



Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Local Plan

Non-Technical Summary

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London Legacy Development Corporation

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Local Plan

Non-Technical Summary

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Area Action Plans
AQMAs	Air Quality Management Areas
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) has prepared a Local Plan to help guide development within the LLDC area up to 2031. The Local Plan will replace existing planning policy for the LLDC area which is currently covered by four adopted Core Strategies and associated Area Action Plans (AAPs) for the London boroughs of Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

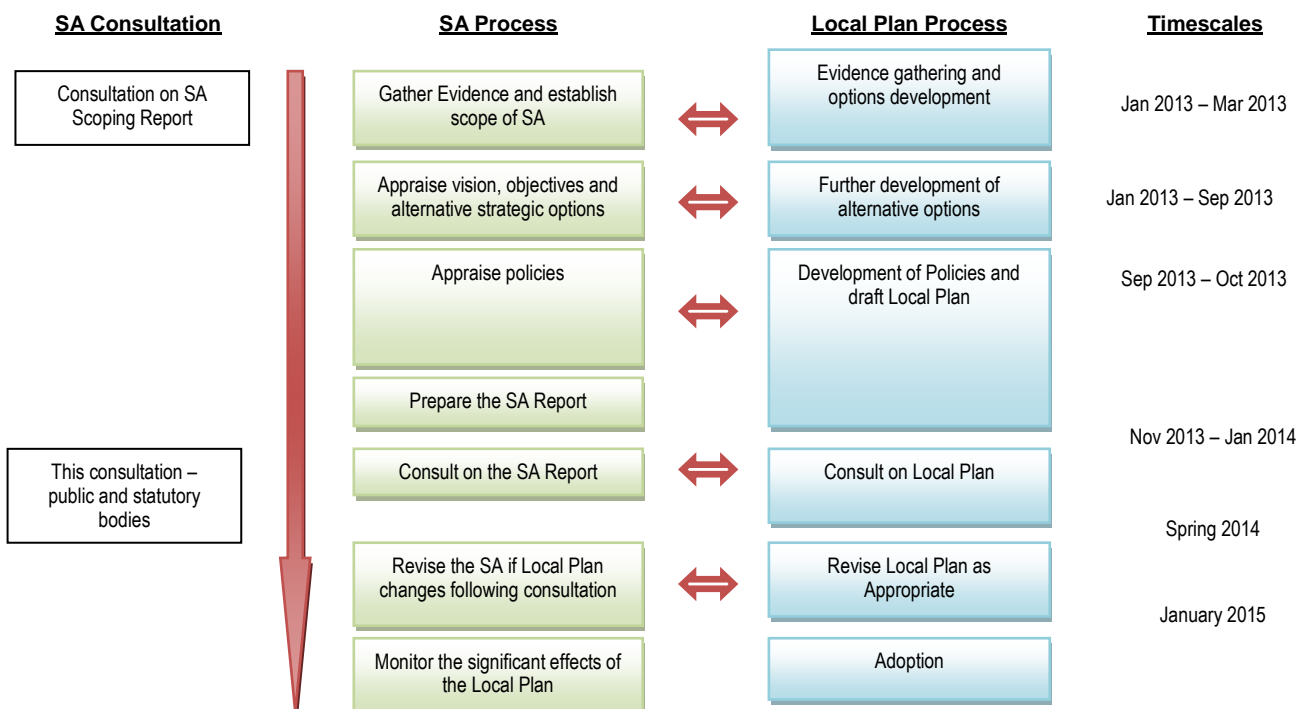
When preparing the Local Plan it is a legal requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to ensure that it is developed within the principles of sustainable development. Independent consultants Hyder Consulting Limited have undertaken the SA during the development of the Local Plan. This report provides a summary of the findings. The detailed reports can be viewed at the LLDC main office or on the website.

2 WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL?

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a Development Plan Document as it develops and it aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. It is a legal requirement under planning law. The law states that the SA must comply with requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Good practice guidance proposes a number of prescribed stages in the SA process, each of which links with stages of the plan-making process. It is important that the SA is able to feed into the plan-making process. This involves the ongoing appraisal of the plan and makes recommendations to help steer its direction to avoid potentially adverse consequences. This is particularly important when considering alternative strategy options. Consultation with statutory bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and Environment Agency) and the public is also required at key stages.

A high-level chart showing the SA stages undertaken alongside the plan-making stages is presented below. It also indicates the timeline and key consultation points.



3 Scope of the Appraisal

The scope of the SA was determined through collecting information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the LLDC area. This enabled key issues, opportunities and trends to be identified. A review of other relevant environmental protection objectives and policies was also undertaken. The scope of the appraisal was documented in a Scoping Report, issued for consultation with the statutory bodies in February 2013.

Existing characteristics and issues in the LLDC area

To ensure that a robust assessment of the Local Plan is undertaken, it is necessary to understand the existing conditions and characteristics of the LLDC area, for example, the location of key environmental features like designated historical sites, population dynamics including migration patterns, health, employment, schools capacity and the condition of housing stock and its affordability. These are detailed in the SA Report. Table 3-1 below identifies the sustainability topics covered in the SA and summarises some of the key characteristics and issues under each.

Table 3-1 Summary of key existing characteristics and issues in the LLDC area

SA Topic	Summary of key existing characteristics and issues in the LLDC area
Population	The high level of population growth anticipated within Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Waltham Forest are an indication why large numbers of new homes will be considered necessary within the boroughs. The 65+ group is projected to see the greatest increase in the next 25 years in the four boroughs therefore opportunities to provide appropriate housing for the elderly should be sought.
Education	There is a need to improve educational attainment across all four boroughs. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy. It should be ensured that any new residential development on the LLDC area does not put pressure on existing educational establishments.
Health	Health is generally poor when compared to the national average figures with regards to life expectancy from birth and incidences of diseases. The new developments may put pressure on existing health care facilities. Opportunities should be sought to encourage people to lead healthy lifestyles and participate in regular exercise.
Crime	Although the crime levels in the LLDC area are decreasing, there is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour across all four boroughs.
Water	The majority of rivers within the catchment are designated heavily modified and there is a distinct lack of natural river processes. The modification of rivers including in-stream structures has led to loss of habitat diversity and the creation of barriers for fish migration. Water quality also remains a significant issue. The highly urbanised nature exacerbates the pollution pressures particularly through increased surface water run-off, storm sewage overflows, alongside effluent from sewage treatment works. There are large areas within the area that are at risk of flooding from both the River Lee Navigation and the River Lee. There may be a risk of tidal flooding.
Soil and Land	Development on the LLDC area represents development on brownfield land and therefore a sustainable use of land resources. Any contaminated land encountered on the LLDC area prior to development should be remediated – which would offer benefits to soil and land resources.
Air Quality	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are designated in the four London boroughs, where the LLDC area is located, for exceedences in both particulate matter (PM ₁₀) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂).

SA Topic Summary of key existing characteristics and issues in the LLDC area

Biodiversity	There are no nationally or internationally important ecological sites within the LLDC area. However, opportunities should be sought to maximise accessibility to nature and to consider Biodiversity Action Plan commitments.
Cultural Heritage	The LLDC area contains a large number of historic assets including such of national importance. The LLDC area located within Newham is considered to be within an archaeological priority area. Cultural heritage features should be conserved and enhanced.
Landscape/ Townscape	There are no designated landscape assets within 20km of the LLDC area. However, it is essential that townscape character and quality is maintained / enhanced through high quality design, careful siting, and the incorporation of soft landscaping.
Minerals and Waste	Recycling rates saw an overall increase in all four boroughs from 2001-2011. Opportunities should be sought to enhance reuse, recycling and composting performance.
Transport	The LLDC area is well connected strategically by transport infrastructure and public transport links, making the area relatively accessible. Strategic infrastructure is established and has been previously enhanced to support the Olympic Games, with the minor exception of routes north of Stratford towards Waltham Forest. Opportunities should be sought to reduce reliance on the private car to reduce current local issues with congestion and air quality.
Economy	Levels of economic inactivity within all four boroughs are lower than regional and national levels. There are opportunities to increase employment opportunities through employment hubs and Stratford City in its role as a sub-regional centre. The good transport links to the LLDC area should be exploited as accessibility is a key issue when attracting new residents / inward investment / creating employment opportunities.
Deprivation	There are a number of wards within the four boroughs that are considered to be in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally. Enhancements on the LLDC area that deliver employment opportunities, high quality new housing, improved public realm, access to nature would all benefit deprivation.
Housing	House price inflation alongside the recent recession has impacted significantly on housing affordability across London. Overcrowding is a key problem in Hackney with 10% of households being officially overcrowded. With the projected increase in population and a large projected increase in the 65+ age group in Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Waltham Forest, there will be a need for appropriate housing for the elderly.

Policy context

A review of other international, national, regional and local plans and environmental protection objectives that could influence the development of the SA and the Local Plan was undertaken and is recorded in the SA Report. The review of these documents focussed upon identifying key environmental and sustainability objectives that would need to be considered in the SA and the Local Plan.

Which aspects of the Local Plan were appraised?

The following aspects of the Local Plan were appraised through the SA:

- Vision and Objectives
- Strategic Policies and Detailed Policies
- Sub Areas Policies and Site Allocations

Following the appraisal of the above, recommendations were presented to the plan-makers to adapt the choice of strategy or policy wording in order to minimise adverse effects and maximise benefits.

4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS APPRAISAL

Vision, Objectives and Policies

The development of the Local Plan considered options relating to the Vision, Objectives, and policies of the Local Plan. The preferred options and alternatives were assessed against the SA Objectives and recommendations for further development were provided. In many cases, no alternatives were considered as this would result in a policy approach that would not be in general conformity with the London Plan or with other high tier planning documents.

On the whole, the preferred options provide a balanced approach between housing and economic growth in the LLDC area through a number of relevant policies. As a result the preferred options will provide both housing benefits for the growing population of the area (including affordable housing) and employment and investment opportunities to tackle some deprivation issues. The preferred options also performed very well against SA objectives relating to health, sustainable access and biodiversity.

Sub areas

Alternative options were also considered with regards to the identified four Sub Areas in the Local Plan and a number of Site allocations within these Sub Areas. It was recognised that certain limitations exist for considering more alternatives with regards to the proposed Sub Areas and Site Allocations as planning permissions have already been granted for the majority of sites. Each proposed site allocation was recognised as an alternative to the rest but none of the site allocations have been rejected at this stage of the planning process.

Sub Area 1

The only alternative option within the Sub Area 1 policies is related to Policy SA1.4 Heritage-led Regeneration where an alternative option would be to encourage purely residential or employment-led regeneration. It was considered more appropriate that no one use should predominate in the Sub Area in accordance with other policies in the Local Plan. The preferred option performs particularly well against the SA objectives relating to the enhancement of townscape quality and protection of cultural heritage.

Sub Area 2

Given the high level of certainty of delivery of the permitted development in the area no realistic alternative options were available for consideration. The permitted schemes are outline parameters based applications that set the limit of development extent and height, allowing sufficient flexibility in the final form for it.

Sub Area 3

An alternative option for the Sub Area 3 Vision was not to propose the extension of the existing town centre which would encompass the retail, leisure and commercial district of Westfield Stratford. It was discounted as this would weaken the case for Stratford as a whole being defined as a Metropolitan Centre within the London Plan. The sustainability appraisal showed that the alternative option is less likely to contribute to the economic objectives because it offers fewer employment and retail opportunities within the LLDC area.

Promoting only residential and subsidiary uses within the Sub Area was an alternative option for policy SA3.2 Cultural and Education facilities. The alternative was discounted as it was considered that it would not reflect the overall vision and strategy set out within the Local Plan and would not maximise the economic growth element of the plan. The preferred option will contribute to the achievement of a number of SA objectives as it is likely to result in positive effects with regards to health, education, and overall deprivation levels.

An alternative option of not permitting interim uses of land (SA3.3: Interim Leisure, Cultural and Event Uses) has been discounted as this will risk the land being unutilised and provide a poor quality environment along key routes in the area. The alternative option may result in some negative effects with regards to the economic SA objectives as the land would be underutilised and is likely to create an unattractive business environment prior to the delivery of later phases of permanent development.

Sub Area 4

No specific alternatives were considered with regards to the Sub Area policies as these were explored and discounted through the Core Strategy preparation process in line with consultation responses, evidence and sustainability appraisal. The Legacy Corporation's vision for Sub Area 4 updates this already established approach.

Site Allocations

The following alternatives were considered and rejected with regards to the Site Allocations in the LLDC area:

- Chobham Farm South: The alternative option of allocating the site for development without the completion of a link to the town centre bridge was rejected as this link will help to improve access and the range of options for acceptable forms of development. The preferred option will result in benefits related to sustainable access to amenities. The alternative option is less likely to contribute to the achievement of the economic SA objectives because it provides limited opportunities for development of the site thus attracting less investment in the area. Moreover, it may result in worsening of the deprivation levels due to restricted access to amenities.
- Stratford Waterfront East: The option of only reflecting the approved form of development in this location, with no additional flexibility was discounted as the provision of greater flexibility provides an opportunity for accommodating specific significant proposals within the final form of development that could contribute to the wider economic and culturally significant role of this location. Positive effects were identified with regards to health and housing supply. In addition, the preferred option is more likely to contribute to the achievement of the economic SA objectives through the flexible option to introduce conference centre, institutional or educational uses on the site.
- Rick Roberts Way: The alternative of only reflecting the Legacy Communities Scheme permitted floorspace scenario was discounted as the identification of the Gas Holder site opens the potential for a wider and more comprehensive development scenario. The preferred option performs well against objectives related to an improved education attainment, health benefits and housing supply. In addition, some positive effects on biodiversity are likely to occur through the remediation of contaminated land in the south section of the area. The Alternative Option will result in similar effects as the Preferred Option with unknown performance against the biodiversity SA objective.

'No Plan' / 'Business as Usual' Option

An option representing a 'No Plan' / 'Business as Usual' approach was also subject to the SA process as the comparison of options to a 'No Plan' / 'Business as Usual' situation is a

requirement of the SEA Directive and some of the suggested alternative options include 'no policy' alternative.

In the absence of the Local Plan (and more detailed specific policies) the following effects are likely to occur:

- A greater uncertainty over the exact form of new development.
- A greater likelihood of development being less sustainable and of adverse environmental, social or economic effects occurring.
- A lower likelihood of opportunities being met in order to solve the area's existing social and economic issues. By not implementing the Local Plan, there is a greater likelihood of the district's negative trends continuing in the future.
- The planning and consenting process would be slower as decisions would need to rely upon a wider range of policy and guidance where it is available.

5 APPRAISAL RESULTS

5.1 The Vision and Objectives

There is an emphasis within the Vision to create 'a series of well-connected neighbourhoods' that 'bring economic growth, new jobs and new homes' which would positively fulfil many of the social and economic SA Objectives, as creating such a place would improve local housing, encourage economic growth and increase employment opportunities. This would be particularly beneficial for surrounding areas which currently suffer with elevated levels of deprivation. Levels of deprivation would further benefit from provision of high quality education opportunities and facilities, from early years to higher education and research within the LLDC area. However, the Vision does not specifically mention that affordable housing will form part of new residential development which has been identified as a specific need in the area.

Climate change would also benefit under the Vision through promoting adjacency of homes and jobs along with a commitment to maximise connectivity of the LLDC area with surrounding areas through sustainable transport links. This may also encourage a model shift encouraging people to leave their private cars at home and opt for a more sustainable travel choice i.e. walking, cycling or taking the train to access the LLDC area.

With regards to the environment the Vision seeks to ensure that the LLDC area provides a well-designed built environment that is readily accessible and provides areas of open space. However, it does not explicitly mention the need to protect and enhance the natural environment such as watercourses, wildlife sites (or local wildlife) and other Green Infrastructure. In addition the Vision does not specifically mention the need to protect the historic environment (including heritage assets), a need to protect and enhance townscape character and quality (although this is indirectly inferred to) or protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.

The Local Plan contains 14 Objectives to deliver the Vision. The primary focus of these objectives is the delivery of sustainable communities, the economy and the environment, and contains clear provisions to ensure sustainable construction and good transport connectivity. The objectives collectively therefore are considered to be sustainable. However, it was recommended that there should be a clear commitment that business growth and new housing development minimises the use of natural resource use and maximises opportunities to reduce waste production.

5.2 The Policies of the Local Plan

The policies of the Local Plan are designed to guide development in the LLDC area. On the whole the majority of policies contribute to the achievement of the SA Objectives. However, a number of policies were identified to detract from the SA Objectives with potential to have a negative effect if no mitigation measures are put in place.

The policies relating to Business, Economy and Employment perform very well against the sustainability criteria used in the appraisal and would lead to both direct and indirect benefits. Direct benefits would occur in relation to improved employment opportunities, economic inclusion, long-term economic benefits and an improved education attainment for all age groups. Other indirect benefits will occur as a result of the creation of improved public realms attracting more visitors, residents and businesses, which could indirectly benefit crime and health, and also reduction in carbon emissions in the long-term through the promotion of mixed use developments. Indirect benefits in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and air quality could also be realised through the implementation of travel plans for new schools and by focussing new leisure facilities in locations where public transport is available.

The housing policies directly seek to ensure the provision of a range of housing types including affordable housing, ensuring both market and affordable housing needs are met, which could indirectly encourage inward investment and economic growth. Many of the policies seek to ensure access to services including by public transport. It is ensured that the needs of specific sectors of the community such as older people and students are met, which could provide indirect benefits for their health and well-being.

The built environment policies positively support many of the environmental sustainability criteria, particularly through the requirement for the sustainable design construction of new developments, maximising energy efficiency, and utilising low carbon technologies. The policies therefore directly seek to reduce carbon emissions and ensure adaptation to climate change, and indirectly contribute to a reduction in the use of natural resources and waste generation. The policies also seek to ensure that new development is well connected to other amenities and facilities, is well integrated with the existing townscape, and does not have adverse impacts on (and where possible improves) the quality of the built and natural environment. Such provisions can offer a number of social and economic benefits, for example relating to accessible jobs and encouraging inward investment. In addition, encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling are also beneficial by providing opportunities for individuals to pursue healthy lifestyles.

The historic environment related policies clearly provide for significant protection of the area's heritage assets and their settings, which can also benefit townscape character. The preservation of heritage assets can also encourage additional residents, employees and tourists, and act as an important learning resource.

The policy seeking to protect community infrastructure and services ensures that facilities and infrastructure are available to cope with the demand that new development will generate, water, waste and energy infrastructure could all help contribute to the long-term sustainability of the LLDC area. The energy enhancing policy contributes positively to the sustainability criteria used in the appraisal through the promotion renewable energy generation, which could generate indirect benefits to the local economy.

The policies relating to integrated water management focus upon protecting the area's water resources, and ensuring that flood risk is effectively managed as part of the development process. The protection of water quality is particularly important as there are a number of rivers across the LLDC area (Waterworks River, River Lee, River Roding) and there are flood risk

issues associated with some localised areas that fall within Flood Zone 2 and 3. Flooding can have significant adverse effects on the economy and human health and wellbeing by affecting homes, buildings and services, and resulting in significant remedial costs. These policies would therefore indirectly benefit the local economy by reducing the risk of flooding pressure on the district's economy and services.

The policies relating to green infrastructure seek to ensure the existing green infrastructure network of the area is protected, which would indirectly benefit health and wellbeing. There is also potential for green spaces such as allotments to be used to promote healthy lifestyles and eating. In addition, green infrastructure can be important green travel links (cycle routes) and enhancing these links across the LLDC area could help contribute to greater levels of walking and cycling which would have air quality, climate change as well as health benefits in the long-term. Positive environmental impacts upon water resources, soil resources, biodiversity and townscape should also occur if the policies were implemented.

The policies relating to the connectivity across the LLDC area positively contribute a number of sustainability criteria (e.g. health, access, economy, air quality) by ensuring local services are located in areas where there is a choice of travel options (walking, cycling and public transport) and are accessible to all. Whilst the focus of this policy is not upon environmental issues, by ensuring that new services are well located in relation to existing centres, it may help to reduce the number of journeys made by car which could indirectly benefit air quality (although this depends upon the travel choices of individuals). Sustainable transport links would also improve access to existing services and facilities, and would encourage economic development and inclusion.

5.3 The Sub Areas and Site Allocations

All four Sub Areas will have a positive contribution to meeting housing demands with planned housing growth of approximately 20 000 new residential units within the plan period. Along with the allocation of land for residential use, there is a significant floorspace allocated for employment and office use which will result in direct benefits in relation to improved employment opportunities, economic inclusion, and business development. Sub Area 3 provides the greatest opportunities to achieve the SA objectives relating to reduction of poverty and economic growth with the promotion of education and research facilities and the provision of retail and office space.

Positive effects are identified with regards to enhancement of biodiversity and remediation of contaminated land in Sub Area 3 and 4. Although the four Sub Areas are already well-served by public transport, further transport infrastructure improvements will have a positive direct effect on access and connectivity across the LLDC area. Crime levels may increase with the influx of significant number of new residents in the short term; however the potential negative effects are likely to be reduced in the long term as increased employment opportunities will lead to improved living standard, with a positive effect on deprivation rates and reduction of crime.

The Sub Areas will also slightly improve overall levels of deprivation though providing new affordable decent housing, new essential facilities which are accessible via walking / cycling and the provision of some commercial / employment opportunities. The Olympic Stadium located in Sub Area 3 will provide a wide range of facilities which may encourage more sport activities thus reducing health inequalities. Further infrastructure improvements of roads, tube stations and bridges will improve the access of the expanding resident population to public transport. These opportunities will offer benefits to those from more deprived communities in the area. Townscape quality and local character will be protected through the implementation of policies relating to the height and density of new buildings and specific heritage-led regeneration policies.

Twenty site allocations were identified in the Local Plan and assessed against the SA objectives. On the whole, the majority of site allocations performed very well against housing and health objectives through the provision of a significant number of new homes and facilities to encourage healthy lifestyles. Positive effects are identified with regards to improvement of educational attainment in five site allocations through the provision of secondary school, library, and conservation of historical assets. At present there is uncertainty whether the potential to develop Chobham Farm South, Stratford Waterfront East, and Stratford Waterfront West with regards to education and research will be realised. Sustainable access and connectivity will be improved at half of the proposed sites which may result in further investment and economic benefits in these locations. However, there is limited information provided with regards to access issues for the rest of the sites with some uncertain/unknown potential effects against the SA objectives. Positive effects with regards to business and employment opportunities are identified at ten site allocations mostly through the provision of employment/office/retail floorspace, new hotel, and a new District Centre.

Negative effects are primarily related with the close proximity of some sites in Sub Area 3 to water courses, with potential risks for flooding.

5.4 Cumulative Effects

The SEA Directive requires that the assessment includes identification of cumulative and synergistic effects (where the combined effects are greater than the sum of their component parts).

The assessment of the policies has been undertaken in a manner which has enabled the cumulative effects of the policies to be assessed. This is important as none of the policies would ever be implemented in isolation and the plan has to be read as a whole. The LLDC Local Plan has been assessed for its individual impacts but there may be cumulative effects which could occur as a result of the policies being implemented. Potential positive cumulative effects include the following:

- Provision of better quality homes and diversity of housing types which will contribute to the long-term housing needs of the area.
- Increased business and employment opportunities.
- Improvement in educational attainment levels
- Improvement in health.
- Improvement in access to and provision of services and facilities.
- Provision of suitable open areas for recreation.
- Improvement of public realm through open spaces provision and regeneration.

However, potential adverse cumulative effects can result from growth and development contained in policies, which include:

- Increase in use of resources from water and energy consumption.
- Loss of habitats through landtake.
- Increase in landfill waste.
- Increase in road traffic in major roads and worsening of air quality from traffic generation and dust from construction activities.

5.4.1 Further SA Recommendations

It is recommended that the Vision and Objectives are amended to ensure the following:

- The Vision could be strengthened to ensure it includes a commitment to ensuring an element of affordable housing is provided within the LLDC area i.e. 'provide a focus for development that will bring economic growth, new jobs and new homes (*including an element of affordable homes*) in a well-designed built environment'. However, it is recognised this need is provided within the Objectives and that the Local Plan should be read as a whole.
- There should also be a clear commitment within the Vision to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources, heritage assets and townscape character and quality. However, as above, it is recognised this need is provided within the Objectives and that the Local Plan should be read as a whole.

It is recommended that the Policies are amended to ensure the following:

- Within the housing policies there is no clear commitment to ensuring Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are incorporated into new development to ensure flood risk within the LLDC area is not exacerbated nor is there specific reference to minimising the use of water resources. It is therefore recommended that these elements are incorporated into the policies.
- Safety by design principles should also be incorporated into the housing policies to ensure that crime levels do not increase as a result of the planned growth of the area and the influx of a significant number of new residents.
- It would be beneficial if the water management policy is more explicit about the main use of the waterways as that will determine the potential effects on biodiversity throughout the plan period.
- Renewable energy infrastructure should be more explicitly promoted where appropriate to mitigate the effect of increased energy demand related to the planned level of growth.
- The LLDC area is largely located within an Area of Archaeological Importance. Therefore it is likely that major infrastructure works will have an adverse effect on archaeological resources. Detailed impact assessment of Cultural heritage assets may be required before any construction works commence.
- The Local plan includes a policy which ensures that there is no loss of any waste management facilities but does not include measures to reduce waste sent to landfill. Currently a high percentage of the waste in the area goes to landfill and landfill waste is a large source of anthropogenic methane. Reuse, recycle or compost of materials should be encouraged.

It is recommended that the Sub Areas are amended to ensure the following:

- Increased energy demand from new developments may result in adverse effects caused by increase of greenhouse emissions. Achieving high levels (5 or 6) of the Code for Sustainable Homes would serve to minimise any increase in carbon emissions associated with new development.
- Although the LLDC area is considered to be very urban with few areas that provide valuable spaces for wildlife, the wetlands and rivers that cross the area provide habitat for

species and where expanding neighbourhoods result in loss of habitat from landtake compensation measures should be sought.

- The expected increase in housing and residents will result in extensive use of resources during construction and in the long term during operation of the new developments. Reuse/recycle of materials must be sought where possible. Opportunities should be sought to reuse any vacant dwellings.
- Additional information or reference to the relevant policy in the plan would provide more clarity on how the Sub Area / Site Allocation will contribute to the achievement of the SA objectives.

6 MONITORING

Monitoring is an ongoing process, integral to the implementation of the Local Plan and a requirement of the SA process. The proposed monitoring framework was designed to focus mainly on significant sustainability effects identified during the SA, including effects:

- That indicate a likely breach of international, national or local legislation, recognised guidelines or standards.
- That may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused.
- Where there was uncertainty in the SA, and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

A monitoring framework is presented in the SA Report which identifies the factors that should be monitored, by whom and when. It also identifies how remedial action should be taken if unforeseen effects occur. Monitoring should occur throughout the lifetime of the Local Plan.

7 NEXT STEPS

This Draft SA Report will be issued for consultation alongside the Local Plan to all key stakeholders (including statutory consultees and the public) for comment. Following the close of the consultation period, LLDC will review the feedback and revise the plan as appropriate. If significant amendments are made to the document, the SA Report may also need to be updated to reflect the assessment of these amendments prior to the Local Plan being adopted.

The Local Plan and the SA Report may be viewed at the address below:

London Legacy Development Corporation

Level 10, 1 Stratford Place

Montfichet Road

Olympic Park

London

E20 1EJ

Alternatively they can be viewed at LLDC's website: **TBC**