climate change has potential for substantial implications on human health, including:

- Disruption to health, social care and emergency management services and schools provision, from flooding, heatwaves and storms.
- Flooding poses multiple risks to people's health, such as heart attacks, trauma, an increase in waterborne infectious diseases, and common mental and post-traumatic stress disorders. Damp housing and damage to water and sanitation infrastructure can further reinforce the adverse effects on health.
- Climate change may bring increases in both cold weather excess mortality and heat-related deaths and illness occurring in the summer. Excess heat

represents a serious threat for the entire population, but the elderly and small children, and people with pre-existing cardiovascular, respiratory and renal diseases, diabetes and neurological disorders, are more susceptible. Urban areas tend to be at greater risk due to the "urban heat island" effect. The number of excess deaths in England resulting from heatwaves (excluding COVID-19) in 2022 was 2,803 for those aged 65 and over. Cumulative excess deaths resulting from heatwaves in summer 2022 was the highest recorded on record since the heatwave plan for England was introduced in 2004 **[See reference 61]**.

- Cases of food poisoning in the UK that are linked to warm weather have been increasing rapidly.
- Wildfire likelihood and severity set to increase due to climate change.
- The likely increase in occurrence of severe winter gales is a cause for concern. Deaths during severe gales are commonplace, as are severe injuries. The likely loss of electrical power supplies during severe storms adds very significantly to these problems. Better forecasting of gales and better design and more frequent exercising of disaster plans may well help to mitigate the worst effects.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.70 There is a need to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help meet international and national greenhouse gas reduction targets. The ELJWP provides opportunities to help achieve this through:

- Encouraging energy efficiency measures in the construction and design of new buildings.
- Reducing carbon emissions from freight use by reducing the need to travel to process and dispose of waste, as well as supporting the use of low or zero emission transport modes, as discussed below in the section covering transport.

- Promoting green infrastructure within new waste sites to deliver carbon sequestration.

3.71 The effects of climate change in the ELJWP area are likely to result in extreme weather events becoming more common and more intense. Flood risk is of particular significance in this regard, alongside heatwaves and drought. Fluvial and surface water flooding poses the most significant risk to the plan area, particularly in areas in close proximity to the Thames river. The ELJWP provides an opportunity to help adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change by:

- Locating development in locations with no or low flood risk.
- Encouraging flood and heat resilient development.
- Promoting on-site biodiversity net-gain, as well as links to green infrastructure to deliver flood retention, shading/ cooling, air quality improvements and safe havens for vulnerable species.
- The waste industry has the potential to contribute to climate change via the emission of greenhouse gases generated by the use of energy in processes and transportation involved in the industries. In 2019, the UK government set a legally binding target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 2050. Correspondingly, each of the four Boroughs have declared a climate emergency and have set monitored targets to reduce emissions to aid in reaching this goal.

3.72 Areas across the four Boroughs, which are at higher risk of flooding now and, in the future, (e.g. low-lying land on the floodplain) are also often attractive for development. Despite policies in the NPPF and NPPW, the ELJWP could play a key role in ensuring sufficient weight is given to the risk of flooding from all sources and over time; and that new or expanded waste management facilities are directed towards areas with the lowest risk of flooding. Furthermore, the ELJWP could demand highly resilient design to address residual risks of flooding and to tackle flood risk vulnerabilities locally and elsewhere.

Population, health and wellbeing

Population

Current baseline information

3.73 In England, the population has continued to age. More than one in six people (18.4%) were aged 65 years and over on Census Day in 2021. This is an increase of 20.1% since 2011. This is a higher percentage than ever before. On average in London, the largest age group in 2011 was those aged 25 to 29 years. More recently, in 2021, the largest age group in London was those aged 30 to 34 years **[See reference** 62**]**.

3.74 Within the East London area, Newham has seen the largest increase in people aged 65 years and over with an increase of 21.9%, followed by Redbridge with 13.5% and Havering with 9.3%. The only exception is Barking and Dagenham, which whilst it saw the second largest increase in population between 2011 and 2021 in London, saw a decrease of 1.7% in people aged 65 years and over **[See reference** 63**]**. Barking and Dagenham has the highest birthrate in London, the highest percentage of children under 4 years old, and the highest number of under 15-year-olds in England **[See reference** 64**]**

3.75 In Barking and Dagenham, the population size has increased by 17.7% since the 2011 census, the second largest increase out of the London Boroughs. Similarly, Newham's population has grown by 14% (fourth largest), Redbridge by 11.2% (sixth largest) and Havering's population has increased by 10.4%, (eighth largest). These population increases are higher than the overall increase for London (7.7%). **Table 3.11** presents the most recent (2021) population changes by Borough in Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge **[See reference** 65**].**

3.76 As of 2021, Havering is the second least densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas with 2,332 people per km2, Newham is the eighth, Redbridge is the 14th, and Barking and Dagenham is the 16th least densely populated.

Table 3.11: Population change in the ELJWP area from 2011-2021

Area	2011 Census	2021 Census
Barking and Dagenham	185,900	218,900
Newham	308,000	351,100
Havering	237, 200	262,000
Redbridge	279,000	310,300
Total	772,900	1,142,300

Projected baseline information

3.77 Each of the borough's populations have continued to grow over the last decade, and it is predicted that each of the Borough's populations will continue to grow. The London Plan predicts that the population of London is projected to increase by 70,000 every year, reaching 10.8 million in 2041, and East London will play a large role in providing for this growth **[See reference** 66**]**. The London Plan also states that over a fifth of London's population is under 16, but over the coming decades the number of Londoners aged 65 or over is projected to increase by 90%. This is reflected in the high growth of those that are over 65 in each Borough (excluding Barking and Dagenham) over the past decade, and it is predicted that this trend will continue.

3.78 As the population grows so do the Borough's respective population densities. On average, the four Boroughs of East London have a slightly higher population density of 58.96 population per hectare than the London average of 55.96 population per hectare **[See reference** 67**]**. The greater the population density the greater the challenge to ensure that each Borough's communities have the quality of life, facilities and services and infrastructure they need, including public and private open space. However, increased population density can have both positive and negative effects in sustainable development terms, depending upon how it is designed and delivered (indeed, some of the most attractive and desirable parts of cities and towns in the UK and abroad are often those areas that are most densely developed).

Housing

Current baseline information

3.79 London's average house prices remain the most expensive of any region in the UK, with an average price of £537,000 in September 2023 and an annual inflation rate of negative 1.1% in the 12 months to September 2023. London's annual inflation slowed in September 2023 because London prices decreased (negative 0.3%) between August and September 2023, while prices increased between the same months last year **[See reference** 68**]**.

3.80 As of August 2023, Redbridge has the highest average house prices out of the four Boroughs (£467,406) and Barking and Dagenham has the lowest average house prices (£351,021) out of the four Boroughs and London as a whole. The average for the East London area is £411,487, which is lower than the London average **[See reference** 69**]**.

3.81 The London Plan contains 10-year targets for net housing completions from 2019/20 up to 2028/29. This includes a total of approximately 52,000 homes per year over ten years. In 2017, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified that London needs around 66,000 net new homes a year

to meet its housing need. This includes a target of 19,440 for Barking and Dagenham, 12,850 for Havering, 47,600 for Newham (including the area currently administered by the LLDC) and 14,090 for Redbridge. To date, Barking and Dagenham has achieved 4,636 completions since 2019/20, Havering has achieved 3,430, Newham has achieved 6,655 and Redbridge has achieved 2,156. None of the four Boroughs have achieved their target housing delivery goal for over five years. Most recently, Newham surpassed their target of 1,994 dwellings by 38 in 2016/17. The average percentage across each East London Borough since 2019/20 is 66%. Havering has achieved the highest rate of delivery by achieving 79% of its housing delivery target whilst Redbridge has achieved the lowest with 45% **[See reference** 70**]**.

3.82 The GLA's residential completions dashboard demonstrates that London is falling behind its housing completion targets. As a whole, London has failed to reach its housing delivery targets for the last seven years, although delivery did reach 103% in 2017/18. Since then, the average percentage of completions of target across London has been 76.8%. The year 2023/24 is so far (as of December 2023) just 4% towards its target of 36,134 homes **[See reference** 71**]**.

3.83 London was the worst-performing region in the Housing Delivery Test 2022. Fewer than half of London boroughs delivered more than 95% of their appropriate housing requirement for the test over the three-year monitoring period.

3.84 London's housing affordability challenge is the worst in the country, facing almost double the house price to earnings ratio compared to the rest of England, and a significantly more unaffordable private rented sector. Over the last 20 years, affordability has worsened in London more than anywhere else in the country, driven largely by house prices increasing faster than earnings **[See reference** 72**]**.

3.85 From 2015 to the end of March 2023, there have been 55,027 affordable housing completions, relating to the 116,782 homes that were started under the AHP 2016-23. This leaves 61,755, out of the 116,782 starts, to complete. There

were 1,261 homes started and also completed in 2015-16. In 2022-23, 13,949 homes were completed; this represents the highest number of completions in one year. There is no target set for when all 116,782 homes started under the AHP 2016-23 will be completed **[See reference** 73**]**.

3.86 Between 2016-17 to 2022-23, Newham had the second highest number of affordable housing completions in London, with 4,709. The remaining East London Boroughs achieved significantly less, with Barking and Dagenham completing 2013 new affordable homes, Havering achieve 914 and Redbridge just 709 **[See reference** 74**]**.

3.87 The London Plan suggests that the boroughs are best placed to assess the needs and make provision for Gypsy and Travellers through new pitch provision, protection or enhancement of existing pitches, or by other means. The London Plan 2021 requires each London Borough to provide for a set amount of gypsy and traveller accommodations, based on the midpoint projections of the 2007 assessment. The London Plan provisions are to be used as a starting point dependant on whether or not a more up-to-date assessment has been carried out at the Borough level.

3.88 Following the judgment in the Court of Appeal in the case of Smith v SSLUHC & Ors **[See reference** 75**]**, the government has reverted to the definition of Gypsies and Travellers used in the Planning Policy for Travellers Sites to that adopted in 2012, with this change applying from 19 December 2023, for plan and decision making. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) for each borough, considers the definition of Gypsies and Travellers that was in place at the time the assessment was prepared. There are likely to be further changes to national policy and guidance in 2024.

3.89 The Havering GTAA (2018) provides a robust assessment of current and future need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson accommodation in the borough up to 2031. The Assessment identifies a need for 70 additional pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller households who meet the planning definition as set out in the National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. Of the 70 pitches needed, 57 pitches are required within the first 5-year period of the Plan

(2016 – 2021), and the remaining 13 pitches in the latter part of the plan period. No additional need has been identified for plots for Travelling Showpeople over the 15-year plan period (2016-2031) **[See reference 76].** In Barking and Dagenham there is a need for 24 pitches over the period to 2034 for Gypsy and Traveller households **[See reference 77]**. In Newham, there is no identified need for households that meet the updated PPTS definition, however the borough has identified a need for 23 pitches for households that do not meet the 'planning definition' **[See reference 78]**. In Redbridge, there is no need for additional pitches **[See reference 79]**.

Projected baseline information

3.90 The joint interim report by the London Housing Directors' Group and G15 **[See reference 80]** examines the barriers to housing delivery in London, particularly for affordable housing. The report highlights the extent of market failure in London's housing sector and the affordability challenge that has been created because of housing undersupply. The key findings are:

- Housing completions will average 43,000 per year over the period 2021-2025, compared to the London Plan target of 52,000 homes per year, with around 30% expected to be affordable or intermediate housing. Analysis suggests the actual need may be nearer 100,000 new homes per year, including 42,500 affordable homes.
- London requires 90,000-100,000 homes with at least 42,500 affordable homes required in London per year, compared to the London Plan target of 52,000 homes per year. This compares to an average of 7,900 affordable homes delivered annually since 2015/16.
- A forecast of future supply against demand shows that the largest supply shortfall over the next five years will be in the lower mainstream market segment below £450 pound per square foot (psf) and in the sub-market rent segment, demonstrating the market's failure to deliver an adequate supply of homes that are affordable to low and middle-income households.
- London's affordability challenge is much starker than elsewhere in the country and the need for affordable housing greater. Average house prices

in the capital are 93% higher than the UK average compared to wages that are just 49% higher, with a house price to earnings ratio in London of 12.5, compared to the national average of 7.7. Based on affordability alone, the annual need for additional affordable housing in London is 7.6 times greater than supply, compared to 2.6 in England.

- The boroughs have seen significant increases in homelessness, in part as a consequence of increasing costs resulting from under-supply, with 24,630 households owed a homelessness relief duty by a London borough in 2019/20 compared to 10,180 homelessness acceptances in 2010/11.

3.91 The four borough's strategies for housing growth are set out below.

- **Barking and Dagenham** aim to deliver more than 40,000 dwellings between 2024and 2037 **[See reference** 81**]**. Growth is focussed in:
  - Barking and the River Roding;
  - Thames Riverside;
  - Dagenham Dock, Freeport;
  - Becontree and Heathway;
  - Chadwell and Marks Gate;
  - Becontree Heath and Rush Green; and
  - Dagenham East and Village.
- **Havering** aim to deliver a minimum of 18,930 dwellings over the adopted plan period (2016 to 2031) to meet an increased population of over 293,000 people. Growth will be focussed in Romford town centre and the Rainham and Beam Park area, in conformity with the London Plan **[See reference** 82**]**.
- **Newham** aim to deliver 43,000 dwelling across the plan area between 2017 and 2033 **[See reference** 83**]**. Growth is focussed in community neighbourhoods, and strategic sites in the following areas:
  - Stratford and West Ham;
  - Royal Docks;

- Custom House and Canning Town;
- Beckton;
- Urban Newham – Forest Gate;
- Urban Newham – East Ham: and
- Urban Newham – Green Street.

- **Redbridge** aims to deliver a minimum of 16,845 new dwellings between 2015 and 2030 by prioritising housing delivery in:
  - Investment and Growth Areas of Ilford;
  - Crossrail Corridor;
  - Gants Hill;
  - South Woodford; and
  - Barkingside **[See reference** 84**]**.

Health

Current baseline information

3.92 Health is a cross-cutting topic and as such many topic areas explored in this Scoping Report influence health either directly or indirectly.

3.93 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) have created an index that gives every local area in England an overall health score for each of the past six years. This overall score is made up of measures in different categories, called domains and subdomains. These measures include physical and mental health conditions like diabetes or anxiety, local unemployment, road safety, and behaviours like healthy eating **[See reference** 85**]**.

3.94 This score can show whether health in a local area is improving. The Health Index score has a baseline of 100, which represents England's health in 2015. A score higher than 100 means that an area has better health for that measure than was average in 2015, lower than 100 means worse health than the 2015 average. In 2021, the four East London Boroughs scores were as follows:

- Barking and Dagenham – 93.8
- Havering – 104.2
- Newham – 93.6
- Redbridge – 100.1

General health trends in Barking and Dagenham

3.95 Barking and Dagenham has an overall Health Index score of 93.8, which is up 1.5 points compared with the previous year, however, Barking and Dagenham ranked in the bottom 20 percent of local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

3.96 Barking and Dagenham's best score across all subdomains is 132.2 for health relating to "physical health conditions". "Physical health conditions" looks at cancer, cardiovascular conditions, dementia, diabetes, kidney and liver disease, musculoskeletal conditions, and respiratory conditions.

3.97 The second highest scoring subdomain is "mental health", while Barking and Dagenham's worst score is for "protective measures".

General health trends in Havering

3.98 Havering has an overall Health Index score of 104.2, which is down 2.7 points compared with the previous year. Havering ranked around average among local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

3.99 Havering's best score across all subdomains is 114.6 for "mental health". "Mental health" looks at children's social, emotional and mental health, mental health conditions, self-harm, and suicides. Self-harm figures are counted through hospital admissions and so not all cases are recorded. During the coronavirus pandemic, people may have been less likely to seek help at hospital because of fears of infection or overwhelming services. Suicides per area are based on a three-year period, so these figures show longer-term trends rather than a change year to year. Suicide registrations were also affected by inquest delays in 2020.

3.100 The second highest scoring subdomain is "physical health conditions", while Havering's worst score is for "physiological risk factors".

3.101 Havering's score for "physical health conditions" fell from 116.8 in 2020 to 108.2 in 2021. This means Havering went from being among the best 10% of local authority areas to being among the best 30% across England for this subdomain.

3.102 The change was largely because of an increase in diabetes (the index worsened by 15.9 points) and an increase in cardiovascular conditions (the index worsened by 9.6 points)

General health trends in Newham

3.103 Newham has an overall Health Index score of 93.6, which is up 0.3 points compared with the previous year. Newham ranked in the bottom 20 percent of local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

3.104 Newham's best score across all subdomains is 123.0 for health relating to "difficulties in daily life".

3.105 "Difficulties in daily life" looks at disability and frailty. "Frailty" measures hospital admissions as a result of a hip fracture in those aged 65 years and over. Figures may have been affected by higher mortality rates in frailer people

during the pandemic, or people being less exposed to injury while less active and staying at home.

3.106 The second highest scoring subdomain is "mental health", while Newham's worst score is for "physiological risk factors" declining from 72 in 2015 to 60 in 2021.

General health trends in Redbridge

3.107 Redbridge has an overall Health Index score of 100.1, which is down 1.4 points compared with the previous year. Redbridge ranked around average among local authority areas in England for health in 2021.

3.108 Redbridge's best score across all subdomains is 119.4 for "mental health". "Mental health" looks at children's social, emotional and mental health, mental health conditions, self-harm, and suicides.

3.109 Self-harm figures are counted through hospital admissions and so not all cases are recorded. During the coronavirus pandemic, people may have been less likely to seek help at hospital because of fears of infection or overwhelming services. Suicides per area are based on a three-year period, so these figures show longer-term trends rather than a change year to year. Suicide registrations were also affected by inquest delays in 2020.

3.110 The second highest scoring subdomain is "physical health conditions", while Redbridge's worst score is for "protective measures".

Life expectancy

3.111 In the UK, there has been a steady increase in life expectancy for both men and women for the first decade of the 2000s. However, in the last 10 years the trend has levelled off. **Table 3.12** sets out the average life expectancy

across the four East London Boroughs, for 2021, and the average across 2018 to 2020.

Table 3.12: Life expectancy by London Borough

Borough	Male 2018 to 2020	Male 2021	Female 2018 to 2020	Female 2021
Barking and Dagenham	77.0	75.6	81.7	80.3
Havering	79.7	79.0	83.5	82.9
Newham	79.0	75.8	83.1	80.7
Redbridge	80.5	78.9	84.6	83.2

3.112 Across East London, the lowest life expectancy at birth in 2021 was 75.6 for males and 80.3 for females. The highest life expectancy at birth in 2021 was 79.0 for males and 83.2 for females. Life expectancy for women is almost 3 years lower in London Borough of Barking and Dagenham than in London Borough of Redbridge, and almost 4.5 years lower for men.

Obesity

3.113 Being overweight or obese carries numerous health risks, including increased likelihood of type 2 diabetes, cancer, heart and liver disease, stroke and related mental health conditions. It is estimated this health issue places a cost of at least £5.1 billion on the NHS and tens of billions on wider UK society every year. Obesity in adults in London is slightly lower than England as a whole, although over half of adults in London are classified as overweight or obese.

3.114 There is also a high level of obesity amongst children in the London. In 2021/22 by Year 6 25.8% of children are classified as overweight or obese. This

is worse than England average of 22.7%. Within East London, Barking and Dagenham has the highest level of obesity amongst Year 6 children at 33.2% in 2021.

- Havering: 24.6%
- Newham 32.0%
- Redbridge: 27.9% **[See reference** 86**]**.

Mental health and perception of wellbeing

3.115 National research highlights that good emotional and mental health is fundamental to the quality of life. As set out in **Table 3.13**, residents in East London had broadly similar responses in comparison to England on a national scale out of ten (7.55, 7,78, and 7.45 respectively) during the 2021/22 period **[See reference** 87**]**.

Table 3.13: Perception of Wellbeing 2021/22 by Borough

Borough	Life Satisfaction	Happiness	Sense that life is worthwhile
Barking and Dagenham	7.6	7.8	7.8
Havering	7.6	7.8	7.4
Newham	7.7	7.8	7.7
Redbridge	7.6	7.5	7.3

Social isolation/loneliness

3.116 The ONS mapped loneliness rates by local authorities between October 2020 to February 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic. Areas with higher concentrations of younger people and higher rates of unemployment tended to

have higher rates of loneliness during the study period. Across the UK, local authorities in more urban areas had a higher loneliness rate than rural, industrial, or other types of areas. In the London, 7.3% of the adult population reported they 'often or always' felt lonely. This was slightly higher than the British average of 7.2% **[See reference** 88**]**. Within the East London Boroughs, Newham and Redbridge had relatively low levels of the adult population reporting they 'often or always' felt lonely at 4.53% and 4.73% respectively. This contrasts with the reported levels within Barking and Dagenham (11.25) and Havering (8.8%).

COVID-19

3.117 The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted health inequalities nationally, including the differences in people's health and well-being that result from the conditions in which they are born, grow, live, work and age. For example, the pandemic has impacted social and community networks, showing that lack of social contact has a detrimental impact on mental health (causing or facilitating anxiety and depression). It also had a negative impact on individual lifestyle factors such as lack of exercise and unhealthy diet, causing other health issues.

Projected baseline information

3.118 Given that London has performed poorly for some health indicators against regional and national averages, it is likely it will continue to do so without substantial intervention. There are a range of potential changes in determinants that will affect health in the UK and London in the future including climate change. Summers are expected to become hotter, and overheating may increase the excess mortality rate for vulnerable groups.

Access to services and facilities

Current baseline information

3.119 Services and facilities include hospitals and GPs, recreational resources, food retailers, employment and education centres, and other aspects of social infrastructure such as community centres and places of worship. Good and equitable accessibility and the provision of sufficient community facilities is a vital part of development's role in improving the health and well-being of a community.

3.120 The most recent Department for Transport 'journey time statistics' **[See reference 89]** demonstrates the average journey time taken to reach the nearest key services (employment centres, primary and secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals, food stores and town centres) across local authorities. The average times taken to reach the nearest key services in each of the ELJWP London Boroughs are broadly the same or slightly higher than their regional and comparisons **[See reference 90]** as set out in **Table 3.14** below.

Table 3.14: Average journey times to key services (minutes)

Location	Public Transport/ walking	Cycle	Car	Walking
Inner London	10.0	9.1	8.0	11.6
Outer London	13.2	10.9	8.9	17.1
Barking and Dagenham	12.7	10.8	8.8	16.6
Havering	15.1	12.0	9.5	20.5
Newham	10.7	9.4	7.8	12.5

Location	Public Transport/ walking	Cycle	Car	Walking
LB Redbridge	12.6	10.6	8.7	15.6

3.121 Along with being physically available, support services need to provide people with a positive experience to promote uptake and engagement for early intervention and reducing or delaying development of additional health and care needs in the longer term. In London, fewer patients have a good experience in making a GP appointment overall. The rate had been falling over recent years, to the lowest in 2020 which likely had been impacted by changes resulting from the pandemic as improvements have been seen in reported experience lately and have surpassed levels seen in most recent years.

Projected baseline information

3.122 Access to key services and facilities could become more challenging as the population in the four London Boroughs continues to grow, if this results in insufficient capacity in the nearest services. As the population ages, this may result in a larger proportion of the plan area's population not having access to key services that are only readily accessible by car.

Open spaces

Current baseline information

3.123 In 2012, the NPPF introduced a new concept of a Local Green Space designation. The Local Green Space designation provides communities with a way to place special protection against the development of green areas of particular importance to them.

3.124 Barking and Dagenham has ambitions to be the 'Green Capital of the Capital' as set out in the Regulation 19 submission Local Plan **[See reference** 91**]**. One third of the borough is green open space (463 hectares) and the borough is in close proximity to Epping Forest.

3.125 More than 50% of Havering is classed as Metropolitan Green Belt, and the borough has some of the most green space in London. The town centre in Romford has a lack of green space although it is within walking distance of number of local parks. This mirrors other areas of the borough where, if there is a lack of one type of open space it is often met by another type of open space. There is generally a good coverage of parks, gardens, natural and semi natural spaces and amenity greenspaces across the borough.

3.126 Newham has an extensive network of natural and open areas, encompassing not only nature reserves, parks, and rivers but also playgrounds, playing fields, allotments, gardens, hedges, green walls, green/brown roofs, cycle and footpaths, street trees, docks, lakes, and ponds. Specifically, Newham has 101 parks and gardens, and amenity greenspace which, along with natural and semi-natural greenspaces and sports facilities total approximately 254.72 ha of publicly accessible green space. However, the Borough has 16% tree cover which is the second lowest in London **[See reference** 92**]**. There are deficiencies in local and district park access, the former in Urban Newham, and the latter particularly in the east and west of the borough.

3.127 Redbridge, one of London’s greenest boroughs, comprises extensive Green Belt land (37% of total area) to the north-east. About 48% of the borough comprises open spaces, including notable locations like Hainault Forest Country Park, Roding Valley Park, Fairlop Waters Country Park, Valentines Park, and around 120 hectares of countryside. These open spaces, including country parks and formal parks, contribute to the borough's character, biodiversity, and climate change mitigation efforts.

Projected baseline information

3.128 Development pressure could lead to the loss of some existing open space and sports/recreation facilities while projected population increases are likely to increase demand for such facilities.

Crime

Current baseline information

3.129 In the year ending July 2022, there was an average of 20 to 25 police recorded crimes per 1,000 population in London **[See reference** 93**]**.

3.130 According to Police UK **[See reference** 94**]**, crime in the each of the four Boroughs is lower than the London average, except for Havering although crime rates are increasing.

Projected baseline information

3.131 Crime rates are influenced by so many variables that it is very difficult to anticipate future trends. Spatial variation that currently exists in relative crime deprivation across the plan area is likely to remain for the foreseeable future, and for the most part will likely mirror overall deprivation trends.

Deprivation

Current baseline information

3.132 Poverty impacts upon entire families and has significant impacts on health, education, skills and life chances. Efforts to lift people out of poverty is a challenge, especially as it is linked to so many other factors such as income levels, cost of living and family size. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 **[See reference 95]** provide comparison data down to the postcode level. **Figure 3.3** at the end of this chapter shows the IMD across the ELJWP area.

Barking and Dagenham

3.133 In Barking and Dagenham, 19.4% of the population was income-deprived in 2019, making the area the 20th most income-deprived local authority in England, excluding the Isles of Scilly. There are 110 neighbourhood areas within LBBD, and 49 of those are within the 20% most deprived in England. No neighbourhoods within LBBD are within the 20% least deprived in England.

Havering

3.134 In Havering, 10.8% of the population was income-deprived in 2019, making the area the 160th most income-deprived local authority in England, excluding the Isles of Scilly. There are 150 neighbourhood areas within LBH, and 14 of those are within the 20% most deprived in England. Thirty-two neighbourhoods within LBH are within the 20% least deprived in England.

Newham

3.135 In Newham, 16% of the population was income-deprived in 2019, making the area the 43rd most income-deprived local authority in England, excluding the Isles of Scilly. There are 164 neighbourhood areas within LBN, and 38 of those are within the 20% most deprived in England. Four neighbourhoods within LN are within the 20% least deprived in England.

Redbridge

3.136 In Redbridge, 12.1% of the population was income-deprived in 2019, making the area the 131st most income-deprived local authority in England, excluding the Isles of Scilly. There are 161 neighbourhood areas within LBR, and 11 of those are within the 20% most deprived in England. Fifteen neighbourhoods within LBR are within the 20% least deprived in England.

3.137 Figure 3.3 at the end of this Chapter illustrates the range and distribution of deprivation across the Borough.

Projected baseline information

3.138 There are disparities in the level of deprivation across all four boroughs and within each borough. The GLA and each of the boroughs have strategies to address inequalities over time but there are uncertainties if current trends will continue over time.

Equalities

Current baseline information

3.139 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination based on these characteristics. It presents three main duties: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The nine protected characteristics identified through the Act are:

- Age: Children (0-4), Younger people (aged 16-24), older people (aged 65 and over);
- Disability: Disabled people, people with physical and mental impairment;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race;
- Religion or belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation.

3.140 The data referred to below was collected in the 2021 UK Census.

Age

3.141 The latest dataset relates to the 2021 UK Census **[See reference** 96**]**. The 2021 Census suggests that across London, the age profile has changed very little since 2011 and remains younger than the broader national average. In relation to the four London Boroughs, the Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Newham, and Redbridge have all seen minimal increases in their median age, whilst Havering has seen a decrease by one year, from 40 to 39 years of age.

3.142 The age protected characteristic is split into three. For children up to four years old, the following applies to each of the four London boroughs:

- In **Barking and Dagenham,** the percentage of children aged 4 and below showed a decrease from 10.0% in 2011, to 7.9% in 2021.
- In **Havering,** the percentage of children aged 4 and below rose from 5.8% in 2011 to 6.3% in 2021.
- In **Newham,** the percentage of children aged 4 and below showed a decrease of 1.4%, between 2011 and 2021, from 8.2% to 6.8%.
- In **Redbridge,** the percentage of children aged 4 and below decreased from 7.8% in 2011 to 6.8% in 2021.

3.143 For younger people aged from 16 to 24 years old:

- In **Barking and Dagenham,** the percentage of younger people aged 16 – 24 displayed a slight decrease from 12.4% in 2011 to 11.4% in 2021.
- In **Havering,** the proportion of younger people aged 16 – 24 also showed a decrease of from 11.5% in 2011 to 9.7% in 2021, signifying a 1.8% decrease.
- In **Newham,** the percentage of younger people aged 16 – 24 displayed a decrease from 15.9% in 2011, to 13.2% in 2021.
- In **Redbridge,** the percentage of younger people aged 16 – 24 displayed a decrease from 23.9% in 2011, to 21.1%.

3.144 Older people (65 and over):

- In **Barking and Dagenham,** the percentage of older people, aged 65 above displayed a decrease of 1.7% between 2011 and 2021, from 10.4% in 2011 to 8.7% in 2021.
- In **Havering,** the percentage of older people aged 65 and above presented a slight decrease between 2011 and 2021, from 17.9% in 2011 to 17.7% in 2021.
- In **Newham**, the percentage of older people aged 65 and above showed a small increase of 0.4%, between 2011 and 2021, from 6.7% in 2011 to 7.1 in 2021.
- In **Redbridge,** the percentage of older people aged 65 and above displayed a slight increase from 11.9% in 2011, to 12.2%.

Disability

3.145 Disabled people and people with physical and mental impairment:

- In **Barking and Dagenham**, in 2021 17.9% of the population identified as having a disability. Of this, 9% of the population reported significant limitations due to disability, whilst 8.9% reported minor limitations. This marks a 5.2% decrease from 2011, when 23.1% of the population identified as having a disability.
- In **Havering**, 15.3% of the population identified as having a disability in 2021. Of this, 6.6% of the population reported significant limitations due to disability, whilst 8.7% reported minor limitations. This marks a 2.6% decrease from 2011, when 17.9% of the population identified as disabled, with 8.5% reported significant limitations due to disability, and 9.4% of the population reported minor limitations.
- In **Newham**, 9.1% of the population identified as disabled and limited a lot in 2021. This represents a 4.4% decrease from 13.5% in 2011. In 2021, 8.4% identified as disabled and limited a little, representing an increase from 11.2% in 2011.

- In **Redbridge**, 14.6% of the population identified as having a disability in 2021. Of this, 6.7% of the population reported significant limitations due to disability, whilst 7.9% reported minor limitations. This marks a 4.8% decrease from 2011, when 19.4% of the population identified as disabled, with 9.3% reported significant limitations due to disability, and 10.1% of the population reported minor limitations.

3.146 Concerning mental health, the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, and Redbridge have a relatively small percentage of the adult population experiencing severe mental illnesses (SMI), including schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. Rates of SMI are lower than the national average in all three boroughs – nevertheless more than 6,800 people have a SMI **[See reference** 97**].** In Newham **[See reference** 98**]**, the rater of mental health issues are higher in lower age groups than in older people.

Marriage and civil partnership

3.147 From the 2021 census data, the percentage of people married or in a civil partnership across England fell from 46.8% to 44.7%. During the same period, the London percentage fell from 40.2% to 40.0%.**[See reference** 99**]**.

- In **Barking and Dagenham,** the percentage of people married (or in a civil partnership) rose from 42.1% in 2011 to 42.8% in 2021. The percentage of adults who had never married or registered a civil increased from 38.8% to 41.8%, while the percentage of adults who had divorced or dissolved a civil partnership decreased from 8.7% to 8.1%.
- In **Havering**, the percentage of people married (or in a civil partnership) declined slightly from 48.6% in 2011 to 47.0% in 2021. The proportion of people aged 16 years and over who had never been married or in a civil partnership rose from 33.0% in 2011 to 36.9% in 2021, and the percentage of adults who had divorced or dissolved a civil partnership declined from 8% to 7.8%.
- In **Newham**, the percentage of people married or in a civil partnership, was almost the same in 2021 as 2011, at 40.8% and 40.7% respectively.

The percentage of adults in Newham that had divorced or dissolved a civil partnership was 6.2% in 2011 and 2021. The proportion of people aged 16 years or over who had never been married or in a civil partnership rose from 45.2% in 2011 to 47.1% in 2021.

- In **Redbridge**, the percentage of people married (or in a civil partnership) rose slightly from 50.5% in 2011 to 51.1% in 2021. The proportion of people aged 16 years or over who had never been married or in a civil partnership rose from 34.6% in 2011 to 35.9% in 2021. the percentage of adults who had divorced or dissolved a civil partnership decreased slightly from 6.2% in 2011 to 6.1% in 2021.

Pregnancy and maternity

3.148 The total fertility rate (TFR) for England was 1.62 children per woman in 2021, increasing from 1.59 in 2020, an increase of 1.9%. In London the TFR was 1.52 children per women in 2021, a small decrease from 1.54 in 2020 **[See reference 100]**.

- In **Barking and Dagenham**, there were a total of 3,255 births in 2021, with a TFR of 2.04 children per woman, decreasing from 2.16 in 2020
- In **Havering**, the TFR rate was 1.66 in 2021, with a total of 3,057 births. This is a minimal decrease from 1.71 2020.
- In **Newham**, there were a total of 5, 346 births in 2021, with a TFR of 1.8 children per woman. This represents a small decrease from a TFR of 1.85 children per woman in 2020.
- In **Redbridge,** the TFR was 1.99 in 2021, with a total of 4,275 births. This is a minimal decrease from the TFR of 2.01 in 2020.

Ethnicity

3.149 Across London, the percentage of people from the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" ethnic group increased from 18.5% in 2011 to 20.7% in 2021,

while across England the percentage increased from 7.5% to 9.3% **[See reference** 101**]**.

- Barking and Dagenham:
  - 25.9% of Barking and Dagenham residents identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category in 2021, compared with 15.9% in 2011.
  - 44.9% of people in Barking and Dagenham identified their ethnic group within the "White" category in 2021, compared with 58.3% in 2011.
  - 21.4% identified their ethnic group within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" category in 2021, compared with 20.0% the previous decade
  - 4.3% identified their ethnic group within the "Mixed or Multiple" category in 2021, increased from 4.2% in 2011.
- Havering:
  - 10.7% of Havering residents identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category in 2021, up from 4.9% in 2011.
  - 75.3% of people in Havering identified their ethnic group within the "White" category, in 2021, compared with 87.7% in 2011.
  - 8.2% of Havering residents identified their ethnic group within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" category in 2021, compared with 4.8% in 2011.
  - 3.7% identified their ethnic group within the "Mixed or Multiple" category in 2011, increased from to 2.1% in 2021.
- Newham:
  - 42.2% of people in Newham identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category in 2021, compared with 43.5% in 2011.
  - 30.8% of Newham residents identified their ethnic group within the "White" category, in 2021 up from 29.0% in 2011.

- 17.5% identified their ethnic group within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" category in 2021, compared with 19.6% in 2011.
- The percentage of residents that % identified their ethnic group within the "Mixed or Multiple" category has remained reasonably constant, from 4.5% in 2011 to 4.7% in 2021.

- Redbridge
  - 47.3% of Redbridge residents identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category in 2021, compared with 41.8% in 2011, representing a 5.5% change which was the largest increase among high-level ethnic groups in this area.
  - 34.8% of people in Redbridge identified their ethnic group within the "White" category in 2021, compared with 42.5% in 2011.
  - The percentage of residents that identified their ethnic group within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" category in Redbridge has remained largely constant, from 8.4% in 2021, compared with 8.9% the previous decade

The percentage of residents that identified their ethnic group within the “Mixed or Multiple" category has remained the same from 2011 to 2021, standing at 4.1%. Religion and belief

3.150 As religion is self-reported in the census, caution is needed when comparing data across areas and between each census. In London, the percentage of residents who described themselves as Muslim increased from 12.6% to 15.0% between 2011 and 2021, while across England the percentage increased from 5.0% to 6.7% **[See reference** 102**]**.

- Barking and Dagenham:
  - 24.4% of residents described themselves as Muslim in 2021, up from 13.7% in 2011.

- 45.4% of residents described themselves as Christian in 2021, down from 56.0% in 2011.
- 18.8% of residents reported having "No religion" in 2021, down from 18.9% in 2011.

- Havering:
  - 6.2% of residents described themselves as Muslim in 2021, up from 2.0% in 2011.
  - 52.2% of residents described themselves as Christian in 2021, down from 65.6% in 2011.
  - 30.6% of residents reported having "No religion" in 2021, up from 22.6% in 2011.
- Newham:
  - 34.8% described themselves as Muslim in 2021, up from 32.0% in 2011.
  - 35.3% of people in Newham described themselves as Christian in 2021, down from 40.0% in 2011.
  - 14.5% of Newham residents reported having "No religion" in 2021, up from 9.5% in 2011
- Redbridge
  - In 2021, 31.3% of Redbridge residents described themselves as Muslim, making it the most common response in this local authority area. This marks an 8% increase from 23.3% in 2011.
  - 30.4% of people in Redbridge described themselves as Christian in 2021, down from 36.8% in 2011.
  - 12.6% of Redbridge residents reported having “No religion” in 2021, up from 11% in 2011.

Sex

3.151 In 2020, across London, there were 4.51 million males, constituting 50.1% of the population, and 4.48 million females, making up 49.9%. This distribution remained consistent despite a smaller overall population. According to mid-year population estimates from the ONS, in 2019, there were 4.51 million males, constituting 50.1% of the population, and 4.49 million females, making up 49.9% **[See reference** 103**]**. Looking broadly at England, in 2020, males comprised 49.5% of the population whilst females comprised 50.5%. This remains largely consistent to 2019 estimates, in which males made up 49.4% of the population, and females 50.6%.

- Barking and Dagenham: In 2020 the borough had a total population of 214,107, of which 49.9% were male and 50.1% were female.
- Havering: In 2020 the borough had a total population of 260,651, of which 48.2% were male and 51.8% were female.
- Newham: In 2020 the borough had a total population of 355,266, of which 53.2% were male and 46.8% were female.
- Redbridge: In 2020 the borough had a total population of 305,658, of which 50.8% were male and 49.2% were female.

Sexual orientation and gender identity

3.152 Sexual orientation **[See reference 104]**:

- Barking and Dagenham: 2.3% of the population identified as LGB+ (those who described their sexual orientation as something other than heterosexual)
- Havering: From the 2021 census data, 91.1% of the population identified as straight or heterosexual, whilst 1.95% identified as LGB+ orientation.
- Newham: 4% of the population identified as LGB+. The vast majority of the population identified as heterosexual, at 83.3%.

- Redbridge: The 2021 Census data shows that in Redbridge, approximately 2.5% of residents ages 16 and over identify as part of the LGBT+ community, whilst 88.1% of the population identified as heterosexual.

3.153 Gender identity **[See reference 105]**:

- Barking and Dagenham: Barking and Dagenham has the highest proportion of trans women (0.25%) and 3rd highest proportion of trans men (0.24%) in England and Wales.
- Havering: As of 2021, within London, Havering has the 5th lowest proportion of residents aged 16 and over reporting that the gender that they identify with now is different to their sex registered at birth, at 0.25%. Of this figure, 0.11% identified as a trans woman, and 0.10% identified as a trans man. 5.82% of Havering residents did not answer the question.
- Newham: Newham has the second highest percentage who identified as a trans men (0.25%). Furthermore, in Newham, 1.51% of people aged 16 and over said their gender identity was different from their sex at birth. Of them, 692 people were trans men and 645 were trans women. A further 168 said they were non-binary.
- Redbridge: 1% of residents aged 16 and over stated that they did not identify with the gender assigned to them at birth. Of them, 465 people were trans men and 401 were trans women. A further 61 said they were non-binary. About 20,300 people did not answer the voluntary question.

Projected baseline information

3.154 A review of the baseline information suggests that London has a younger than average population, greater ethnic and religious diversity, and a low mortality rate, although mortality rate and life expectancy differs across the four boroughs in the ELJWP area.

Implications for health

3.155 Some areas of the four London boroughs within the plan area experience health challenges, with high levels of obesity and risk of associated health problems. The UK Chief Medical Officers advise that for good physical and mental health, adults should aim to be physically active every day. Over the course of a week adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity; or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity day; or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity; or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity **[See reference** 106**]**.

3.156 Similarly, open spaces and recreational facilities provide residents space in which they can undertake physical activity to the benefit of public health, including lowering the risk of specific health conditions such as depression, anxiety, cortisol, blood pressure, pre-term birth, low birthweight, and type 2 diabetes. There is generally positive evidence relating to the impacts of activities in natural environments on children's mental health and their cognitive, emotional and behavioural functioning. These health benefits are thought to arise through a range of pathways, including providing opportunities and safe spaces for physical activity, for restoration and relaxation, and for socialising with friends and family. Exposure to green and blue space is also associated with higher levels of life satisfaction. Impacts appear to differ according to socio-economic status and other demographic factors such as age or gender.

3.157 Encouraging active travel, such as walking, wheeling and cycling can have a wider range of positive implications for health, including increased physical activity and opportunities for social interaction. In addition, an increase in active travel would be associated with a decrease in vehicular transport and an associated decrease in air pollutants that can be harmful to human health.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.158 Across the four boroughs, population is forecast to increase, with younger (0 to 15) and older (over 65) groups seeing the largest increase. In Barking and Dagenham for example, the population is forecast to grow to 250,000 by 2031 with annual growth of households of 1,519 a year in that period. In the absence of any significant change in per capita resource consumption, the consequence of population growth will be an increase in the amount of waste being generated. The existing network of waste management facilities will need to become more efficient and may also need to expand in places to keep pace with demand for waste management services.

Economy

Economy and employment

Current baseline information

3.159 London is an international city which has established itself as a major centre of economic activity. As measured by Gross Value Added (GVA), London's total economic output was worth around £364 billion in 2014, 6.8% higher than in 2013. In 2014, London accounted for 22.5% of the UK's total GVA, up from 18.9% in 1997 **[See reference** 107**]**.

3.160 Between 1971 and 2015, the total number of jobs in London has increased by almost one million. The professional, scientific and technical activities sector accounts for the largest number of jobs, at 755,000 (or 14%). Compared to the wider UK, London is specialised (in terms of jobs) in both the information and communications sector and the financial and insurance

activities sector. This sector is the largest in London, generating £68.7 billion of GVA and accounting for 18.9% of London's total economic output. Within these broad sectors there are a large number of significant subsectors of particular specialisation within London. In addition to this specialisation, there are significant levels of employment in a number of broad sectors – making for quite a diverse economic structure. The spatial make-up of London's economy shows that different sectors are important to different boroughs. The Financial and insurance activities sector accounts for 66.6% of total output in the City of London; whereas in Havering has the greatest proportional share of, the Distribution, transport, accommodation and food sector, accounting for accounts for 24.2% of output. Barking and Dagenham has the greatest proportional share ofthe Production industries, accounting for 21.2% of total output. Newham has the greatest proportional share of local authority output, public administration, education and health, accounting for 18.9% within London.**[See reference** 108**]**.

3.161 In Havering, Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge, the largest percentage of residents aged 16 and over (27.8%, 23% and 26.7% respectively) are employed in the public administration, education and health sector. In Newham, the largest employment sector is banking, finance and insurance, employing 29.8% **[See reference** 109**]**.

3.162 Of people aged 16 to 64 years living in Havering, 82.6% were employed in the year ending June 2023. This is the highest employment rate when compared to the other three borough's. Consequently, it also has the lowest rate of unemployment (those without jobs who are actively seeking work and available to take up a job) at 3.5%. Newham has the second highest rate of employment (75.5%), and an unemployment rate of 4.7%. Barking and Dagenham has an employment rate of 73.1% and an unemployment rate of 5.5%. Redbridge has the lowest employment rate (72.5%) and an unemployment rate of 5.1%.

3.163 Across London in the year ending June 2023, 75.1% of people aged 16 to 64 years were employed. This means that Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge are below the London average. Across London in the year ending June 2023, 4.6% of people aged 16 to 64 years were unemployed. This means

that Newham, Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge have a higher unemployment rate than the London average. Newham has the fifth highest unemployment rate out of all London boroughs **[See reference** 110**]**.

3.164 GLA analysis of the departure from the European Union **[See reference** 111**]** notes that the economy in London will be most impacted by changes to the provision of financial services, the loss of low skilled labour from the European Economic Area, with less impact to trade in comparison with the wider UK.

Growth Areas

3.165 The Growth Strategy for Barking and Dagenham 2013-2023 sets out the key aims and areas for growth in the borough, to increase investment and create a higher skilled workforce **[See reference** 112**]**. The LBBD Regulation 19 Submission Local Plan (2021) **[See reference** 113**]** identifies the following areas for economic growth for the period between 2019 and 2037:

- Barking Town Centre and the River Roding
- Barking River side
- Thames Road
- Castle Green
- Chadwell Heath and Marks Gate
- Dagenham Dock and Beam Park
- Dagenham East
- Dagenham Heathway

3.166 Havering's Inclusive Growth Strategy (2020-2045) **[See reference** 114**]** provides an analysis of the local economy and identifies the types of employment growth and locations for growth over the period to 2045 **[See reference** 115**]**. The LBH Local Plan 2021 **[See reference** 116**]** focusses growth on the areas of Rainham and Beam Park, and Romford, consistent with the London Plan 2021.

3.167 Three of the London Plan (2021) Opportunity Areas are located or partly located in Newham: Royal Dock and Beckton Riverside, and the Poplar Riverside and Olympic Legacy cross boundary Opportunity Areas. The Regulation 18 draft Newham Local Plan (2023) incorporates these areas and also includes a number of Micro Business Opportunity Areas, to promote business use around existing town centres.

3.168 The Redbridge Local Plan (2018) **[See reference** 117**]** identifies the following areas for economic growth for the period between 2015 and 2030, noting the inclusion of the Ilford Opportunity Area within the London Plan (2021):

- Ilford Investment and Growth Area
- Crossrail Corridor Investment and Growth Area
- Kind George and Goodmayes Hospital
- Land at Billet Road
- Gants Hill Investment and Growth Area
- Barkingside Investment and Growth Area
- South Woodford Investment and Growth Area

Strategic Industrial Land

3.169 Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) are protected through Policy E5 of the London Plan. The London Plan notes the importance of these locations in east London, and the role the Thames Gateway will play in a " strategically co-ordinated plan-led consolidation of SILs in order to manage down overall vacancy rates, particularly in the boroughs of Newham and Barking & Dagenham" Plan **[See reference** 118**]**.

Projected baseline information

3.170 The full economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will not be known for some time. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that office-based staff will work remotely/at home more frequently; consequently, businesses are likely to reduce their office space. Rising heating costs have the potential to encourage people back into the office however it is uncertain whether attendance will return to pre-pandemic levels. The full impacts of Brexit are still to be felt, and the continued impacts on London's economy will be different to the impacts on the UK as a whole, as set out above.

Implications for health

3.171 Employment and job security influence mental health and levels of stress. Income can also influence physical health, in terms of the quality and location of housing that people can afford. A strong local economy will help create more job opportunities, contribute to greater job stability and raise the quality of life for local people, resulting in improved health outcomes.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.172 Beneficial economic characteristics have not been equally shared across the four borough's local communities. The consequence for this has been levels of local inequality, including areas such as South Hornchurch and Harold Hill in Havering, and areas within the wards Abbey, Gascoigne, Chadwell Heath, Thames and Abbey fall in Barking and Dagenham falling within the 10% more deprived Lower Super Output Areas in England.

3.173 The ELJWP could support a local policy framework that will make a small, but present, contribution towards improving the diversity and quality of local employment opportunities available in more deprived urban localities. It may

also bring about training investment, where relevant skills deficits might be present within local communities.

Transport

Current baseline information

3.174 London Infrastructure Plan 2050: Transport Supporting Paper **[See reference** 119**]** notes that across London, trip rates are expected to remain constant on a per person basis, but that expected growth in population will require significant additional capacity across London's transport networks by 2050.

- **Barking and Dagenham:** The Barking Borough Wide Transport Strategy (2021) **[See reference** 120**]** considers the key concerns are around the capacity and air quality in the vicinity of the A12 and A13, the lack of access to public transport, fragmented cycling and walking links, and the continued high rates of accidents.
- **LB Havering:** The Local Implementation Plan 3 **[See reference** 121**]** sets out how the borough will aim to achieve the target of 65% of all trips being made on foot, cycle or public transport by 2041, as well as improving casualty reduction and air quality.
- **LB Newham:** The Local Implementation Plan **[See reference** 122**]** focusses on the aim of 83% of all trips in Newham to be made by foot, by cycle or using public transport by 2041 as well as the Borough's corporate aims regarding air quality, sustainable and active travel and public health.
- **LB Redbridge:** The third Local Implementation Plan (2019) **[See reference** 123**]** focusses on transport improvements aligned to areas of growth, reducing car use to meet climate change targets, and improving access to sustainable transport across the borough and in new growth locations.

3.175 Figure 3.2 at the end of this chapter illustrates the main road, rail and cycling routes in the ELJWP Area.

3.176 The Lower Thames Crossing is a proposed new motorway connecting Kent, Thurrock and Essex through a tunnel beneath the river Thames. If permission is granted, the project will provide over 90% additional road capacity across the Thames east of London. The new motorway will have three lanes in each direction, with a speed limit of 70mph. It will connect the tunnel to the A2 and M2 in Kent on the southern side and A13 and junction 29 of the M25 in the London Borough of Havering on the northern side. The crossing will also feature a 4km-long twin-tube tunnel under the Thames River, for southbound and northbound traffic. With a diameter of 16m, the tunnel will be one of the largest bored-tunnels in the world **[See reference** 124**]**. A decision is expected later in 2024.

3.177 At the time of Census 2021, UK government guidance and lockdown restrictions resulted in unprecedented changes to travel behaviour and patterns **[See reference** 125**]**. As seen in **Table 3.15**, between one fifth and just over one third of residents were working from home in 2021. The prevalence of car use over public transport in all boroughs other than Newham reflects the location of LBN within inner London.

Table 3.15: Method of travel to work 2021

Method of travel to work	Barking and Dagenham	Havering	Newham	Redbridge
Total surveyed	94,586	124,781	163,446	141,627
Work mainly at or from home (%)	20.7	33.4	29.2	34.9
Underground, metro, light rail, tram (%)	16.2	6.7	23.5	14.6

Method of travel to work	Barking and Dagenham	Havering	Newham	Redbridge
Train (%)	9.2	7.0	8.6	6.0
Bus, minibus or coach (%)	10.2	5.6	9.1	5.8
Taxi (%)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Motorcycle, scooter or moped (%)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Driving a car or van (%)	32.5	36.8	17.3	28.4
Passenger in a car or van (%)	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.1
Bicycle (%)	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.1
On foot (%)	4.7	4.9	6.0	4.8
Other method of travel to work (%)	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3

Projected baseline information

3.178 Sustainable public transport, including active travel investment is essential alongside direct road congestion interventions if each borough is to continue to reduce the reliance on car travel, and support the use of more sustainable alternatives.

Implications for health

3.179 A lack of sustainable and active travel options can have negative impacts on public health whilst also increasing reliance on relatively expensive private motorised transit and exacerbating existing inequalities. Encouraging active travel, such as walking, wheeling and cycling can have a wide range of positive implications for health, including increased physical activity and opportunities for social interaction. In addition, an increase in active travel could be associated with a decrease in reliance on often expensive vehicular transport, and an associated decrease in air pollutants that can be harmful to human health.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.180 Several of the ELJWP road links are inadequate, with several roads and junctions noted as being at or near to capacity, and many experiencing congestion at peak times. Adverse traffic conditions on these routes often have knock-on effects on local roads, leading to localised gridlock on occasion and impacting negatively on economic productivity. In addition, with planned developments and increased housing and job provision, more pressure may be placed on the road networks.

3.181 Without the ELJWP it is anticipated that traffic congestion and air and noise pollution from transport associated with waste developments will continue to increase with the rising population and car dependency will continue to be high. The implications of air pollution for human health and the natural environment are described in subsequent sections.

3.182 The ELJWP provides an opportunity to reduce the demand on the transport network from waste development and to address potential adverse effects of travel by:

- Locating waste development where there is good access to sustainable transport modes for waste and employees
- Supporting and prioritising sustainable travel choices through workplace travel plans; and
- Supporting the uptake of electric vehicles through the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure at waste sites.

Historic environment

Current baseline information

Barking and Dagenham

3.183 The Regulation 19 Submission Local Plan for Barking and Dagenham **[See reference** 126**]** notes the importance of conserving and enhancing heritage and cultural assets as the borough continues to grow.

3.184 The borough has 45 statutory listed buildings, 123 locally listed buildings, 1 scheduled ancient monument and four conservation areas **[See reference** 127**]**.

3.185 The greatest concentration of listed buildings is in Barking **[See reference** 128**]**. The site of Barking Abbey is Barking and Dagenham's only Scheduled Ancient Monument. It includes the ruins of the Abbey and most of Abbey Green.

3.186 There are four conservation areas:

- Abbey and Barking Town Centre Conservation Area;
- Abbey Road Riverside Conservation Area;

- Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site Conservation Area; and,
- Dagenham Village Conservation area.

3.187 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal **[See reference** 129**]** found a total of 20 Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for Barking and Dagenham.

Havering

3.188 The adopted 2021 Havering London Borough Local Plan 2016-2031 **[See reference** 130**]** highlights the importance of the plan in protecting the boroughs most valued historic assets by conserving and enhancing Havering's rich heritage and historic environment.

3.189 The borough contains a wealth of designated heritage assets, including 140 listed buildings. There are 3 Scheduled Monuments and 11 Conservation Areas **[See reference** 131**]**.

- Corbets Tey Conservation Area;
- Cranham Conservation Area;
- Gidea Park Conservation Area;
- Havering-atte-Bower Conservation Area;
- Langtons Conservation Area;
- North Ockendon Conservation Area;
- RAF Hornchurch Conservation Area;
- Rainham Conservation Area;
- Romford Conservation Area;
- St Andrews Conservation Area; and
- St Leonards Hornchurch Conservation Area.

3.190 Special townscape or landscape character areas are areas that have a special and unique character which adds to the townscape and landscape quality of Havering, of which Havering currently has two: Emerson Park, which is typified by large and varied dwellings set in spacious, mature, well landscaped grounds, and the Hall Lane Policy Area typified by large detached and semi-detached dwellings set in large gardens with considerable tree and shrub planting. All of the areas have unique characters which add considerable value to the borough's environment.

3.191 There is just one listed garden in Havering - Upminster Court Gardens, and just one scheduled monument which can be found within the Romford conservation area.

Newham

3.192 The Newham Local plan 2018-2033 **[See reference** 132**]** looks to tackle the legacy of Newham's historic position in London and integrate the area with local historic context.

3.193 Newham has over 100 listed buildings, ranging from the 15th century Spotted Dog pub to the 19th century Abbey Mills Pumping Station. Eleven percent of listed buildings and monuments were considered to be 'At Risk' in 2017 **[See reference** 133**]**.

3.194 Newham's local list identifies historic buildings, spaces and features that are valued by the local community and that help give Newham its distinctive identity. The list identifies parts of the historic environment that are not already designated in another way (such as a listed building), but which nonetheless contribute to a sense of place, local distinctiveness and civic pride.

3.195 There are nine conservation areas in Newham:

- Durham Road Conservation Area, Manor Park, E12;
- East Ham Conservation Area, E6;

- Forest Gate Town Centre Conservation Area, E7;
- Romford Road Conservation Area, Forest Gate, E7;
- Stratford St John's Conservation Area, E15;
- Sugar House Lane Conservation Area, Stratford, E15;
- Three Mills Conservation Area, E3;
- University Conservation Area, Stratford, E15; and,
- Woodgrange Estate Conservation Area, Forest Gate, E7.

3.196 Two of Newham's conservation Areas: The Three Mills and Sugar House Lane are located in the London Legacy Development Corporation area.

3.197 The Local plan identifies Archaeological Priority Areas: five tier 1, sixteen tier 2, six tier 3 and one tier 4.

Redbridge

3.198 The Redbridge Local Plan 2015-2030 **[See reference** 134**]** looks to celebrate open spaces and enhance Redbridge's historic assets. The Council is also committed to the positive conservation and use of heritage assets as they make an important contribution to the identity, distinctiveness and character of Redbridge.

3.199 There are a range of heritage assets within the borough including over 200 statutorily listed buildings or structures of special architectural or historic interest and over 200 locally listed buildings.

3.200 There is also two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, which are designed landscapes with special historic interest, no Archaeological sites and areas and eight Residential Precincts.

3.201 Redbridge has 16 Conservation Areas, which are statutory local designations covering areas of special architectural or historic interest:

- Aldersbrook and Lakehouse Conservation Area;
- Barnado's Village Homes Conservation Area;
- The Bungalow Estate Conservation Area;
- Claybury Conservation Area;
- George Lane Conservation Area;
- Little Heath Conservation Area;
- Snaresbrook Conservation Area;
- South Woodford Conservation Area;
- Valentines Mansion Conservation Area;
- Wanstead Park Conservation Area;
- Wanstead Grove Conservation Area;
- Wanstead Village Conservation Area;
- Woodford Bridge Conservation Area;
- Woodford Broadway Conservation Area;
- Woodford Green Conservation Area; and,
- Woodford Wells Conservation Area.

3.202 The 2016 London Borough of Redbridge Archaeological Priority Areas (APA) appraisal **[See reference** 135**]** finds a total of 36 Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for Redbridge of which four are Tier 1 APAs, 28 are Tier 2 APAs and four are Tier 3 APAs.

Projected baseline information

3.203 The historic environment can be considered a finite resource. It cannot be replaced and is susceptible to decline over time as historic features experience degradation and decay. However, cultural heritage can evolve and change, and features which are not currently considered a valued part of the historic environment may become so in the future, either due to their uniqueness, past use, or historic or cultural significance.

3.204 At local level, new developments, infrastructure and environmental pressures, such as extreme weather and flooding, present the greatest risk to cultural heritage assets.

3.205 Historic England has a Heritage at Risk Register **[See reference 136]** which includes historic buildings, listed buildings, sites and Conservation Areas at risk of being lost through neglect, deterioration or decay. The register aims to highlight those places and buildings in greatest need of repair. As of 2023, there are eighty-one heritage assets registered as at risk within wider London. There are six heritage assets registered at risk within Barking and Dagenham, twelve within Havering, thirteen within Newham and nine within Redbridge.

Implications for health

3.206 Historic England explored the links between the historic environment and health in Wellbeing and the Historic Environment **[See reference** 137**]**. This identified mental and social wellbeing benefits of the historic environment, including opportunities to meet people and expand knowledge through volunteering or visiting historic sites and giving people a sense of place, community and belonging.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.207 There are many designated and undesignated heritage assets and areas of historical and cultural interest in the ELJWP area that could be adversely affected by climate change and poorly located or designed development. While several of the historic assets in the plan area, for example Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, will continue to be protected by statutory designations, without the ELJWP it is possible that these, and undesignated assets, will be adversely affected by inappropriate development. The ELJWP provides an opportunity to protect these assets (including their settings) from inappropriate waste development.

3.208 Although there is a high level of protection afforded historic sites within the NPPF and NPPW, more of an emphasis could be placed within the ELJWP on directing waste developments away from sensitive locations and requiring them to be designed and built so as to minimise adverse effects on the county's historic environment above and below ground.

Landscape and townscape

Current baseline information

3.209 The National Character Map defines the ELJWP area as lying within National Character Areas 111 - Northern Thames Basin and Area 112 – Inner London **[See reference** 138**]**.

3.210 The Northern Thames Basin area is more diverse mix of urban and rural landscapes. The rural and dispersed landscape adjacent to Essex becomes increasingly urban towards the centre of London. There is a mix of historic settlement patterns, with remnants of historical orchards and other communal

green and farmed spaces. Urban areas have low levels of tranquillity with pockets of perceived tranquillity, as with the Inner London area. Moving eastwards in the ELJWP area, tranquillity increases as green space and Green Belt areas increase.

3.211 Within the Inner London area, there is a strong sense of place along the Thames and particularly in the wharfs and creeks of East London as well as the parks and gardens, green spaces, rivers and other natural habitats. There are strong settlement patterns, and industrial features, with good public access to heritage assets. The whole NCA scores negatively for tranquillity, but there are good pockets of perceived tranquillity in public parks and other small spaces.

Projected baseline information

3.212 Within the **Inner London NCA**, there are several drivers for change that will put pressure on landscape. These include:

- Overheating, flooding and drought cause by hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and more frequent incidences of extreme weather;
- Change in species composition and reduction in the connectivity of habitats;
- Reduced water availability and lower oxygen levels in water bodies;
- Regeneration and development: As well as ongoing commercial and housing development pressure, Inner London will be affected by major infrastructure projects such as the Thames Tideway Tunnel and Cross Rail. Changes to the London skyline and iconic views will be affected by new building developments in the centre; and
- Development on brownfield land and urban greening have reduced pressure on London's green spaces and can bring land back into beneficial use.

3.213 Within the **Northern Thames Basin NCA**, drivers for change include:

- Continued urban expansion of settlements putting pressure on their landscape setting;
- Provision of new open space to improve health and wellbeing, which could lead to habitat fragmentation and an altered landscape character;
- Increased development of infrastructure (transport, logistics and industrial);
- Continued demand for minerals;
- Climate change will lead to increased wind erosion in hotter and drier periods and water erosion in the wetter, colder periods;
- Loss of brownfield sites in developed areas putting pressure on invertebrate habitats; and
- Decreased water availability with potential loss of specific drought intolerant species and water quality of water bodies.

3.214 The urban landscapes can be conserved by maintaining green spaces, landscaping and trees and implementing good design practices in new developments. Maintaining the rural landscape and natural landforms will be dependent on being able to preserve and conserve ancient woodlands, unimproved grasslands, protected lanes, commons and hedge-rowed field patterns, as well as the ridges and hilltops from inappropriately located or designed development, changing agricultural practices and seasonal climate change.

Implications for health

3.215 The landscape can benefit mental health and wellbeing in providing a pleasant setting and identifying and enhancing local landscape contributes to sense of place and belonging. Sensitive landscape management can also improve social and physical health by encouraging physical recreation, including providing a pleasant environment for activities such as walking and cycling, providing good public access links and helping people to feel safe and confident in navigating landscapes.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.216 East London's varied urban and more rural landscapes are vulnerable to adverse effects from urban intensification, increasing recreational pressures and seasonal climate change. The ELJWP provides an opportunity to help to protect and enhance such areas by directing development to the most sustainable locations and ensuring the design of new waste facilities is sympathetic to the surrounding area. The ELJWP will be best placed to do so if it is able to draw on up to date evidence on landscape character and sensitivity.

Biodiversity

Current baseline information

3.217 Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is mandatory in England from 12 February 2024 **[See reference** 139**]**. The NPPF emphasises that plans should identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity, and plans and decisions should minimise impacts and provide net gains for biodiversity. The statutory framework aims to ensure that developments will achieve at least a 10% gain in biodiversity value. The requirement will apply to most new planning applications within each borough, whether or not the requirement is captured within the adopted local plan.

3.218 The London Environment Strategy **[See reference** 140**]** includes policies and proposals that aim to ensure that more than half of London will be green by 2050 and the city's tree canopy cover increases by 10%. The Strategy aims to achieve this by:

- making it the first National Park City (achieved in 2019 **[See reference** 141**]**);
- working with others to expand and improve London's urban forest;

- highlighting the economic value of London's natural capital, and finding new ways to fund London's green infrastructure that recognise this value;
- providing guidance and support to help people manage and create habitats for wildlife and enhance London's biodiversity;
- making maps, data and research available to help others to make a case for and identify priorities for green infrastructure in their local area;
- including policies in the new London Plan to protect the green belt and our best wildlife habitats, and to ensure that new developments include enough urban greening; and,
- supporting communities and others to improve London's greenspaces and opportunities to enjoy nature through funding programmes.

3.219 The Strategy recognises that in the past, green spaces and biodiversity in London has deteriorated in size and quality and now faces many environmental challenges. One of the challenges identified is waste. The Strategy states that waste has a big impact on the biodiversity and the environment both locally and globally. Less than half of the 7m tonnes of waste that London's homes and businesses produce each year is currently recycled, and landfill capacity is set to run out by 2026. Plastic packaging not only litters London streets, but often finds its way into waterways and oceans, releasing toxic chemicals before breaking down – a process that can take centuries. London needs to reduce, reuse and recycle more, to see waste as the valuable resource that it is, and to reduce London's increasing waste bill as the city grows.

3.220 There are three European protected wildlife sites within 5km of the four boroughs; Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and Lee Valley Ramsar. The south edge of Epping Forest crosses into the northern boundary of Redbridge. Downstream from the river Thames, which forms the southern boundary of the Plan area are Thames Estuary & Marshes Ramsar and SPA and the Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA.

3.221 Epping Forest is a former royal forest and one of the few remaining large-scale examples of ancient wood-pasture in lowland Britain. It is long (~19km)

but relatively narrow, covering a series of semi-natural woodland and grassland blocks between Wanstead in London (near the A12) and the M25 at Epping. Approximately two-thirds of the forest is designated as an SAC.

3.222 The site supports a mosaic of high-value habitats including ancient semi-natural beech woodlands (which dominate the site), unimproved acid grasslands, wet and dry heath, as well as small rivers, streams and bogs. The woodlands primarily correspond to the NVC communities W14 (Fagus sylvatica – Rubus fruticosus woodland), W15 (Fagus sylvatica – Deschampsia flexuosa woodland) and W10 (Quercus robur – Pteridium aquilinum – Rubus fruticosus woodland); the heathland habitats are primarily NVC communities M16 (Erica tetralix - Sphagnum compactum wet heath and H1 (Calluna vulgaris - Festuca ovina) heathland. The long history of grazing (formerly) and management has produced habitats (including large numbers of veteran trees) that are important for a range of associated species and species groups, including rare epiphyte communities, fungi, and saproxylic invertebrates.

3.223 The forest is London's largest open space and so is a significant resource for recreation, being used for a range of activities including walking, dog walking, running, cycling, wildlife watching and horse-riding. Indeed, the Epping Forest Act 1878 stipulates that it *"shall at all times [be kept]...as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the people".*

3.224 The SSSI underpinning the SAC is mostly in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition. The primary reasons for SSSI units being in ‘unfavourable no change’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition are air pollution and public access / disturbance, although management and invasive aquatic species are also issues for some units. Accordingly, the improvement plan identifies the following pressures affecting site integrity:

- Air pollution (impact of atmospheric nitrogen (N) deposition);
- Undergrazing;
- Public access / disturbance; and
- Invasive species. Changes in species distributions (relates to tree recruitment), water level management (principally relating to groundwater

levels in wet heath areas), water pollution (primarily from local road run-off), disease (principally tree diseases) and invasive species (spread of heather beetle; impact of grey squirrel on woodland regeneration; Crassula dominance in Speakman's Pond) are all identified as threats.

3.225 The London Borough of Redbridge and the London Borough of Newham have an adopted interim position and are currently working with Natural England, City of London, and neighbouring Planning Authorities (Responsible Bodies) to develop a joint Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy for Epping Forest SAC to manage the impact of visitor pressure, identified as a likely significant effect during Plan Making for neighbouring authorities. Each impacted authority is also leading individually on work to secure Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace and to understand and mitigate any air quality impacts on the Forest.

3.226 The Lee Valley SPA and Lee Valley Ramsar site (hereafter the 'SPA/Ramsar' unless considering specific site features) comprise a series of man-made and semi-natural waterbodies (reservoirs, lagoons and gravel pits) along the River Lea in North London. The closest units to the Newham borough area are a group of reservoirs around Walthamstow constructed in the late 19th century; the remainder of the SPA/Ramsar is located north of the M25 and substantially beyond the zone of influence of the ELJWP. Parts of the sites are managed as nature reserves.

3.227 The Walthamstow reservoirs are operated by Thames Water and are used for fishing and birdwatching, but water sports are not permitted. There are however a number of well used public paths around the reservoir margins. Other units of the SPA are used for recreational water sports.

3.228 The SSSI units underpinning the SPA and Ramsar site are currently in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition, and the SIP does not identify any pressures currently affecting site integrity. The improvement plan **[See reference** 142**]** identifies several threats, principally:

- Water pollution (principally related to the need for clear open water and moderately eutrophic conditions);

- Water level management (principally relating to the operation of the reservoirs for water abstraction);
- Public access / disturbance (recreational water sports (not within Walthamstow reservoirs), angling and dog-walking);
- Inappropriate scrub control (relating to reedbed management and marginal habitats);
- Fish stocking (relating to recreational angling and the need to balance this against the interest feature requirements);
- Invasive species (the wetlands are periodically colonised by Azolla);
- Inappropriate cutting / mowing (rotational management of reedbed for bittern)
- Air pollution (principally relating to potential effects on reedbeds supporting bittern, although it should be noted that for most wetland habitats eutrophication via run-off and flood water is overwhelmingly more significant than air pollution, and available Nitrogen is rarely a limiting factor in these ecosystems).

3.229 The boroughs are also important locations for various nationally and locally important habitats and species. A total of eight sites are currently designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) in Redbridge, whilst Havering contains three SSSIs.

3.230 There are 42 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within the current Newham planning boundary (two Metropolitan, 20 Borough, and 16 Local). In Barking and Dagenham, a total of 25 sites are currently designated as SINCs. These comprise three Sites of Metropolitan Importance, seven Sites of Borough Importance Grade 1, eight Sites of Borough Importance Grade 2 and seven Sites of Local Importance. A total of 36 sites are currently designated as SINCs in Redbridge in addition to four local nature reserves. In Havering, there are 101 designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, of which 11 are Metropolitan SINCS as well as a number of wildlife corridors. There are a seven Local Nature Reserves and a number of areas of ancient woodland.

3.231 Barking and Dagenham, does not have extensive natural assets, due to its industrial past and heritage . The borough does not have any Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation or SSSI's **[See reference** 143**]**.

3.232 Endangered species and habitats are protected through the compilation and delivery of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) at national, regional and local levels. Priority Habitats and Species are regarded as the most important habitats and species that need to be conserved across the country.

Projected baseline information

3.233 At UK level, the publication of the State of Nature Report **[See reference** 144**]** provides an overview of the health of the country's wildlife and how human impacts are driving sweeping changes in the UK. It looks back over 50 years of monitoring to see how nature has changed since the 1970s, averaging a 13% decline in the average abundance of wildlife in the UK since the 1970s, with key drivers for change being agricultural productivity, climate change and increasing average temperatures, urbanisation and hydrological changes. The report finds that on average, metrics suggest that decline in species abundance and distribution of species has continued in the UK throughout the most recent decade. These trends are likely to continue in the absence of concerted action.

Implications for health

3.234 A strong link exists between access to nature and biodiversity and associated health and societal benefits. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of safe, accessible and well-connected green and blue spaces for improving quality of life has also never been more pertinent.

3.235 According to the recently published World Health Organisation report 'Nature, Biodiversity and Health: An Overview of Interconnections' **[See reference** 145**]** increased exposure to nature has been associated with a lower

risk of specific health conditions including depression, anxiety, cortisol, blood pressure, pre-term birth, low birthweight, type 2 diabetes, and reduced risk of death from all causes. There is generally positive evidence relating to the impacts of activities in natural environments on children's mental health and their cognitive, emotional and behavioural functioning. These health benefits are thought to arise through a range of pathways, including providing opportunities and safe spaces for physical activity, for restoration and relaxation, and for socialising with friends and family. Exposure to green and blue space is also associated with higher levels of life satisfaction. Impacts appear to differ according to socio-economic status and other demographic factors such as age or gender.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

3.236 The ELJWP area contains many areas of high ecological value ranging from European designated sites such as the Epping Forest SAC in Redbridge, to nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Metropolitan Nature Conservation Importance and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation among local green spaces and networks that provide ecological connectivity and greater biodiversity, and there is proximity to sites of national importance.

3.237 There is a need for continued preservation and long-term management of these areas within the plan area, as well as consideration of potential effects on sites outside the plan area boundary. Local Wildlife Sites in the borough are being negatively affected by actions such as inappropriate management, traffic pollution and recreational activities. If this continues, it could affect their wildlife value and contribution they make to biodiversity, landscapes and the natural environment. Biodiversity harm can occur outside of protected areas, and local wildlife corridors should also be protected, appropriately within the hierarchy of types of designations.

3.238 Without the ELJWP, important habitats and biodiversity sites will continue to receive statutory protection. However, the ELJWP presents an opportunity to manage the sensitivities of the sites and biodiversity networks, for example by locating waste development away from the most sensitive locations, providing for biodiversity net-gain in new development. The plan should also ensure that waste development does not adversely affect the current condition of sites and where possible contributes to their improvement. Harm to biodiversity can also be avoided through the consideration of sustainable transport and the avoidance and reduction of amenity impacts.

Air, land and water quality

Soils and geology

Current baseline information

3.239 Although all four boroughs are within the large urban expanse of Greater London, there are still large areas of green space, although these are mostly in non-agricultural use. Natural England land classification maps for London and the Southeast **[See reference** 146**]** show that although most land is classified as 'Land predominantly in urban use' there are pockets of Good to Moderate and potentially 'Excellent' land within the ELJWP area.

3.240 Most of the ELJWP area is considered brownfield or Previously Developed Land (PDL). All four boroughs have a history of industrial land use and potential for the discovery of contaminated land requiring mediation in tandem with new development.

3.241 There are limited minerals deposits or mineral processing facilities within the ELJWP area. National policy requires that mineral resources are safeguarded for future use **[See reference** 147**]**. The recycling of soils and

construction wastes on development sites is one of the main ways that use of these resources is minimised in the ELJWP area.

Projected baseline information

3.242 Soil is a finite natural resource which regenerates only over extremely long geological timescales and provides many essential services including food production, water management and support for valuable biodiversity and ecosystems. It also plays a role in preventing climate change as a larger storer of carbon.

3.243 Soils in England have degraded significantly over the last two decades due to intensive agricultural production and industrial pollution and continue to face the following threats:

- Soil erosion by wind and rain, affects the productivity of soils as well as water quality and aquatic ecosystems;
- Compaction of soil, reduces agricultural productivity and water infiltration, and increased flood risk through higher levels of runoff; and
- Organic matter decline affects the supply of nutrients in soil moisture (particularly during summer and autumn months) in the future, which is likely to affect the natural environment and landscape.

Water

Current baseline information

3.244 Water consumption rates per household are still mainly composed of flushing toilets, washing clothes or taking a bath or shower. The London Plan 2021 **[See reference** 148**]** sets water efficiency standards for new development of 105 litres or less per person per day.

3.245 Several water bodies across the four boroughs do not meet the required 'good' status, and a number of water bodies and watercourses are protected sites and sensitive to changes in water quality. In Newham, the Thames, Lea and Roding rivers have not improved in water quality over the past few years, whilst the River Beam (from Ravensbourne to the Thames) is classified as Bad and the Lower Roding, Mayesbrook River and the Goresbrook in Barking and Dagenham all fail on Chemical quality **[See reference** 149**]**.

Projected baseline information

3.246 Under predicted climate change scenarios, more frequent drought conditions are expected in London and the South East of England, along with increased demands on water resources. Future developments will create additional demand for water abstraction from surface and groundwater sources in London. At a high level, it is broadly assumed that the quality of water bodies will improve in line with national objectives. However, water quality is influenced by a wide range of internal and external factors, including climate change, geology and soils, human consumption and population change, and pollution from human activities such as industry, agriculture, contaminated runoff from roads and other built surfaces, combined sewer overflows, and nutrient enrichment from treated wastewater. Future development, particularly in areas close to water bodies, may therefore hamper efforts to improve water quality.

Air and noise pollution

Current baseline information

3.247 Human health, quality of life and the environment can all be negatively affected by air and noise pollution. Each of the four boroughs has designated an any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and air quality is closely monitored.

3.248 The greatest cause for complaint in the four London Boroughs with regards to excessive noise is that more commonly associated with domestic sources (e.g., barking dogs) rather than industry or commerce. Noise arising from road traffic, aircraft noise and construction work do not represent significant reported local problems.

3.249 Levels of NO2 and PM10 across the ELJWP area are highest along the main roads, with hotspots in the south of Newham around London City Airport, and to the east of the ELJWP boundary. Air quality data for London shows that in 2016 monitoring sites in London recorded over 4,000 hours above the safe threshold for NO2. In 2019 this reduced to just over 100, a reduction of 97 per cent. In 2016 there were 995 recorded exceedances of the 24-hour limit value for PM2.5. In 2019 this reduced to 802, a reduction of 19 per cent **[See reference** 150**]**.

Projected baseline information

3.250 Each of the London Boroughs has declared an AQMA:

- Barking and Dagenham AQMA declared in 2008 for Nitrogen dioxide NO2 and Particulate Matter PM10.
- Havering AQMA 2006 for Nitrogen dioxide NO2 and Particulate Matter PM10.
- Newham AQMA (No.2) 2019 for Nitrogen dioxide NO2 and Particulate Matter PM10.
- Redbridge AQMA 2003 for Nitrogen dioxide NO2 and Particulate Matter PM10.

3.251 There is a possibility that air quality may worsen in the long-term because of climate change, due to a greater likelihood of prolonged periods of still, dry days, and to-date this relationship has been difficult to predict. This will need to be considered in the potential development of air quality action plans and monitoring regimes, as will the effects of major infrastructure developments.

3.252 The Mayor of London has designated a Low Emission Zone (LEZ), and an Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ), in addition to the Congestion Charge zone. The LEZ covers all roads within Greater London, those at Heathrow and parts of the M1 and M4 are included, except the M25 (even where it passes within the GLA boundary). The LEZ is designed to target pollution from the heaviest polluting heavy diesel vehicles.

3.253 The ULEZ covers all London boroughs, except for the area of the M25, and applies to all cars, motorcycles, vans and specialist vehicles (up to and including 3.5 tonnes) and minibuses (up to and including 5 tonnes).

3.254 The congestion charge zone covers part of central London, outside of the ELJWP area, and is designed to discourage driving in the centre of London.

Implications for health

3.255 Air pollution is associated with several adverse health impacts and is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society such as children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation between poor air quality areas and less affluent areas.

3.256 London and the South East of England is one of the driest areas of the country and thus faces ongoing water resource challenges, growing demand, and uncertainty from climate change. In addition, poor water quality can increase the risk of water-borne disease.

Key sustainability issues and opportunities for the ELJWP to address them

Soils and geology

3.257 Without the ELJWP it is possible that development could result in unnecessary sterilisation of mineral and soil resources thereby preventing their use for future generations, if there is additional need for new or relocated waste sites. There is therefore a need to minimise the amount of development located on brownfield land or on important mineral processing facilities. In the absence of the ELJWP, the NPPF would apply. This supports the reuse of brownfield land, but the ELJWP provides an opportunity to strengthen this approach to ensure these natural assets are not lost or compromised by prioritising brownfield sites and lower quality agricultural land for development.

- Provide adequate space in new developments for waste facilities capable of accommodating general waste, recyclable waste and compostable waste;
- Ensure site allocations do not compromise the operation of nearby waste management facilities; and
- Ensure sufficient land is available in appropriate locations for new waste management facilities.

Water

3.258 There are many factors and initiatives outside of the local planning policy framework contained within the ELJWP that may impact on water quality and the use of water resources, such as land management practices and investment plans by utility bodies. However, the ELJWP has a role to play by ensuring new and expanded waste management developments will not adversely impact upon water quality and / or water quantity through securing efficient use of water resources. The ELJWP could also create a clear, positive and supportive

investment environment in which opportunities to upgrade and improve the network of waste water facilities across the county are taken.

3.259 Without the ELJWP, it is possible that unplanned development for waste could be in areas that could lead to further water quality issues and risks to the natural environment. However, existing safeguards, such as the Water Framework Regulations, would help to reduce the potential for this to occur. The ELJWP provides an opportunity to ensure that development is located and designed to consider the sensitivity of the water environment and water-dependent protected sites, to plan for adequate wastewater infrastructure, to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), and to promote water efficiency and grey water recycling.

Air and noise

3.260 Air pollution associated with London's road network has exceed statutory NO_2 levels and needs active monitoring and management. Whilst noise complaints in the London Boroughs are more commonly associated with domestic noise, Building Regulations aim to manage the impact of noise from new domestic and industrial developments through good design. Furthermore, the increasing prevalence of sustainability standards such as BREEAM will also have a positive contribution.

3.261 Development of an up-to-date local planning framework will ensure that ELJWP and development management policies seek to address the current sustainability issues (including noise). In the absence of the ELJWP, the policies in the NPPF and the Clean Air Strategy **[See reference 151]** would apply which support measures to improve air quality through traffic and travel management; to develop and enhance green infrastructure; and to direct new development to sustainable locations which limits the need to travel and offer a choice of transport modes.

3.262 All local authorities have an obligation to declare AQMAs, via the Environment Act 1995, and develop action plans for improvement of air quality.

As set out in paragraph 3.246, each of the four boroughs has declared one AQMA that covers the whole borough. There is a risk that local air quality could be worsened by waste development, particularly through emissions from conventional fossil-fuel based transport of waste.

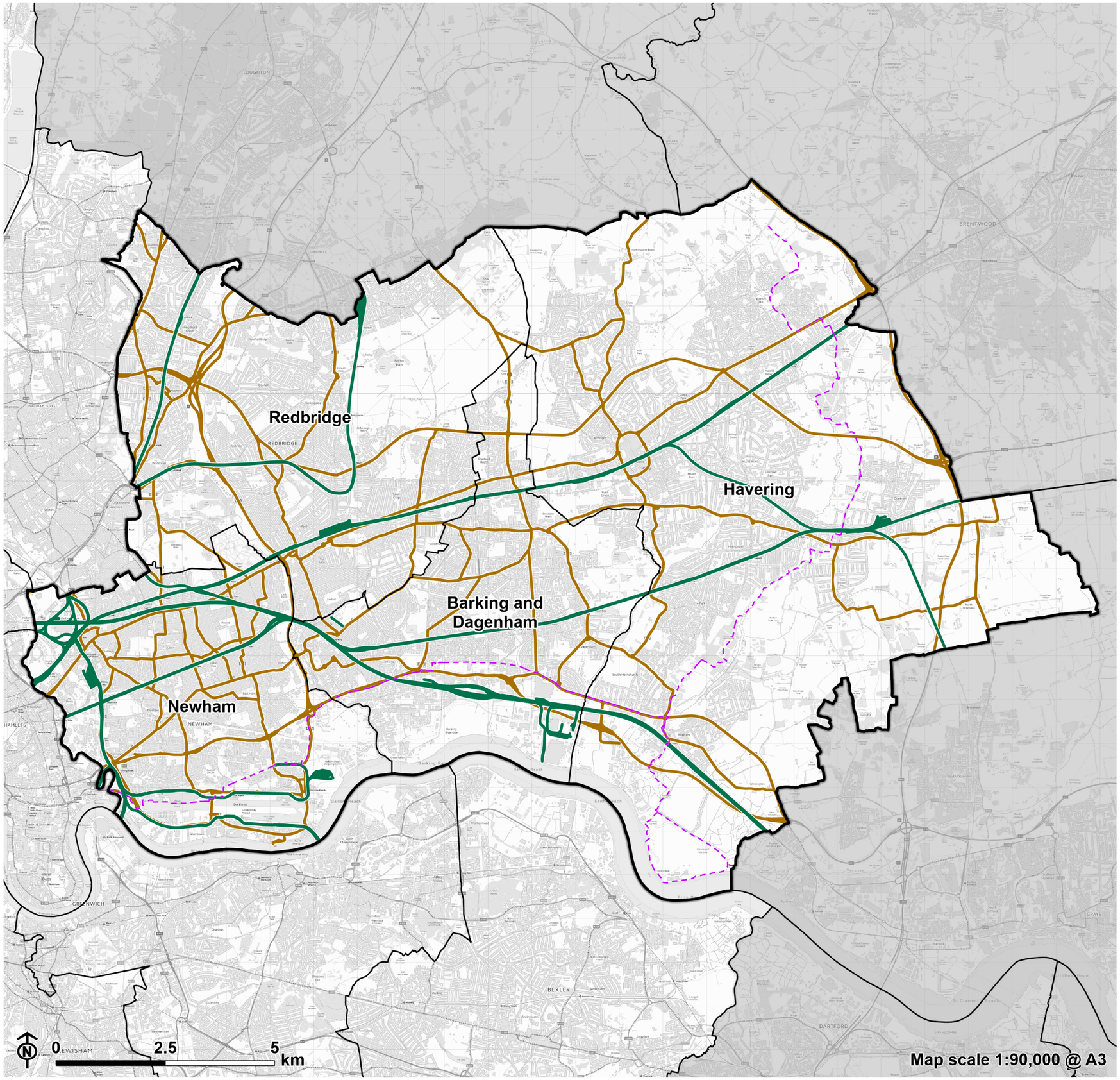
3.263 The ELJWP could support a spatial strategy that will facilitate an increasingly effective and efficient network of waste facilities that will reduce the frequency and miles needed to be travelled by waste. It could seek to use more sustainable alternatives to emission-generating fossil-fuel based road transport of waste. This could include switching to more sustainable modes of transport or to low and zero carbon road-based transport.

3.264 The ELJWP could also support efficient and appropriate freight routes for transporting waste by road that avoid areas with the worst rates of air pollution – namely AQMAs.

East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA

London Boroughs

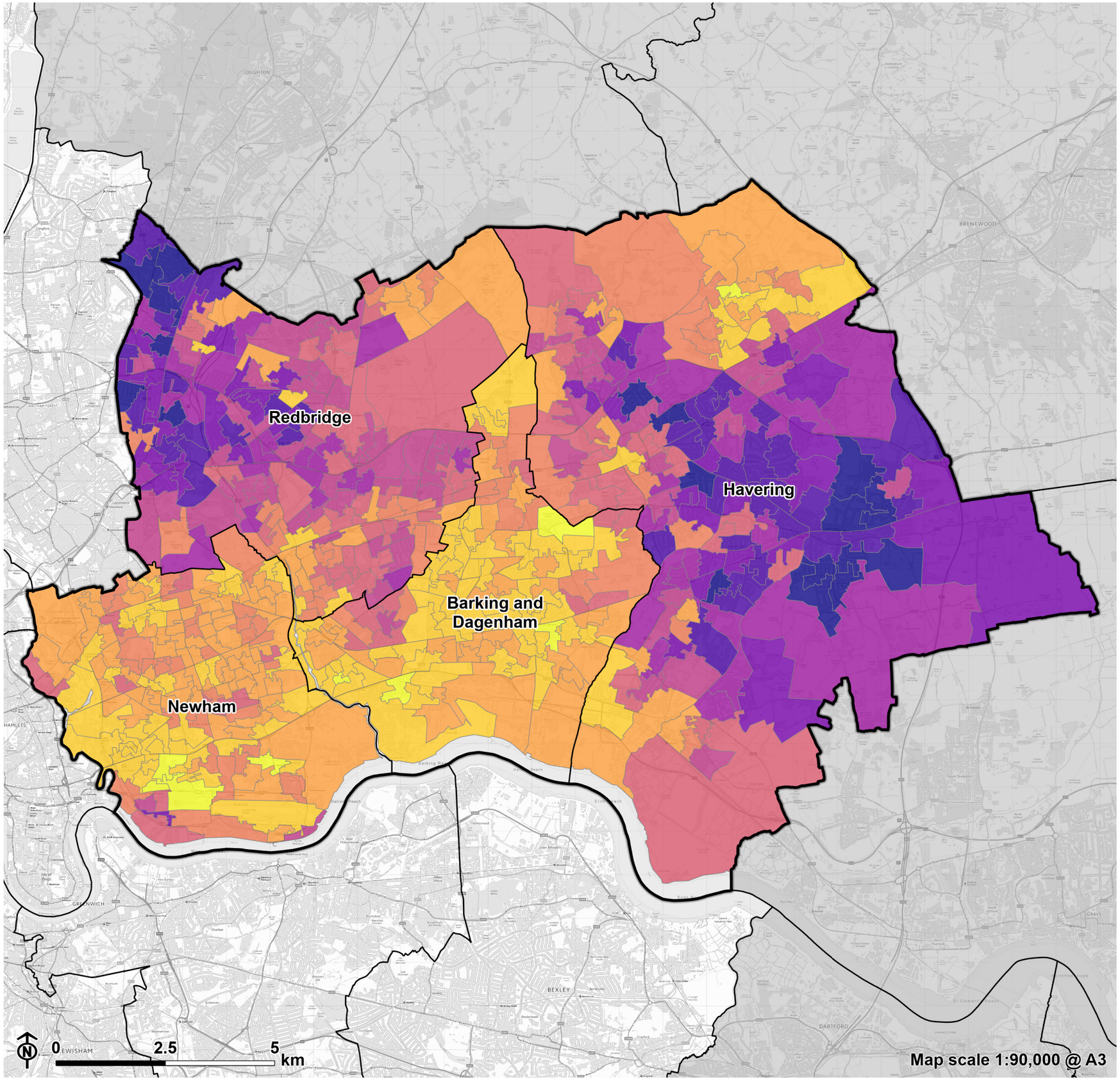
Figure 3.1: Transport Network within the ELJWP Area



East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA
London Boroughs

LUC

Figure 3.2: Indices of Deprivation within the ELJWP Area



East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA
London Boroughs

LUC

Figure 3.3: Historic Environment within the ELJWP Area

Study area
London borough
Outside of Greater London

Listed building

Grade
- I
- II*
- II

Conservation area
Registered parks and gardens
Scheduled monument

1 - Section of Roman road on Gidea Park golf course

2 - Dagnam Park Farm moated site

3 - Medieval grange barn

4 - Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacements

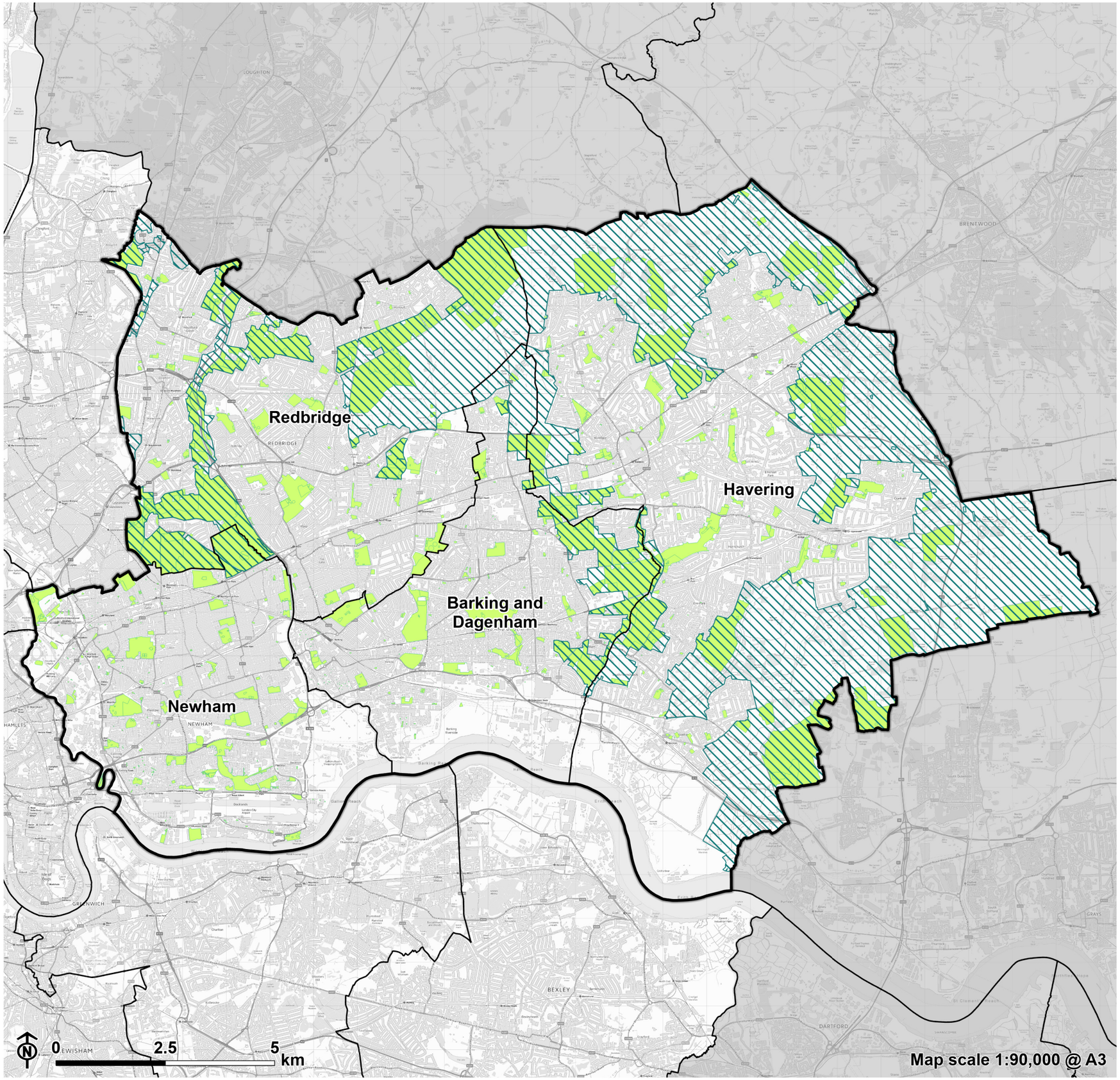
5 - Barking Abbey

6 - Stratford Langthorne Abbey (part of area within precincts)

East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA
London Boroughs

LUC

Figure 3.4: Open Space and Metropolitan Green Belt within the ELJWP Area

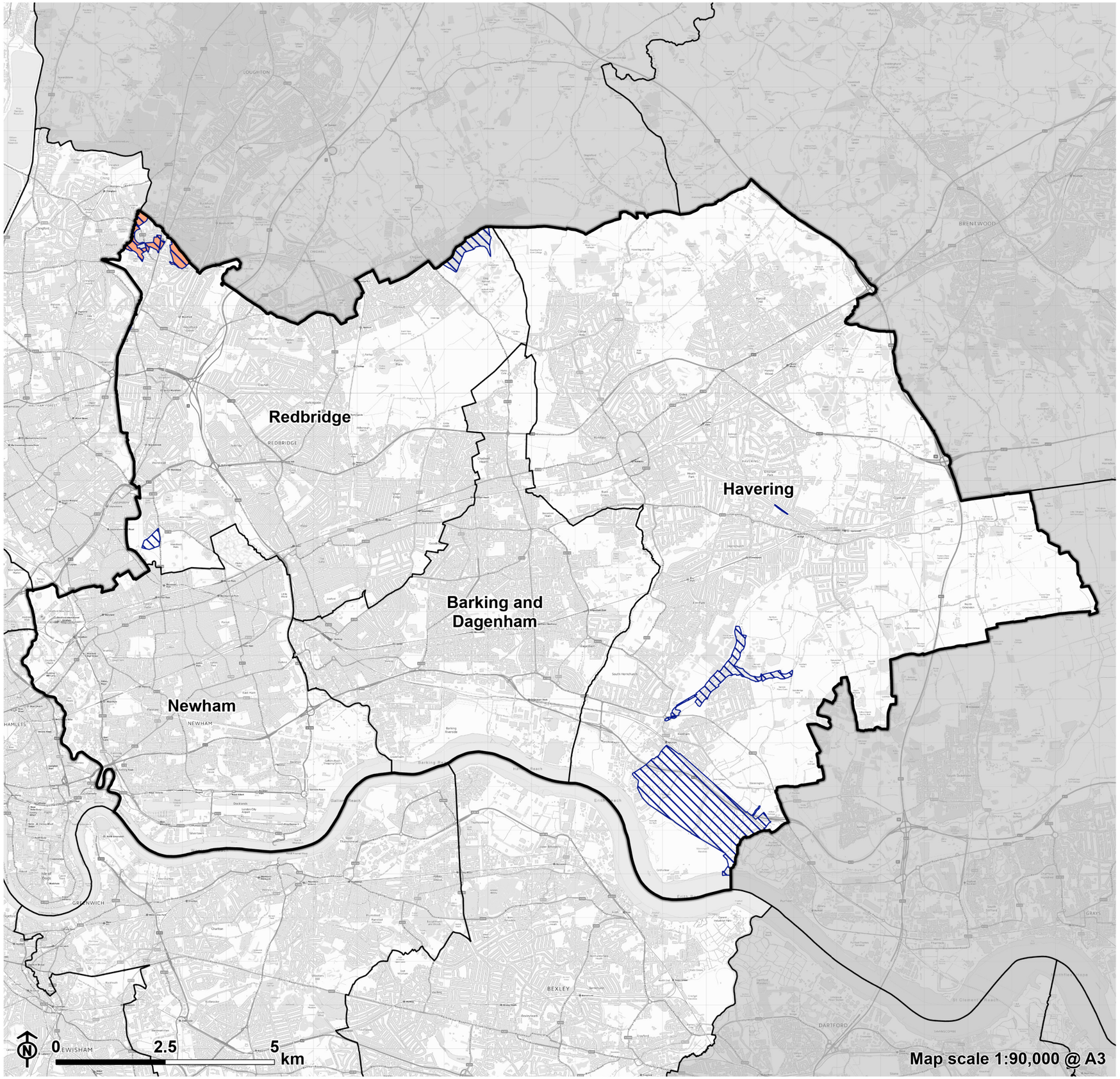


- Study area
- London borough
- Outside of Greater London
- Green Belt
- Greenspace

East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA
London Boroughs

LUC

Figure 3.5: Biodiversity within the ELJWP Area

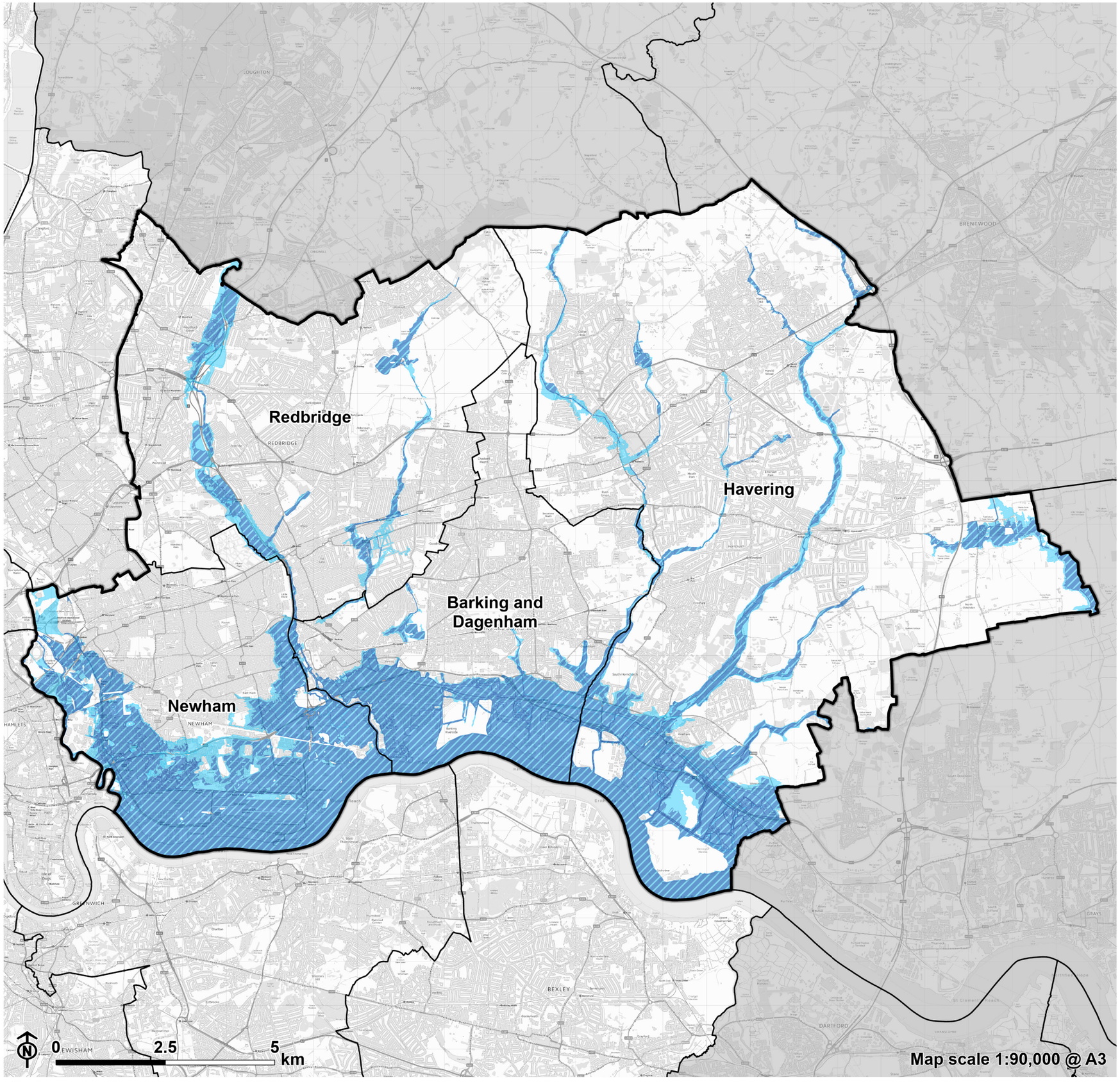


East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) - IIA and HRA

London Boroughs

LUC

Figure 3.6: Areas of Flood Risk within the ELJWP Area



Chapter 4

Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

4.1 The SEA Regulations, Schedule 2(6) require the Environmental Report to consider:

> "The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as (a) biodiversity, (b) population, (c) human health, (d) fauna, (e) flora, (f) soil, (g) water, (h) air, (i) climatic factors, (j) material assets, (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, (l) landscape and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a)–(l)."

4.2 The development of a set of IIA objectives (known as the IIA framework) is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared. The formulation of the IIA Framework presented overleaf, considered the SA frameworks set out in the SA documents for each of the four London boroughs within the ELJWP Area. The frameworks have also been reviewed and updated to consider the requirements of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) as well as Sustainability Appraisal (SA), the latest baseline and key sustainability issues and opportunities identified for the four London boroughs, and the latest targets and objectives set out in other relevant plans, programmes and strategies. This updated IIA Framework will help to ensure that the IIA of the ELJWP reflects recent global events (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), challenges and priorities, thereby helping to deliver an ambitious ELJWP.

4.3 The IIA objectives and appraisal guidance (which provide a guide to the factors that should be considered when carrying out assessments) set out in the IIA Framework are subject to change as new information comes to light during the IIA process.

4.4 The IIA Framework for the appraisal of the ELJWP is set out below; each primary bullet point constitutes an IIA objective and the sub-bullet points set out further guidance to help guide the appraisal of each objective. The questions included in the framework are not exhaustive, and some may be more relevant to certain Plan elements than others. The framework below also highlights the most relevant SEA topics for each IIA objective, and whether each objective supports the ELJWP Health Impact Assessment and/or Equalities Impact Assessment.

IIA framework for the East London Joint Waste Plan

IIA objective 1: To minimise the East London Joint Waste Plan's contribution to climate change through a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from managing waste.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it reduce the East London Joint Waste Plan's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities?
- Will it utilise the waste hierarchy to ensure less waste is being managed at the most appropriate level of the hierarchy?

- Will it support development of modern waste facilities for waste that cannot be recycled or composted?
- Will it promote energy efficiency by encouraging the use of energy efficient buildings and plant, and the use of appropriate renewable or low carbon energy sources on waste sites?

  Carbon emissions associated with waste transport are dealt with under IIA objective 7.

IIA objective 2: Move treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it contribute to the aim in the London Plan of a zero waste city by 2050?
- Will it promote a circular low carbon economy within ELJWP area, and within London?
- Will it contribute to minimising disposal of all forms of waste, across the ELJWP area and across London?
- Will it promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste?

IIA objective 3: Support, maintain or enhance the development of the economy of East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it generate employment opportunities in the waste and resource sector for local people, especially within areas of deprivation, providing opportunities to improve local skills?
- Will it minimise harm to the existing local economy, locating waste uses away from existing sensitive receptors?

IIA objective 4: Protect and improve the health of the people of the East London Joint Waste Plan area.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it avoid or minimise adverse effects on human health and safety, especially those with protected characteristics, including mental health, and those in more deprived areas?
- Will it provide opportunities to improve health and amenity through delivery of green infrastructure, enhanced public rights of way and improved access to recreation as part of the restoration of sites, or provision of biodiversity net-gain in new sites?
- Will it avoid or minimise adverse effects on the quality and extent of existing recreational assets?

- Will it reduce the incidence of crime associated with waste (e.g. fly-tipping and illegal dumping of large amounts of waste) by ensuring a sustainable network of waste facilities across the ELJWP area, and London?

IIA objective 5: Promote sustainable modes of transport in the East London Joint Waste Plan area by reducing road traffic, congestion and pollution.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it support an overall reduction in the distance travelled by waste, either within the ELJWP area or across the wider London area?
- Will it contribute towards a reduction in traffic congestion, particularly in designated AQMAs?
- Will it reduce reliance on road-based freight movements and support the use of rail and water where this represents a deliverable, efficient and sustainable choice?
- Will it support the transition from low to ultra-low and then zero emission vehicles for the transportation of waste by road?

IIA objective 6: Protect and enhance the historic environment within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will allocated waste facilities conserve, protect and enhance designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings?

IIA objective 7: Protect, enhance, restore, and expand the biodiversity and geodiversity assets within the East London Joint Plan area.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it effect habitats of international, national, regional or local importance, particularly in relation to Epping Forrest?
- Will it protect and enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance, particularly in relation to Epping Forrest?
- Will it protect and improve local populations of terrestrial species that are of international, national, regional or locally importance?
- Taking into account the impact of climate change, will it conserve and enhance designated and undesignated ecological assets and networks?
- Will it maintain and enhance wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces, enhancing biodiversity and securing the level of net-gain set out in local, regional and national policy?
- Will it protect and support enhanced knowledge and understanding of geological sites of national, regional or local importance?

IIA objective 8: Protect, enhance, and restore open spaces and townscapes within the ELJWP area.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it minimise the visual intrusion of waste facilities on sensitive and/or distinct townscapes?

- Will it enhance and protect townscape features including open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings?
- Will it provide for the restoration of land to an appropriate after-use including the creation of accessible greenspaces and open spaces at former waste sites?

IIA objective 9: Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of watercourses and water bodies and maximise the efficient use of water within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it maximise the efficient use of water?
- Will it protect the quantity of ground and surface water from over abstraction?
- Will it protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and water bodies?

IIA objective 10: To manage and reduce flood risk from all sources within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it promote the use of SuDS, nature-based solutions or other flood resilient design measures?
- Through the appropriate allocation of waste sites, will it ensure waste developments are not at risk of flooding both presently and in the future,

taking into account climate change, and will it not result in an increase in the risk of flooding elsewhere?

IIA objective 11: Minimise noise, light and air pollution relating to waste development within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it minimise pollution and impacts on amenity, including from noise and light, from activities associated with waste developments and minimise the potential for such pollution?
- Will it minimise air pollution and help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans, particularly within the designated AQMAs?

IIA objective 12: Protect and enhance mineral resources and soils within East London.

Appraisal questions:

- Will it ensure the safeguarding of mineral resources from sterilisation by waste management related development?
- Will it safeguard soil quality and quantity and reduce soil contamination?
- Will it avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land by prioritising the location of waste developments to appropriately located previously developed sites?

Predicting and evaluating effects

4.5 The prediction and evaluation of the effects of options in the ELJWP relies heavily on the IIA Framework – every policy and site option (and reasonable alternative) will be appraised for their likely impacts in relation to achievement of the IIA objectives. In line with the SEA Regulations, the following characteristics of effects will be predicted and evaluated:

- Probability;
- Duration, including short, medium and long-term impacts;
- Frequency;
- Reversibility;
- Cumulative and synergistic nature;
- Transboundary nature;
- Secondary nature;
- Permanent or temporary nature; and
- Positive or negative nature.

Probability

4.6 There is an inherent degree of uncertainty in carrying out an IIA. Should it be adopted, the East London Joint Waste Plan would likely be in force for several years. Over this time, currently unforeseen changes are likely to occur. These circumstances are impossible to predict. The planning system is generally robust enough to deal with such changes by re-assessing the needs of sites and communities at the time applications are made. Uncertainties are dealt with in IIA by adopting a precautionary approach, wherein a reasonable worst-case scenario is assumed unless reliable evidence suggests otherwise. This is to ensure that any potentially significant negative effects are identified, and appropriate consideration is given to how the ELJWP could help to avoid or

mitigate the worst effects if such scenarios were to arise. However, it is accepted that the likelihood of many such worst-case scenarios occurring is low, particularly as the comprehensive array of policies proposed in ELJWP would help to avoid or mitigate negative impacts.

4.7 The assessment of ELJWP options will indicate where uncertainties exist in relation to the effects identified.

Duration, including short, medium and long-term impacts

4.8 The temporal scope of the IIA covers the ELJWP period. For the purposes of the IIA:

- Short term covers the period for 0-5 years, or during construction (inclusive of temporary impacts);
- Medium term covers the period from 5-20 years; and
- Long term covers the period over 20 years, beyond the Plan period.

4.9 Effects can occur over multiple terms, such as arising in the short-term and residing in the long-term.

Frequency

4.10 All effects of the ELJWP are considered to occur once, unless indicated otherwise.

Reversibility

4.11 The assessment will consider whether effects are reversible or irreversible. Reversible effects may be identified where a former mineral site is proposed for restoration to open space; irreversible effects may be identified where development is proposed on greenfield land thereby resulting in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Cumulative and synergistic effects

4.12 The IIA will provide an appraisal of all reasonable options considered for inclusion in the ELJWP. The vision, strategic objectives, policies and site allocations of the Plan will not be adopted in isolation and therefore an evaluation of the cumulative and synergistic effects will be undertaken. Cumulative and synergistic effects are defined as follows:

- Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects have a combined effect; and
- Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts.

Transboundary effects

4.13 The geographical extent of effects will be experienced predominantly in the ELJWP area. However, where effects would be likely to be discernible in neighbouring authorities or at a greater scale, this will be specified. For example, transboundary effects may be experienced in relation to waste transported across local authority boundaries, either through an increase in air pollution or an increase in waste to be dealt with outside of the plan area. .

Secondary effects

4.14 The assessment process inherently includes a consideration of secondary effects. Secondary effects are defined as “effects that are not a direct result but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway”.

Permanent or temporary

4.15 The assessment will indicate whether effects are temporary or permanent in nature. Should the ELJWP be adopted, it would only be in place for the Plan period and would subsequently be replaced by a new or revised ELJWP. Many of the effects of policies in the Plan are therefore typically temporary effects. Nevertheless, several the effects of new development on a greenfield site would be likely to be permanent.

Positive and negative effects and significance

4.16 The IIA will evaluate whether the nature of effects is likely to be positive, negative, neutral or mixed. The magnitude of effects in relation to each IIA objective will be defined as significant or minor. For example, a significant positive effect would be identified where an option is likely to significantly contribute to the achievement of an IIA objective, whereas an adverse effect (either significant or minor negative) would be identified where the option conflicts with the IIA objective. Options which are unlikely to significantly influence whether an objective will be achieved will receive a neutral rating. Mixed effects may be identified where an option is expected to have both a positive and negative effect on the IIA objective.

4.17 The IIA assessments will be carried out at a high level and so the dividing line between sustainability effects is often quite small. The effect of an option on a IIA objective will be significant where it is of such magnitude that it will have a

noticeable and measurable effect compared with other factors that may influence the achievement of that IIA objective.

4.18 Minor effects will still be identified as these assist with the identification of cumulative and synergistic effects (e.g., several minor effects can combine to become a significant effect), can help to identify opportunities for enhancements (e.g., enhancing a minor positive effect to make it significant) and better enable the Council to make a more informed decision over the sustainability performance of options.

4.19 In determining the significance of the effects of the options for potential inclusion in the ELJWP, the IIA will consider the plan's relationship with the other documents in the planning system such as the NPPF and other national policy approaches, and regulatory requirements, as these may provide additional safeguards or mitigation of potentially significant adverse effects.

4.20 The findings of the IIA will be presented as a colour coded symbol showing a score for each option (including reasonable alternatives) against each of the IIA objectives along with a concise justification for the score given, where appropriate. The use of colour coding in the matrices will allow for the magnitude of effects (both positive and negative) to be easily identified. **Table 4.1** presents the colour coded symbols and definitions that will be used to report the significance of effects of the ELJWP policies and sites and their reasonable alternatives.

Table 4.1: Effect symbols and colours used in IIA

IIA Effect	Description of Effect
++	Significant positive effect likely
++/-	Mixed significant positive and minor negative effects likely
+	Minor positive effect likely
+/-	Mixed minor effects likely

IIA Effect	Description of Effect
++/--	Mixed significant effects likely
-	Minor negative effect likely
--/+	Mixed significant negative and minor positive effects likely
--	Significant negative effect likely
0	No or negligible effect likely
?	Likely effect uncertain
N/A	Assessment criterion not applicable

Reasonable alternatives

4.21 The IIA must appraise not only the preferred options for inclusion in the ELJWP but also 'reasonable alternatives' to these options. This implies that alternatives that are not reasonable do not need to be subject to appraisal. Part (b) of Regulation 12(2) notes that reasonable alternatives will consider the objectives of the plan, as well as its geographical scope. Therefore, alternatives that do not meet the objectives of national policy or are outside the Plan area are unlikely to be reasonable.

4.22 The objectives, policies and site allocations to be considered for inclusion within the East London Joint Waste Plan are in the process of being identified and reviewed. The boroughs' reasons for selecting the alternatives to be included in the East London Joint Waste Plan will be reported at a later stage in the IIA process.

Site assessment criteria

4.23 It has yet to be established through evidence whether the emerging ELJWP will need to allocate new wastes sites or not. In fact some evidence

suggests that there is a sufficient surplus in waste management capacity to consider the release of waste sites that currently enjoy policy protection for waste management uses:

- Safeguarded existing waste management sites (Schedule 1 of the ELJWP).
- Sites in locations that are identified as suitable for strategic waste management facilities (Schedule 2 of the ELJWP).

4.24 It is not therefore clear at this stage whether the IIA will need appraise such site options, either for allocation or release from current allocation, against the IIA objectives through the use of spatial assessment criteria. Spatial assessment criteria relevant to each of the IIA objectives outlined above will be prepared at a later date if required.

4.25 To avoid abortive IIA work, the Councils must first establish whether the allocation and/or deallocation of sites is in fact reasonable and secondly the quantum of shortfall/surplus requiring allocation/deallocation, both in light of the evidence and following consultation with neighbouring authorities.

Health Impact Assessment

4.26 The background and overall approach to HIA is set out in **Chapter 1**. The IIA Framework above identifies the IIA objectives that have potential to impact the health and wellbeing of the population.

Equality Impact Assessment

4.27 There are three main duties set out in the Equality Act 2010, which public authorities including the London boroughs must meet in exercising their functions:

- To eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act;
- To advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and
- To foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

4.28 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination based on these characteristics:

- Protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010:
  - Age: Children (0-4), Younger people (aged 18-24), older people (aged 60 and over);
  - Disability: Disabled people, people with physical and mental impairment;
  - Gender reassignment;
  - Marriage and civil partnership;
  - Pregnancy and maternity;
  - Race;
  - Religion or belief;
  - Sex; and
  - Sexual orientation.

4.29 This document sets out the baseline and projected baseline for the protected characteristics within **Chapter 3.** The ELJWP will therefore be assessed to consider the likely impacts of policy and any site options on each of the nine protected characteristics from the Equality Act.

Chapter 5

Conclusion and next steps

5.1 In order to meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations, the views of the three statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) are being sought in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in the IIA report.

5.2 This IIA Scoping Report is being published for consultation with the three statutory bodies in early 2024.

5.3 In particular, the consultees are requested to consider:

- Whether any additional international or national plans and programmes should be included in the policy review (see Appendix A) because their objectives are of particular relevance to the sustainability of the ELJWP (see Chapter 2).
- Whether the information provided in Chapter 3 provides a sufficient baseline against which the Plan's sustainability effects can be assessed and monitored and which allows exiting sustainability issues of relevance to the Plan to be identified.
- Whether there are any additional key sustainability issues of relevance to the ELJWP (Chapter 3) that should be included.
- Whether the IIA framework (Chapter 4) is appropriate and includes a suitable range of objectives that are within the Waste Plan's remit.

5.4 As the ELJWP is drafted, its policies (and any allocations) and reasonable alternatives to these will be subject to appraisal against the IIA framework presented in Chapter 4. A full IIA report (incorporating the later stages of the IIA process) will then be produced and made available to stakeholders and the general public for consultation alongside the emerging draft ELJWP.

LUC

January 2023

Appendix A

Review of relevant plans, policies and programmes

International

IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To limit and/or reduce all greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- None.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all.
- Areas of focus include:
  - Sustainable consumption and production patterns.
  - Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10-year framework of programmed of action.
  - Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.
  - Renewable energy and energy efficiency.
  - Urgently and substantially increase Global share of renewable energy.
  - Significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To promote greater resource efficiency, increase energy efficiency and develop new technology for renewable energy.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Declaration.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy/resource efficiency.

Aarhus Convention (1998)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment.
- Local authorities should provide for:
  - The right of everyone to receive environmental information.
  - The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making.
  - The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention.

Implications for the IIA

- Ensure that the public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of IIA production.

Bern Convention (1979)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.
- The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III.
- To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Ramsar Convention – Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To promote the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international co-operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The number of Ramsar sites being designated in the UK.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should promote the conservation and make wise use of all wetland areas.

Implications for the IIA

- Consider inclusion of objectives which aim to promote conservation and wise use of wetland areas.

UN Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- International agreement to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Agreement.

Implications for the IIA

- Consider climate change.

National

NPPF (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Economic objective:
  - To help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy

  - By ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity
  - By identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure.
- Social objective:
  - To support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations
  - By fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being.
- Environmental objective:
  - To protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution
  - Mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Economic objective:
  - Plan should make adequate provision for waste management infrastructure to ensure the growth of the waste economy.
- Social objective:

  - Plan should include policies and objectives to promote a circular economy and the delivery of green infrastructure, enhanced public rights of way or improved access to recreation as part of the development and restoration of waste sites.

- Environmental objective:
  - Plan should include policies and objectives to address the causes and impacts of climate change relating to waste development activity, including using opportunities arising from waste operations and reclamation activity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to leave a positive legacy.

Implications for the IIA

- Economic objective:
  - Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.
- Social objective:
  - Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
- Environmental objective:
  - Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation of historic features, conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

NPPW (2015)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The National Planning Policy for Waste was adopted in October 2014 and sets out the need for local authorities to:
  - Prepare local plans using a robust proportionate evidence base
  - Identify need for waste management facilities

- Identify suitable sites and areas
- Determine planning applications
- Monitor and report
- Take up in allocated sites and areas
- Existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities.
- The amount of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the National Planning Policy for Waste.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.

DEFRA (2021): National Waste Management Plan for England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive.
- At the local authority level, the Waste Management Plan notes that waste planning authorities (county and unitary authorities in England) are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for their areas.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the National Waste Management Plan.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.

Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out how to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.
- It identifies five strategic ambitions:
  - To work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;
  - To work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
  - To eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
  - To double resource productivity by 2050; and
  - To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies in line with the Resources and Waste Strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.

DCLG (2015): Planning Practice Guidance on Waste

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy.
- At the local authority level, the Guidance outlines who is responsible for waste developments and which matters come within the scope of 'waste development'.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Planning Practice Guidance on Waste.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.

MHCLG Planning Practice Guidance (2021)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The PPG documents provide guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the NPPF.
- Of particular relevance are:
  - Planning Practice Guidance on air quality
  - Planning Practice Guidance on climate change
  - Planning Practice Guidance on conserving and enhancing the historic environment
  - Planning Practice Guidance on ensuring the vitality of town centre
  - Planning Practice Guidance on flood risk and coastal change
  - Planning Practice Guidance on health and wellbeing
  - Planning Practice Guidance on local plans
  - Planning Practice Guidance on the natural environment
  - Planning Practice Guidance on noise
  - Planning Practice Guidance on light pollution
  - Planning Practice Guidance on open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space
  - Planning Practice Guidance on rural housing
  - DCLG Planning Practice Guidance on renewable and low carbon energy
  - Planning Practice Guidance on water supply, wastewater and water quality
  - Planning Practice Guidance on Waste

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan needs to be produced in accordance with the guidance outline in the NPPG.

Implications for the IIA

- The SA should be prepared in line with the NPPG.

DEFRA (2012): National Policy Statement for Waste Water

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out the proposed policy framework to inform planning decisions on applications for large waste water infrastructure projects.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the National Policy Statement for Waste Water.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objectives that relate to sustainable waste management and the protection of water quality.

DEFRA (2013): National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out the strategic need and justification of Government policy for the provision of national significant infrastructure for the management of hazardous waste.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objectives that relate to sustainable waste management which will include hazardous waste.

HM Government (2013) Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The aim of the Programme is to:
  - Improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.
  - Encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services.
  - Encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others.
  - Help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth.
  - Support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Policies should take account of the strategic measures in the Programme.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objectives which seek to promote waste prevention.

HM Government (2009): The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020.
- The Plan shows how reductions in the power sector and heavy industry; transport; homes and communities; workplaces and jobs; and farming, land and waste sectors could enable carbon budgets to 2022 to be met.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The plan includes a 5-point Action Plan covering the following areas:
  - Protecting the public from immediate risk;
  - Preparing for the future;

- Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement;
- Building a low carbon UK;
- Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.

Implications for the IIA

- Objectives should reflect the aims set in the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan to reduce carbon emissions.

HM Government (2011): The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Carbon Plan is a Government wide plan of action on climate change, including domestic and international activity.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The plan includes a range of sectorial plans and targets including low carbon industry.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions such as:
  - Diverting waste from landfill by driving it up the waste hierarchy.
  - Using alternate or low emission transport options where viable.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to reducing carbon emissions.

DECC (2009): The UK Renewable Energy Strategy

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.
- Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.
- Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from renewable sources.

HM Government (2017) The Clean Growth Strategy

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Under the Climate Change Act, the Government is required to publish a set of policies and proposals that will enable the legally-binding carbon budgets, on track to the 2050 target, to be met.
- The Clean Growth Strategy sets out a range of policies and proposals, as well as possible long-term pathways for UK emissions in two ways – by decreasing emissions and by increasing economic growth.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The strategy covers the fourth and fifth carbon budgets, spanning 2023-2027 and 2028-2032, by when the UK must cut its greenhouse gas emissions to 57% below 1990 levels.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to promoting energy efficiency and the use of appropriate renewable or lower carbon energy sources on site.

DEFRA (2018): The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting– Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The report sets out visions for the following sectors:
  - People and the Built Environment – “to promote the development of a healthy, equitable and resilient population, well placed to reduce the harmful health impacts of climate change...buildings and places (including built heritage) and the people who live and work in them are resilient and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and make the most of the opportunities of a changing climate.”
  - Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”.
  - Natural Environment – “the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to

accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides."

- Business and Industry – "UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change."
- Local Government – "Local government plays a central role in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risks and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate."

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Policies should take account of the aims of the Programme.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.

DEFRA (2013): Underground, Under threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To prevent pollution of groundwater.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To meet Water Framework Directive requirements for groundwater quality.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Plan should recognise the importance and vulnerability of groundwater resources and ensure that they are not detrimentally affected by waste development.

Implications for the IIA

- Include an objective to protect groundwater quality.

Environment Agency (2011): The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.
- The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:
  - "manage the risk to people and their property;
  - Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national;
  - Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development".

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Policies should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.

Implications for the IIA

- The IIA framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.

DEFRA (2008) Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.
- The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:
  - "improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps;
  - Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;
  - Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges;
  - Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and
  - Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users".

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Policies should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water environment and promote water management and efficiency.

Environment Agency (2009): Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Strategy vision for water resource "is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs".
- Its aims include:
  - To manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change.
  - Restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on water.
  - To contribute to sustainable development through good water management.
  - People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Policies should reflect the aims of the strategy where relevant.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objective which seeks to promote water management and efficiency.

DEFRA (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations”.
- The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:
  - Better protection for agricultural soils.
  - Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon.
  - Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate.
  - Preventing soil pollution.
  - Effective soil protection during construction and development.
  - Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.

Implications for the IIA

- Include IIA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil.

DEFRA (2007): The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.
- Render polluting emissions harmless.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Develop policies that aim to meet the standards.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to reduce pollution and protect and improve air quality.

DEFRA Clean Air Strategy 2019

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Clean Air Strategy 2019 sets out actions to improve air quality by reducing pollution from a wide range of sources. The Clean Air Strategy informs the detailed National Air Pollution Control Programme.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.

DEFRA and DfT (2017): UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The strategy aims to help local authorities by setting up a £225 million implementation fund, establishing a clear air fund and £100 million for retrofitting and new low emission buses.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.

DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The strategy aims to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020 and move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors:
  - Agriculture;
  - Forestry;
  - Planning and Development;
  - Water Management;
  - Marine Management;
  - Fisheries;
  - Air Pollution; and
  - Invasive Non-Native Species.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The strategy develops ambitious yet achievable goals for 2020 and 2050, based on Aichi Targets set at the Nagoya UN Biodiversity Summit in October 2010.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of biodiversity and ensure that site allocations take account of the aims of the strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objective that relates to biodiversity.

DEFRA (2011): Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations.
- There are 4 shared priorities:
  - sustainable consumption and production;
  - climate change and energy;
  - natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and
  - sustainable communities.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK.
- They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objectives to cover the Strategy's shared priorities.

DoH (2010): Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest.
- Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the objectives of the strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.

DECC (2014): Community Energy Strategy

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:
  - Generating energy (electricity or heat)
  - Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change)
  - Managing energy (balancing supply and demand)
  - Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy)

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.

HM Government (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to tackle a wide range of environmental pressures.
- The 25 Year Environment Plan identifies six areas around which action will be focused. These include:
  - Using and managing land sustainably.
  - Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes.
  - Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing.
  - Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste.
  - Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans.
  - Protecting and improving the global environment.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The 25 Year Environment sets out ambitious goals to manage pressures on the environment in the UK, based on England's 159 National Character Areas and monitoring indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of the natural environment and ensure that site allocations take account of the goals of the Environment Plan.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objective that relates to the protection of the natural environment.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England (2018)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Strategy sets out how the Government will preserve stocks of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy.
- The strategy is framed by natural capital thinking and guided by two overarching objectives:
  - To maximise the value of resource use; and;
  - To minimise waste and its impact on the environment.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Strategy seeks to contribute to the delivery of five strategic ambitions:
  - To work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;

- To work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
- To eliminate avoidable15 plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
- To double resource productivity by 2050; and
- To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of the natural environment and ensure that site allocations take account of the goals of the Strategy.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objective that relates to the efficient use of resources.

British Energy Security Strategy (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Strategy sets out long-term targets for offshore wind, solar, hydrogen, and nuclear energy following the onset of conflict in Ukraine.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objective that relates to renewable energy.

DLHC (2022) Flood risk and coastal guidance

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This report advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will mitigate against flood risk.

Implications for the IIA

- Include sustainability objective that relates to mitigating and managing flood risk.

Environment Agency (2022) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The strategy outlines a series of measures risk management authorities must undertake to manage flood and coastal erosion risk.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No targets or indicators.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure that site allocations and policies will mitigate against flood risk.

Implications for the IIA

- Include a sustainability objective that relates to mitigating and managing flood risk.

London

The London Plan (2021)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This spatial development strategy for London sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for London's development. As such it has a number of key objectives (policies) it seeks to achieve on waste:
  - To reduce waste as part of establishing a circular economy.
  - To achieve and maintain sufficient waste capacity such that London achieves self-sufficiency on waste management.
  - To safeguard and retain waste sites for wate management.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The three objectives (representing three distinct policies within the London Plan) contain a number of commitments for the Mayor, Mayoral Development Corporations and Local Authorities. Key targets amongst these are:
  - ensure that there is zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.
  - meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030.
  - meet or exceed the targets for each of the following waste and material streams:
    - a) construction and demolition – 95 per cent reuse/recycling/recovery

    - b) excavation – 95 per cent beneficial use
- the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste should be managed within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Include objectives for new and existing waste sites to promote circular economy practices as well as for circular economy practices to be supported through other activities that support resource conservation, re-use and recycling and reductions in waste going for disposal.
- Include objectives for full net self-sufficiency for waste management for the affected area.
- Include objectives to identify compensatory waste capacity where the loss of waste sites is possible.

Implications for the IIA

- The London Plan sets out a series of intentions for waste management policy, the design and operation of waste sites and the design and operation of all built developments in London. As such, it has a number of implications for the IIA on environmental, social and economic factors to be assessed. In particular, key implications from policies specifically aimed at waste policy and waste sites are to:
    - Include objectives and site assessment criteria for waste facilities to be integrated with non-waste related development and provide other local benefits.
    - Include objectives for achieving circular economy principles.
    - Include objectives for renewable energy generation.
    - Include objectives for greenhouse gas savings.
    - Include objectives for reducing impact on amenity in surrounding areas to waste sites.

- Include objectives that support waste minimisation.
- Include objectives and site assessment criteria to ensure waste sites are developed in accessible locations.

London Environment Strategy (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This strategy of the Greater London Authority has a range of environmental objectives including for London to become a 'zero waste city'. This means that by 2026 no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill, and by 2030 65 per cent of London's municipal waste will be recycled. It also aims for London boroughs, businesses and the waste industry to increase the availability of recycling facilities and services.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- By 2026 no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill.
- By 2030 65 per cent of London's municipal waste will be recycled.
- By 2030 75 per cent minimum target for business waste recycling.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Ensure a net zero waste capacity.
- Develop policies that support the creation of, recycling facilities.
- Develop policies in relation to waste sites that support households and commercial entities to recycle (including reuse, repair, and remanufacturing services).

Implications for the IIA

- Include objectives and sites criteria that prioritise the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and away from landfill

Climate Action Strategy 2020-2027 (2020)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The main objective of the Climate Action Strategy is for London to become a zero carbon city by 2050. This requires zero emissions from all transport and buildings, and any residual emissions in London to be offset.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The London wide actions are:
  - 40% reduction in CO2 between 2018 and 2022
  - 50% reduction in CO2 between 2023 and 2027
  - Zero waste to landfill in 2026
  - 15% of demand for energy will be met by renewable and district heating sources
  - 60% reduction in CO2 between 2028 and 2032

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy to meet the requirement of zero waste to landfill across London by 2026.
- Consideration of policy to reduce emissions across the plan period.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of a sustainability objective and site assessment criteria in relation to the reduction of CO2 and the complete diversion of waste from landfill by 2026

Local Nature Recovery Strategy (*Upcoming*)

The Greater London Authority is currently preparing a Local Nature Recovery Strategy for London. This is a new system of spatial biodiversity strategies that will involve all 33 of the London boroughs as well as its six neighbouring counties, including Essex. It will provide a statement of London's strategic biodiversity priorities and a fully updated and comprehensive spatial habitat map.

The strategy is intended to be completed in 2025.

Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The document makes reference to the separate Housing SPG for London which requires new housing developments to make communal facilities and any storage facilities for waste and recycling to be accessible to all residents, including children and wheelchair users.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- No indicators or targets above those in the London Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consider the inclusion of policy in relation to accessible spaces

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of a sustainability objective and site assessment criteria for waste sites and their accessibility.

Optimising Site Capacity: A Design-led Approach LPG (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The LPG provides guidance on delivering the requirements of London Plan policies:
  - Policy D1 London's form, character and capacity for growth – Part (B3)
  - Policy D3 Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach Policy
  - D4 Delivering good design
- The design capacity approach applies to all existing site allocations as well as any new sites that come forward for development.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Use of the 'Indicative Capacity Toolkit'
- Indicators within the toolkit provide additional detail in relation to the London Plan, and do not set further targets.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy and site allocations through use of the toolkit to determine suitable capacity of development on allocated waste sites and other new waste development.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives relating to site capacity, green infrastructure, SuDS, accessibility and heritage

Characterisation and Growth Strategy (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Characterisation and Growth Strategy guidance provides information on how to carry out a borough or neighbourhood-wide character assessment (or study). This assessment should be used to inform a borough or neighbourhoods growth strategy, setting out how an area will change in the future. This includes identifying if and where there are locations where tall buildings may be appropriate.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Characterisation and Growth Strategy guidance relates to the implementation of London Plan polices:
  - Policy D1 London's form, character and capacity for growth
  - Policy D2 Infrastructure requirements for sustainable densities
  - Policy D3 Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach
  - Policy D9 Tall buildings
  - Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth
  - Policy SD9 (Part B) Town centres: Local partnerships and implementation

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of the location of waste sites in relation to the relevant Characterisation and Growth Study for each borough or neighbourhood.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria in relation to local characterisation and growth studies

Air Quality Positive (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Air Quality Positive approach is a process of identifying and implementing ways to push development beyond compliance with both the Air Quality Neutral benchmarks and the minimum requirements of an air quality assessment.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Maximising improvements to air quality through consideration of design and layout, transport and energy.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy to demonstrate a holistic approach to the improvement of air quality.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria to minimise effects on air quality.
- Inclusion of 'in combination' assessment in relation to effects on air quality.

Air Quality Neutral (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To improve air quality by a reduction in emissions from the built environment.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The document sets out a range of targets in relation to the emissions from heating or cooling buildings, and the effects of any trip rates associated with an individual development proposal.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of site allocations in locations where trip rates will be reduced
- Consideration of policy in relation to energy from waste

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria in relation to the reduction of emissions from waste facilities.
- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria in relation to sustainable transport.

‘Be Seen’ energy monitoring guidance (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Be Seen energy monitoring guidance sets out a process of monitoring energy performance in development from planning through to 'as built' stages.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- Policy SI 2 of the London Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy to implement the requirement of new waste facilities to demonstrate energy performance.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives in relation to energy use and reduction in emissions

Circular Economy Statements (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance for developers on producing Circular Economy Statements for new developments in London. Developers must produce statements on waste management from development and

operational waste management plans should be produced as part of the Circular Economy Statements, satisfying the London Plan and London Environment Strategy (see above)

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- As a guidance document for producing statements that show conformity with the London Plan Policy SI7 on Circular Economy and the London Plan and London Environment Strategy (see above) more broadly, it does not contain new targets or indicators to meet.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy in relation to the requirements and outputs of Circular Economy Statements.
- Consider the requirements of new types of waste facilities to meet demands in relation to the circular economy.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives in relation to the circular economy and waste minimisation.
- Inclusion of site assessment criteria in relation to waste sites needed to support the circular economy.

Energy Planning Guidance (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides Greater London Authority guidance on preparing energy assessments as part of planning applications. It provides some guidance for waste facilities that intend to produce fuel on maximising heat and power opportunities. The updated guidance confirms that all major developments in London must continue to meet the London Plan net zero carbon target by following the energy hierarchy (Policy SI 2), the heating hierarchy (Policy SI 3) and by maximising on-site carbon reductions.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- As a guidance document for producing statements that show conformity with the London Plan Policy SI7 on Circular Economy and the London Plan and London Environment Strategy (see above) more broadly, it does not contain new targets or indicators to meet.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Major non-residential development is included within the scope of the guidance, including the requirement for non-carbon heating.
- Possible opportunities and demand for energy from waste facilities

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives that take account of the requirement for carbon reduction within new waste developments

The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition (2014)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance on the control of dust and emissions during construction and demolition, responding to the requirements of the London Plan 2011. As such it does not provide new objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance on the control of dust and emissions during construction and demolition, responding to the requirements of the London Plan 2011. As such it does not provide additional objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Implications for all sites producing construction and demolitions wastes which may have an impact on waste streams

Implications for the IIA

- Include objectives for new or existing waste sites in relation to dust suppression and reduction of emissions

Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance for explains how to prepare a Whole Life-Cycle Carbon (WLC) assessment in line with Policy SI2F of the London Plan 2021. As such it does not provide new objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance for explains how to prepare a WLC assessment in line with Policy SI2F of the London Plan 2021. As such it does not provide new targets relevant to the Waste Local Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of WLC in relation to new or expanded waste sites.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of WLC in objectives relating to climate change.

Sustainable Transport, Walking and Cycling LPG (2022)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document provides guidance for plan-makers and developers on transport, walking and cycling in London, including the protection of planned schemes.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- None above the requirements of the London Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of the location new or expanded waste sites in relation to the effects on sustainable transport networks.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria relating to the impacts of waste sites on sustainable transport networks.

Urban Greening Factor (2023)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Urban Greening Factor is a tool used to evaluate the quality and quantity of natural features proposed as part of a development application,

such as planting, waterbodies, and green roofs, collectively referred to as urban greening. This document advises developers on how to meet these requirements under London Plan Policy G5 Urban Greening.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- The Urban Greening Factor tool sets out design considerations in relation to the natural and built environment and provides a score in terms of meeting the aims of policy G5 of the London Plan.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of the location of waste sites in relation to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), the Public Realm and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), as well as the potential opportunities for biodiversity in relation to roofs and facades of buildings.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria relating to SINCs, SuDS, and biodiversity gain.

London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (2015)

Key objectives relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- This document is a long-term plan to coordinate the development of ‘sustainable drainage’ systems across London. The plan has been developed by the Drain London Programme, a partnership of the Mayor of Londin, Environment Agency, London Councils and Thames Water. It sets

out a range of actions for each major land-use sector including major utilities. As such, it makes very brief mention of some waste management sites likely being able to deliver SuDS cost-effectively.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the Waste Local Plan

- To achieve a 1% reduction in surface water flows in the sewer network each year for 25 years, resulting in a 25% reduction in flows by 2040.

Implications for the Waste Local Plan

- Consideration of policy and site allocations in relation to sustainable drainage within a London wide context.

Implications for the IIA

- Inclusion of objectives and site assessment criteria in relation to urban drainage

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