

Sustainability Appraisal of Camden's Local Plan

Scoping Report Update

February 2016

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1.0 Introduction

This document is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Camden's Local Plan. An SA of the Local Development Framework was produced relatively recently in 2010. In consideration of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 and changing local circumstances, the plan is under review. The Scoping Report forms an early stage in this process.

This scoping report provides updates to relevant plans, policies and programmes, the baseline and key sustainability issues which, in hand, develops sustainability objectives and criteria.

The Local Plan will set out the boroughs vision, strategy and objectives for development in the borough. The Camden Plan is our five year vision for the borough which sets out how we want to make Camden a better borough by 2017. The plan focuses on five strategic objectives which will be reflected in the preparation and development of the Local Plan, these are:

- i) Providing democratic and strategic leadership fit for changing times;
- ii) Developing new solutions with partners to reduce inequality;
- iii) Creating conditions for and harnessing the benefits of economic growth;
- iv) Investing in our communities to ensure sustainable neighbourhoods; and
- v) Delivering value for money services by getting it 'right first time'.

This scoping report explains:

- Why a sustainability appraisal of these documents is required;
- The policies, plans and programmes relevant to them;
- The baseline information for the various indicators used to appraise the DPDs;
- The sustainability appraisal process and requirements; and
- How the information obtained is taken forward in the SA and the Local Plan.

The UK Government (through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) requires the contents of the scoping report to be consulted on with the following agencies:

- The Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage

We are now at the stage where we wish to obtain the views of these agencies, as well as other interested organisations and parties, on this scoping report. Consultation at this stage will help to make sure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust and meet statutory requirements. Questions on which interested parties' comments are sought are included at the end of this report.

2.0 Why is a Sustainability Appraisal required?

Legal Requirements

Under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* sustainability appraisal is mandatory for any Local Plan.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that Sustainability Appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process. The *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents 2005* by the ODPM (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) provide guidance for Local Planning Authorities that need to undertake an SA. This scoping report and the subsequent SA will be produced in accordance with that guidance.

In addition, when preparing a Local Plan local planning authorities will also be required to carry out an environmental assessment, known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This requirement comes from European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) and has been enacted in the UK by a separate piece of legislation: the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004* (the SEA Regulations). Whilst the SA guidance produced by the ODPM provides information to assist compliance with the SEA Directive, a separate guidance note for the production of SEA is set out in *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* (ODPM et al, 2005).

This scoping report is therefore intended to meet both the requirements under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the SEA Regulations. It should be noted that SA is broader in terms of its scope and evaluation of potential impacts than an SEA, which is limited to environmental impacts. The use of the term SA throughout this document also encompasses any relevant requirements of an SEA.

Government Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal

Planning Practice Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal (SA) states “A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.” (2013)

The guidance goes further to note that the process is an opportunity to consider options in which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. A sustainability appraisal of new or revised Local Plans is required by section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which implement the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC (the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

The main purpose of the SA is to ensure that a plan or policy will have been effectively appraised for its sustainability impact.

The SA will necessarily have to be confined to assessing the significant sustainability effects (both positive and negative) of the Local Plan. Government guidance confirms that it is not

necessary for a SA to validate the sustainability effects of national, regional or other local plans, policies or programmes.

This scoping report proposes a framework against which the Local Plan can be assessed. It is based on the 2008 SA Scoping Report for the Camden's Local Development Framework and has been informed by an update of the policy context and baseline indicators to reflect changes in policy and baseline information. The sustainability impact of the Local Plan will then be assessed against these objectives (the Sustainability Appraisal Framework) in the next stages of the SA process.

3.0 The sustainability appraisal process

The production of SA comprises five main stages (A-E). The process of producing the Local Plan will take place in three main stages (1-3), set out below.

Table 1: SA and Local plan preparation process

SA Process		Local Plan process	
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Pre-production: review of the Local Plan, consultation and evidence gathering	Stage 1
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	Production and consultation	Stage 2
Stage C	Preparing the SA Report		
Stage D	Consulting on the draft DPDs and the SA report		
		Adoption	Stage 3
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPDs		

This scoping report forms the first stage (Stage A) of the SA of the proposed Local Plan and will look to identify the broad sustainability effects of the Local Plan and the approach and level of detail appropriate for the SA, which will accompany the draft Local Plan when it is ready for consultation.

One of the outcomes of the scoping report will be a proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The Framework will consist of a set of draft sustainability objectives and criteria against which the objectives of the Local Plan can be compared to assess compatibility and inconsistencies. These in turn will go on to provide the structure and scope of the final draft SA, which will be consulted upon along with the draft Local Plan.

The Scoping Report

This report comprises *Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope*, and consists of the following tasks:

- **A1:** Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives.
- **A2:** Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information.
- **A3:** Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA/DPDs to address.
- **A4:** Developing the SA framework consisting of SA objectives and indicators.
- **A5:** Consulting relevant authorities on the scope of the SA.

The aim is to ensure that the SA is as comprehensive as possible and addresses the most relevant issues. A further key aim is to enable input from key consultees at an early stage in the process. This report therefore follows each of the above stages (A1-A5) in turn.

STAGE A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives

The SA must take into account the relationships between the Local Plan and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This section presents an overview of existing plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives that are considered to be of most relevance to the Local Plan.

In addition, the SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. The Environmental Report should provide information on:

- The relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes; and
- The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Directive Annex I a and e).

Other relevant documents identified in Government guidance include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels. All of these could influence the sustainability issues to be considered in the preparation of the Local Plan.

Government guidance indicates that this process will help to:

- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be taken into account in the SA of the Local Plan;
- identify other external factors, including sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the Local Plan; and
- determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the Local Plan that is subject to the SA.

Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA and SEA process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which the Local Plan should be appraised, as well as indicating any particular issues and problems that need to be addressed. Potential synergies, inconsistencies and constraints can also be identified.

A review of relevant policies, plans and programmes has been carried out as part of this stage of the SA process. The objectives and requirements of international and European strategies and Directives are now sufficiently well established to have translated down into existing and emerging national, regional and local programmes, plans and policies. Their influence will be strongly felt in the consideration of these lower tiered documents, so it is considered appropriate in this SA to focus on their key messages before reviewing other documents in greater detail.

Table 2 below indicates international and European strategies and Directives that will have been taken into account. Links to the sources of these documents are provided.

Further assessment relates only to those national, regional and local strategies, plans and programmes which have been considered to have most relevance to the proposed Local Plan. It has proceeded on the presumption that sustainability policy and objectives of higher order plans are now sufficiently embedded within them.

Table 3 below provides a summary list of the national, regional and local strategies, programmes, plans and policies that have been reviewed. Links to the sources of these documents are also provided.

Finally, a full assessment of relevant documents has been undertaken to identify the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their potential implications for the sustainability appraisal objectives and the Local Plan. This is included in **Appendix 1**.

Table 2: Key Messages from International and European Strategies and Directives

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
International:		
Johannesburg C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group Mayors Summit 2014	http://c40summitjohannesburg.org/	The theme of the 2014 C40 Cities Mayors Summit is: "Towards resilient and liveable Megacities– demonstrating action, impact and opportunity". The key issues were Adaptable and Resilient Cities; Building Liveable Cities; and Socio-Economic Development of emerging megacities." The C40 will be releasing the 2nd volume of its global report "Climate Action in Megacities".
The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)	http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability and integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997)	http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	The UNFCCC sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The Kyoto protocol commits the UK to specifically set targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol seeks a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012(8% for EU/12.5% for UK)
European Union:		
Initial Directive of 1985 85/337/EEC and amendments codified by 2011/92/EU Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm	Establishes the requirements to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of specified projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006) and 2009 review	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/	Provides a definition of sustainable development "to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations." The

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
		<p>priorities are to: combat climate change; ensure sustainable transport; address threats to public health; manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline; combat poverty and social exclusion; and meet the challenge of an ageing population.</p>
<p>Environment Action Plan to 2020, the 7th EAP that will be guiding European environment policy until 2020</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/</p>	<p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing
<p>Directive 1996/62/EC: Air Quality Framework (1996) and Daughter Directives (1999, 2000 & 2002)- New Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/directive.htm</p>	<p>The Directive set objectives for ambient air pollution and provides a framework for subsequent ("daughter") Directives to set long-term air quality objectives and limit values for various pollutants to be met by various dates between 2001 and 2010. This new (2008) Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives* -New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target -the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values -possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.
<p>The EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	<p>Establishes a comprehensive framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and promotes more sustainable water management and use.</p>
<p>Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration</p>	<p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/water_protection_management/128139_en.htm</p>	<p>This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater;

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends; •preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater.
Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste (The Waste Framework Directive)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/	This sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. Waste legislation and policy of the EU Member States shall apply as a priority order the waste management hierarchy.
Directive 2001/77/EC: Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001) - Directive 2009/28/EC: Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/en0009_en.htm	The 2001 Directive sets a target for the EU of producing 22% of its overall electricity use from renewable energy sources by 2010 with each Member State having its own target (UK: 10%). The 2009 Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. To this end, national action plans are defined, as are procedures for the use of biofuels.
Directive 2002/49/EC: Environmental Noise	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm	The Directive places requirements on Member States to assess and manage environmental noise from various sources, including roads and railways. Action plans will have to be drawn up to manage noise issues and effects including noise reduction.
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm	Member States must take all necessary measures to guarantee the conservation of habitats in special areas of conservation, and to avoid their deterioration.
European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/2020.htm	There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
		<p>exploited or significantly depleted.</p> <p>The six targets cover: Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure More sustainable agriculture and forestry Better management of fish stocks Tighter controls on invasive alien species A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EC) - The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm	The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds.

Table 3: National, Regional and Local Strategies, Programmes, Plans and Policies (see Appendix 1 for more detailed information)

Ref No	Document Title and link
National	
1.	National Planning Policy Framework 2012 Planning Practice Guidance superseded – PPSs & PPGs.
2.	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK Govt 2005)
3.	Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)
4.	Sustainable Communities in London: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)
5.	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (DCLG February 2008)
6.	The Code of Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide – 2010
7.	The National Adaption Programme, 2013
8.	Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (UK Govt 2006)
9.	Transport White Paper-The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (DoT 2004)

Ref No	Document Title and link
10.	Cutting carbon, creating growth: making sustainable local transport happen – white paper January 2011
11.	National Air Quality Strategy for England; Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (DEFRA 2000 and updated 2003) The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1, 2007; Volume 2, 2011)
12.	Energy White Paper-Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003) Planning for our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable, and low carbon technology, July 2012
13.	Building a Greener Future – Towards Zero Carbon Development, 2006
14.	Waste Management Plan for England July 2013 National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
15.	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System-Towards Better Practice (ODPM and CABE 2000)
16.	Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE and English Heritage 2007)
17.	The Changing face of the High Street: Decline and Revival (2013) English Heritage
18.	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning (Historic England, 2015) Note 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans Note 2 Decision Taking in the Historic Environment Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets
19.	BREEAM Assessment (BRE 2006)
20.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services - UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework
21.	Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
22.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review, 2010
23.	Planning healthier places – report from the reuniting health with planning

Ref No	Document Title and link
	project, TCPA 2013
24.	Circular 01/2006 – Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites – Planning policy for traveller sites (2012)
25.	Thames Corridor Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, June 2004)
26.	The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and amendments 2014
27.	Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Contaminated Land Report 11) (Environment Agency, September 2004)
28.	Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (consultation document, Environment Agency, January 2007)
29.	Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan, Thames River Basin District (2009)
30.	Sustainable Drainage Systems – An Introduction (Environment Agency, May 2003) + Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems, DEFRA 2015
31.	Bringing your rivers back to life – A Strategy for restoring rives in North London (Environment Agency, February 2006)
32.	Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management (English Heritage March 2011)
33.	Transport and the historic environment (English Heritage, March 2004)
34.	Streets for All London Manual (English Heritage, March 2000)
35.	Regeneration and the historic environment (English Heritage, January 2005)
36.	Retail Development in Historic Areas (English Heritage, December 2005)
37.	Guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets (2011)
38.	Seeing history in the view 2011
39.	Local Green Infrastructure: Helping communities make the most of their

Ref No	Document Title and link
	landscape, September 2011
London	
40.	The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2011 – revised early minor alterations 2013
41.	The Mayor's Transport Strategy GLA 2010
42.	Town Centres SPG 2014
43.	Clearing the air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (December 2010)
44.	Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002) All London Green Grid, 2012
45.	Preparing borough tree and woodland strategies, 2013
46.	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (May 2010)
47.	Green Light to Clean Power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)
48.	Making business sense of waste: The Mayor's business waste strategy for London (November 2011)
49.	London's wasted resource: The Mayor's municipal waste management strategy
50.	Sunder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (March 2004)
51.	Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's cultural strategy – 2012 and beyond, 2010
52.	Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment, 2014
53.	The Mayor's Housing SPG 2012
54.	The Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, 2014
55.	The control of dust and emissions during construction and demolition, 2014
56.	Draft Social Infrastructure SPG, 2014
57.	Land for Industry and Transport, 2012

Ref No	Document Title and link
58.	London Planning Statement, 2014
59.	Shaping neighbourhoods: play and informal recreation, 2012
60.	Shaping neighbourhoods: Character and context, 2014
61.	Geodiversity of London (draft), July 2008
62.	Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool, Healthy Urban Development Unit, 2013
63.	Planning and Equality and Diversity in London (October 2007)
64.	London View Management Framework SPG (March 2012)
65.	London Boroughs Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2008
66.	The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011
67.	Mayors draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2010)
68.	Crossrail Mayoral CIL, 2012
69.	Better Environment, Better Health. A GLA guide for London's Boroughs, London Borough of Camden 2013
Local	
70.	The Camden Plan 2012 - 2017
71.	Camden Core Strategy, 2010
72.	Camden Development Policies, 2010
73.	Camden Site Allocations, 2013
74.	Camden Planning Guidance
75.	Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategies
76.	London Borough of Camden Annual Monitoring Report – 2012/13
77.	Euston Area Plan – submission draft 2014
78.	Bloomsbury - A Strategic Vision (Farrells) 2006
79.	Camden Housing Strategy 2011 – 2016

Ref No	Document Title and link
80.	Camden Housing Need Study Update, 2008
81.	Camden Social Inclusion Strategy (2003)
82.	Tackling Inequality: Camden's Equality Scheme 2005-2008 and Action Plan (LB Camden 2005) & Task force report 2013
83.	Green Action for change – Camden's Sustainability plan 2011 - 2020
84.	Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2013 -2015
85.	Creative and Cultural Industries in Camden, 2009
86.	Camden Transport Strategy (LIP) 2011-2031
87.	Camden's Noise Strategy (2002)
88.	The Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2018
89.	Camden Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2014
90.	Camden's Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013
91.	Camden's Surface Water Management Plan, 2011
92.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: Drain London - London Borough of Camden 2011
93.	Building Schools for the Future – Indicative Strategy for Change Part 1 (LBC 2007)
94.	Change for children and families, delivering the Camden Plan 2012
95.	Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Review; Atkins; 2014
96.	Camden Statement of Licensing Policy 2011
97.	Let's Talk Rubbish – Camden Waste Strategy 2007 - 2010
98.	Delivering a Low Carbon Camden – Carbon Reduction Scenarios to 2050; SEA-Renue; 2007
99.	Carbon Management Plan 2010 – 2020
100.	Camden Employment Land Review 2008
101.	Camden Employment Land Study, 2014

Ref No	Document Title and link
102.	Camden Retail and Town Centre Study, GVA 2013
103.	Camden Local Economic Assessment 2011
104.	Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2013
105.	Infrastructure study update, 2014

STAGE A2: Baseline information

Baseline information can be used to predict and monitor effects and forms a key determinant in identifying the sustainability issues and ways of taking them into account. This section presents an overview of the baseline information that is considered to be of most relevance to the Local Plan.

Most information will be broad and relate to the wider local authority area. There is a great deal of available information and demographic and statistical indicators that could be listed, but as stated in SEA guidance the level of information should be relevant and appropriate to the spatial scale of the plan (The Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2005).

The baseline topics and issues listed are intended to correlate as closely as possible with indicative SEA Directive and guidance headings of: population and human health, biodiversity, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage and landscape. There will inevitably be a degree of interrelationship between the issues.

Whilst identifying current baseline data and trends may be relatively straightforward, there will be underlying uncertainty in projecting analysis so far forward on the basis of current information available. Any identified trends will tend to be short to medium term. There may be significant changes to Camden as a whole in the longer term, which cannot be accurately predicted or forecast.

This highlights the need to monitor and review the baseline information periodically after the SA has been completed.

Summary of the baseline

The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics, which can be classified as environmental, social or economic. To demonstrate how the SEA topic areas (as set out in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive) have been covered, these are included in brackets beside the relevant SA subtopic as follows:

Environmental

- Transport and traffic (*air, human health, climatic factors*)
- Cultural heritage and landscape (*cultural heritage, landscape*)
- Open space (*landscape, human health*)
- Biodiversity, flora and fauna (*biodiversity, flora and fauna*)
- Air quality (*air, human health, climatic factors*)
- Soil (*soil, human health*)
- Water and flooding (*water, climatic factors*)
- Noise and vibration (*population, human health*)
- Climate factors (*climatic factors*)
- Recycling and waste management (*population, human health, water*)
- Development on previously developed land (*material assets, soil*)

Social

- Population (*population*)
- Health and community (*human health*)
- Deprivation and social exclusion (*population*)
- Education (*population*)
- Housing (*material assets, population*)

- Leisure (*human health*)

Economic

- Town centres and Employment

Under each of these subtopics, a number of baseline indicators have been identified. It is these indicators that have been used to describe the baseline situation and will be used to measure the performance of the Local Plan against the SA objectives. **Table 4** below shows the indicators that describe the various elements of Camden's environment. These have been selected as it was considered that they provided a comprehensive picture of the borough as it is now and would be able to be monitored in the future to measure the progress of the Local Plan in achieving sustainable development.

Table 4: Baseline Indicators

Environmental indicators	
Transport and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of major transport demand generating Developments against PTALs (public transport accessibility levels) • % reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Number of agreements signed for car-free or car capped housing • % Reduction in motor traffic flows through the borough • % increase in proportion of resident trips by walking • % increase in cycling traffic • % Increase in bus traffic
Cultural heritage and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas • Designated and non-designated heritage assets • Heritage at risk • Extent of archaeological priority zones • Number and condition of scheduled ancient Monuments
Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces • Open space deficiency • Area of designated open space /improvements to open space • Public opinion of open spaces in Camden • Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served • Number of applications affecting trees protected by TPOs and number of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees protected by TPOs
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in priority species (by type) • Change in priority habitats (by type) • Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and other sites of special biodiversity value, such as open spaces • Number of developments that have incorporated green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions

Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites of potential land contamination
Water and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %/Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures (e.g. SUDS) • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding, groundwater protection, or water quality • Water use • Number of properties at risk from 1% and 0.1% floods
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of noise complaints received by the Council • Number of important areas 'noise hotspots' defined by Defra
Climate factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources • Domestic energy efficiency • Number of new developments accompanied by a BREEAM assessment • Number of new developments achieving BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent • Number of new developments achieving Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and above & Number of new developments accompanied by a BREEAM assessment with ratings of very good or excellent • % Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures (e.g. SUDS)
Recycling and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of household waste recycled • % of new developments using sustainable construction
Development on previously developed land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing on previously developed land
Socio-economic indicators	
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by age and sex • Population by ethnic group • Population by place of birth • Population growth • Household size and composition • Household projections • Population density (persons/ha)
Health and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes involving a gain/loss in community premises (museums, community halls, places of worship) • % people describing their health as 'good' or 'not good' • % people with limiting long term illness • Major causes of death in Camden • % people with a low satisfaction score (self-reported well-being) • % of people using outdoor space for health/exercise • % of active adults • Excess weight • Mortality rate from causes considered preventable • Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered preventable • Number of care homes for older people • Number of care homes for mental health • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces • Levels of crime in Camden • Violent crime • % of developments incorporating Secured by Design principles
Deprivation and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income • Number of Super Output Areas (SOAs) within 10% most deprived in England • Life expectancy • % of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year • Claimant count unemployment rate • Unemployment by ward and sex and long term unemployment • Households with children in families on Key Benefits
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of new education facilities created • Indices of deprivation – education skills and training • Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills • School capacity figures, primary and secondary, and areas of education provision deficiency • Number of NEET's
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing stock by tenure • % of dwellings by type • House prices and rents • Ratio of average house price to earnings • Houses with special needs • Number of homeless households • % number of households in unsuitable housing • Number of affordable housing completions • Mix of housing sizes • Number of new homes completed • Vacant residential units • %/Number of all new housing units designed to wheelchair accessibility & Lifetime Homes standards • Number/ proportion of households needing affordable housing per annum. • Traveller pitches • Number/ proportion of traveller households needing pitches • Number/proportion of student housing
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed leisure (D2) floorspace • Access to open space
Town Centres and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed retail, food, drink and entertainment floorspace • Vacancy in town centres and other designated frontages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retail, food, drink and entertainment uses• Employment floorspace completed and available• Growth areas projected floorspace• Industrial structure and key sector• Supply of employment land• Change in VAT registered businesses• Number of secured apprenticeship in Camden
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Appendix 2 provides the detailed identified baseline information. **Appendix 3** provides a list of all the baseline information sources and web links and **Appendix 4** contains additional maps, graphs and tables as referred to in the baseline information table in Appendix 2.

Baseline Information Gaps

A number of gaps have been identified in the existing baseline information collected for the scoping report (as detailed in **Appendix 5**). The reasons for these gaps may be that the information is currently not monitored or that it has not yet been reported on. Identifying these gaps at this stage provides an opportunity to develop methods for future monitoring. Also, as this is the preliminary stage in the SA process, it is possible that additional sources may be discovered through consultation. Should this be the case, the baseline will be updated accordingly.

Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability issues for the Local Plan to address

Having reviewed the relevant plans and programmes (**Appendix 1**) and identified baseline information (**Appendix 2**) the main sustainability issues that have emerged are shown in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Sustainability issues

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
Environmental	
Development and the protection of the historic environment	<p>There are 40 conservation areas, 5645 listed buildings, 13 Archaeological Priority Zones, 12 Registered Parks and Gardens and 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument in Camden (<i>LBC Conservation & English Heritage</i>). Camden's Local List identifies historic buildings and features that are valued by the local community.</p> <p>There are also many heritage assets in adjoining boroughs, some of which can be affected by development in Camden, as well as those which are split between Camden and another borough, such as Regent's Park.</p> <p>Conservation Areas are important in protecting the key elements of our cultural heritage and should be conserved and enhanced. Poor development in such areas can significantly harm their character and appearance.</p> <p>Development pressure in the borough and other factors such as the need to reduce carbon emissions and potential neglect will be challenging given the significant proportion of heritage assets in the borough.</p>
Reducing carbon emissions and promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy	<p>The latest statistics for 2011 show a 12% in a year reduction in carbon emissions per capita for the borough as a whole. While long term trends show that we are on track to achieving our reduction targets there are challenges which remain outside of our control such as the decarbonisation of the national grid and the risk of higher energy demand from extremes in weather.</p> <p>We need to continue to secure energy efficient homes in line with the Government's 2016 zero carbon target and encourage improvements to existing stock. In addition we need to have a stronger focus on helping schools to reduce their carbon footprint.</p> <p><i>Green Action for Change, Second Annual Review, 2013</i></p>
Reducing traffic	<p>Traffic in Camden has decreased significantly since 1993 in contrast to national and regional trends. In the 10 year period to 2012 traffic floor in Camden reduced 25%. It is important that this trend continues as reducing the amount of traffic on Camden's roads will also help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>caused by cars and motor vehicles.</p> <p>The NPPF recognises the important role of plans and policies have in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives (<i>NPPF 2012</i>). The London Plan identifies Growth Areas and Areas for Intensification where major developments would be most appropriately located (<i>Source: London Plan</i>)</p> <p>The Council is embarking on a three year programme to create a better and safer cycling network (<i>Green Action for Change, Second Annual Review, 2013</i>)</p>
<p>Limited scope for creating new open space</p>	<p>The majority of new development in the borough occurs on previously developed land and the fact that there is a significant shortage of available land for development and therefore limited scope for creating new open space.</p> <p>The areas of greatest deficiency are in the following parts of the borough: Central London East; SE and NW of Hampstead and Highgate; Kentish Town area; east of Regent's Park area; and SW of Somers Town area</p> <p>(<i>Open Spaces Needs Assessment Report, draft</i>)</p>
<p>Waste management</p>	<p>The last 10 years have seen a general trend of reducing volumes of waste and increasing recycling rates despite population growth. The increase in the borough's population in the future will place increased pressure on existing waste management facilities.</p> <p>The North London Waste Plan will set out the planning framework for waste management in the London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest for the next 15 years up to 2031. It will identify sites for waste management use and set out policies for determining waste planning applications. The NWLP is currently being drafted and the evidence base being compiled.</p>
<p>Poor air quality which does not meet the air quality standards for the borough</p>	<p>Parts of Camden have some of the poorest air quality levels in London and since 2000 the whole of the borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for both NO₂ and PM₁₀ (Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2013 - 2015). Long term trends reveal that Camden continues to breach the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide, although concentration levels at three of the four automatic monitoring sites decreased between 2010 and 2011, it is too early to tell if this represents a downward trend.</p> <p>The National Air Quality Action Plan Volume 1 2011 states that local measures in action plans should include a commitment to putting air quality at the heart of decision making, particularly in other policy areas such as in</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>planning decisions or local development frameworks.</p> <p>The key areas linking planning and air quality are road transport, energy generation, and the operation of certain industrial processes. Each serves as a source of pollution emissions and can be mitigated through the regulation of industrial process (<i>Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000</i>) implementation of sustainable transport measures (<i>NPPF 2012</i>), promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources (<i>NPPF</i>); see also</p> <p><i>Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2013 – 2015 and Authority Monitoring Report 2012/13</i></p>
<p>Potential contamination on previously developed land</p>	<p>While no sites in the borough are currently designated as contaminated for the purposes of the Environment Act 1990 Part II A, numerous sites in the borough has been previously utilised for heavy industry and other polluting uses and this may pose contamination problems for future development on such sites, especially given the trend for building on previously developed land</p> <p>(<i>Environmental Health, Camden</i>)</p>
<p>Surface water flooding in parts of the borough</p>	<p>Although there are no areas at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea there are approximately 38,800 properties in the Camden within areas at risk of surface water flooding at potential depths of >0.1m, and 12,700 properties in areas at risk of flooding to potential depths of >0.3m.</p> <p>In August 2002, widespread surface water flooding occurred in the north of the borough in West Hampstead and Kentish Town. The topography of Hampstead and the nature of summer thunderstorms make high rainfall and associated flooding events likely in Camden.</p> <p>The NPPF recognises that Local Plans should undertake Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).</p>
<p>Water resources</p>	<p>Camden is within Thames Water's London Water Resource Zone – this is classified as 'seriously water stressed.' This means there is a high population with high water demands and limited water availability – it does not reflect water companies ability to supply water.</p> <p>Camden has groundwater source protection zones I & II. The primary use of groundwater protection zones is to signal that within specified areas there are likely to be particular risks posed to the quality or quantity of water obtained, should certain activities take place nearby.</p> <p>The Grand Union canal has moderate status which is a change from good in 2009 (following further investigation) & the Regents canal remains at moderate status due to mitigation measures not yet in place which would make</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>the watercourse more natural.</p> <p><i>(Environment Agency)</i></p>
<p>Issue of disturbance from noise and vibration exacerbated by Camden's density and mixed use nature</p>	<p>Camden's Environmental Health are currently investigating 20 important areas (noise hot spots), 5 of which are first priority (noisiest), as defined by Defra (approx. 20 are on TfL roads). These important areas should be taken into account (<i>NPPF & NPPG</i>).</p> <p>Generally, the number of noise complaints in the borough has decreased. However, noise remains an important issue in terms of the amenity, health and well-being of Camden. (<i>Camden, Environmental Health</i>)</p>
<p>Concern over decline in priority species</p>	<p>Camden Biodiversity Action Plan identified priority species. Need to ensure that priority species do not further decline in the borough and receive adequate protection and encouragement through the planning process.</p>
<p>Promoting sustainable design and use of resources</p>	<p>AMR 2012/13 data shows that higher standards are being achieved in Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM.</p> <p>The 2016 zero carbon homes target is approaching and it is important that we continue to promote improvements and innovation in building design resulting in reduced energy consumption. This will assist in reducing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions from generating power for heating, cooling and electricity.</p>
Social	
<p>Providing suitable housing for a growing population</p>	<p>Camden's population is highly mobile, culturally and ethnically diverse. Projections from revised census estimates indicate high levels of growth and emphasise the comparative youthfulness of local population with few people of the older working age group and large number of single person households.</p> <p>Source: <i>Census/ONS, note - despite the improvements, between mid-2001 and mid-2011, the 2001-based mid-year estimate series over-estimated Camden's population by 18,600 (8.5%).</i></p> <p>There are many types of housing in Camden, these include general needs housing, accommodation for students, older and vulnerable people and traveller accommodation.</p>
<p>The affordability of housing and the supply of affordable housing in Camden</p>	<p>The ratio of median house prices to median earnings in Camden is 13.7 compared with 8.6 across London (<i>DCLG/ Land Registry 2014</i>). Market rents in Camden are around 30% higher than across London (<i>London Rents Map Dec 2013</i>). Over 50% of the need for additional housing in Camden and in London in the last decade has been from households who are unable to afford market</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>housing (<i>Camden Housing Needs Survey Update 2008, London & sub-regional strategy support studies project GLA 2005</i>).</p> <p>Data from the Camden Authority Monitoring Report 2012/13 shows that 53% of the additional homes completed in the financial year 2012/13 were affordable homes, but over the 5 financial years from 2009/10 to 2012/13 only 40% of additional homes were affordable.</p>
<p>Proportion of overcrowded households, particularly in the affordable/social rented sector</p>	<p>13% of Camden households were overcrowded based on an occupancy rating of -1 or lower in the 2011 Census. 20% of Camden households in social rented accommodation were overcrowded on the same basis (<i>Trends in Overcrowding CIS2014-01, GLA 2014</i>).</p> <p>Data from the Camden Authority Monitoring Report 2012/13 shows that 39% of the homes completed in the financial year 2012/13 were studio or one bedroom homes while only 23% of completed homes had 3 or more bedrooms.</p>
<p>Wide disparities between deprived and affluent areas</p>	<p>There are wide disparities of deprivation and affluence within Camden wards.</p> <p>At 2010, Camden was ranked 14th out of 33 local authorities in Greater London & ranked 55 out of the 326 districts in England, in terms of average deprivation (<i>IMD, 2010</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough Lowest: Hampstead Town 12.17 • Borough Highest: St Pancras and Somers Town 37.48 <p>Overall, Camden is less deprived according to the IMD 2010 compared to 2007.</p> <p>The following five are the most deprived wards in Camden for education skills and training: St Pancras and Somers Town, Haverstock, Regents Park, Kilburn and Kings Cross. It is important to encourage a balance in the supply of such uses to meet the needs of existing and future residents. There is a need to increase opportunities for education, including further education and adult learning in the borough, particularly in areas of deprivation.</p> <p><i>(Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2010)</i></p>
<p>Promoting health and well-being</p>	<p>Improving health and well-being requires more than improving access to medical treatment and services. There is an important link between the environment in which we live and how healthy we are, both physically and mentally.</p> <p>Adopting healthier behaviours as well as access to public open space can also impact upon health as green space and strong design can have positive therapeutic effects on</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>human mental and physical health.</p> <p><i>Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2013</i></p>
<p>Planning for school provision</p>	<p>The need for school places in the north-west of the borough (particularly west of the Finchley Road) continues and is expected to remain high. Secondary school places are expected to meet demand until 2022/23 – development in Kings Cross and West Hampstead Interchange are likely to increase demand in these areas.</p> <p>It is important to encourage a balance in the supply of education facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents.</p> <p><i>(Camden - Children, schools and families July 2013)</i></p>
<p>Maintaining a reduction of crime levels</p>	<p>Although Camden has seen the greatest reduction in overall crime compared with all London boroughs, maintaining this reduction has become increasingly difficult - current figures show a 7% increase over the past twelve months. The increase is due largely to significant rises in theft from person offences (+57%) in Camden's major centres.</p> <p><i>(Joint strategic needs assessment, health, 2013)</i></p>
Economic	
<p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people</p>	<p>Camden's unemployment rate has been increasing since the previous scoping of the LDF. There is also significant disparity between different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment, whereas others rank very low, showing a clear socio-economic divide in the borough</p> <p><i>(jobcentre plus/GLA, JSA claimant count, 2013)</i></p>
<p>Provision of retail floorspace and promoting town centres</p>	<p>The need to provide additional space to for retail in line with the London Plan and the Camden Retail and Town Centre Study 2013 (GVA).</p> <p>The need provide a range of shops and services, including encouraging small and independent traders. The need to respond to challenges including changes in consumer behaviour, new retail models, the growth in online shopping, and competition from out of centre retail development.</p> <p><i>(Camden Annual Retail Frontages Survey)</i></p>
<p>Balancing the demand for housing with the protection of employment land</p>	<p>AMR data suggests land use pressures and conflicts between uses, particularly the demand for housing development over all other land uses and the potential threat this creates for employment generating land uses.</p> <p>Although, Camden Core Strategy acknowledges that the future supply of offices in the borough can meet projected demand allowing more flexibility in the conversion of older office premises to other uses, especially residential.</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
Managing impacts associated with major redevelopment	<p>Kings Cross regeneration is substantially underway and together with expected development at Euston will be the key regeneration areas in the borough that also have London wide significance.</p> <p>It is important that regeneration objectives for these and other significant developments contribute to the borough's needs and ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or at least mitigated.</p> <p><i>(Draft Euston Area Plan, 2014)</i></p>

Stage A4: Developing the SA framework consisting of SA objectives and indicators

Developing the SA indicators

The SA objectives in **Table 6** have been developed from the previous SA objectives used during the sustainability appraisal of the recently adopted Site Allocations Document and updated where changes in the sustainability issues have been identified above in **Table 5** and the review of the relevant plans, policies and programmes.

The criteria will then go on to point towards detailed indicators and targets that should be applied in developing the SA framework as part of the next stages of the SA. These indicators and targets have been drawn from the baseline information collected at Stage A2 of the SA process, as well as the relevant plans, policies and programmes, as set out in Table 2 and Appendix 1. Camden's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) has been particularly important in identifying indicators, as this will play an important role in the monitoring of the successes of the Local Plan in achieving sustainable development. Where possible and appropriate, any additional suitable indicators identified through this SA process will be added to the AMR to enable their effective monitoring.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal objectives and indicators

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
SOCIAL/ECONOMIC			
1	To promote the provision of a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs	a) Will the Local Plan increase the supply of housing b) Will the Local Plan protect and promote affordable housing development c) Will the Local Plan provide housing for people, particularly families, on moderate and lower incomes? d) Will the Local Plan encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix? e) Will the Local Plan provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a better home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional home provision, new home completions • Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements • Compliance with regional housing targets • % Housing built on previously developed land • Housing Stock by Tenure • Number of affordable housing completions • Ratio of average house price to gross household income • Number of wheelchair accessible properties • Number of new developments meeting Lifetime Homes • Number of homeless households • Condition of housing stock: Unfit dwellings by tenure • Number of overcrowded households • Household size: No of people living in property • % of housing in mixed use schemes

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household composition • Ratio of average house price to gross household income • Additional home provision, new home completions
2	To promote a healthy and safe community	<p>a) Will the Local Plan promote healthy living through e.g. provision of walking, cycling and recreation facilities?</p> <p>b) Will the Local Plan help to promote safety and reduce levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime?</p> <p>c) Will the Local Plan encourage improved provision of healthcare facilities in areas of need?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % people who describe their health as good/not good • Number of population with limiting long-term illnesses • Floorspace of community facilities/services lost/retained/ gained • Access to public open space • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces • Recorded crime per 1,000 population for burglaries, criminal damage, drug offences, robbery and violence against a person. • Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside their local area • % developments incorporating secure by design principles(No record available) • % Reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents
3	To ensure access to local shopping, community, leisure facilities and open space	<p>a) Will the Local Plan encourage mixed-use development?</p> <p>b) Will the Local Plan encourage the retention and development of key services (e.g. shopping, community and leisure facilities)?</p> <p>c) Will the Local Plan encourage the location of services in proximity to public transport or increase access to services by public transport?</p> <p>d) Will the Local Plan help to protect, increase/improve open space?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of mixed use developments completed • Distribution of local services across the borough • Floorspace of community facilities/services lost/retained/gained • Town Centre Health Check • % Ground Floor Vacant Floor-space in primary Shopping Frontages (London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres (over 4 years) • Access to public open space • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spaces • Open spaces lost/ gained/ improved • Open space deficiency
4	To tackle poverty and social exclusion and promote equal opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will the Local Plan encourage development that facilitates social cohesion and be beneficial to disadvantaged groups? b) Will the Local Plan provide for equality of access for all to buildings and services? c) Will the Local Plan encourage development opportunities in those areas in need of economic development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Super Output Areas within 10% and 20% most deprived in England. • Unemployment rate by ward • Deprivation by ward • % of public buildings fully accessible • %/ No. of housing units designed to wheelchair accessibility • Number of dwellings meeting Lifetime Homes standards • Number of wheelchair accessible housing in social housing sector • Number of Hostels and Care Homes • % Ground Floor Vacant Floor-space in primary Shopping Frontages (London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres) • Changes in Vacant Employment Land • Retail frontage survey
5	To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and employment opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will the Local Plan encourage the retention and growth of existing, locally based industries? b) Will the Local Plan accommodate new and expanding businesses? c) Will the Local Plan encourage new investment in the local economy and promote development opportunities for employment? d) Will the Local Plan focus growth in growth areas, Central London and in town centres? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • Composition of businesses operating in Camden • Changes in vacant employment land • Net changes in use classes by floorspace • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres) • Completed retail and financial services and offices floorspace • Economic activity of the population of Camden • Occupation of those currently in employment by industry • Unemployment by Ward • Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year)

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
6	To maximise the benefits of regeneration and development to promote sustainable communities	a) Will the Local Plan encourage investment that will promote social well-being and benefit the economy? b) Will the Local Plan promote access to employment opportunities for local people? c) Will the Local Plan provide for adequate education facilities, including life long learning? d) Will the Local Plan encourage housing development to meet the needs of the local people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimant count unemployment rate • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • % Unemployment levels • Nos. of local people e • A reduction in NEET numbers • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres (over 4 years) • % of new housing on previously developed land • Economic Activity of population • Occupation of those currently in employment • Unemployment by Ward • Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year) • Claimant count unemployment rate • Area of new education facilities created
ENVIRONMENTAL			
7	i) To promote high quality and sustainable urban design ii) To protect and enhance the historic environment	a) Will the Local Plan provide for a high quality of urban design, taking into consideration the characteristics of the existing townscape? b) Will the Local Plan ensure enhancement of the public realm and local distinctiveness? c) Will the Local Plan conserve and enhance conservation areas, heritage assets and their settings and other areas of intrinsic and historical value? d) Will the Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Conservation Areas at risk • Heritage at Risk • No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Extent of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) • No. of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served • No. of new developments with BREEAM assessments scores of Very Good or Excellent • No. of developments scoring very good and excellent BREEAM Refurbishment assessments.

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		encourage the use of sustainable design and construction?	
8	To ensure new development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure.	a) Will the Local Plan encourage the reuse or improvement of buildings and land, that are vacant, under utilised or in disrepair? b) Will the Local Plan ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities where appropriate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing on previously developed land • % of vacant buildings • Density levels achieved in comparison to London Plan housing targets
9	To reduce reliance on private transport modes and enhance permeability for non-motorised travellers.	a) Will the Local Plan encourage development at locations that enable walking, cycling and/or the use of public transport? b) Will the Local Plan encourage the provision of infrastructure for walking, cycling and/or the provision of public transport? c) Will the Local Plan encourage access for all to public transport? d) Will the Local Plan encourage an increase in car free and car capped housing? e) Will the Local Plan encourage the transportation of freight by means other than road?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in bus passenger journeys • % reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. • % reduction in motor traffic flows through the borough • % increase in cycling • location of major transport demand generating developments • car-free and car-capped housing as percentage of new housing • distribution of local services throughout the borough
10	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated	a) Will the Local Plan ensure that the amenity of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nos. of complaints about noise • No of important areas as defined by Defra

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
	with development	<p>neighbours is not unduly impacted?</p> <p>b) Will the Local Plan ensure that development and operations will not affect noise sensitive uses?</p>	
11	To protect and manage water resources and reduce surface water flood risk	<p>a) Will the Local Plan promote the sustainable use of water resources?</p> <p>b) Will the Local Plan encourage development that incorporates sustainable drainage?</p> <p>c) Does the Local Plan take into account potential flood risk in Camden?</p> <p>d) Will the Local Plan promote the protection and enhancement of the quality of Camden's waterways?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %/No. of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc • No. of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality
12	To protect and enhance existing habitats and biodiversity and to seek to increase these where possible.	<p>a) Will the Local Plan protect and enhance natural habitats in the borough, particularly those of priority species (includes terrestrial and aquatic)?</p> <p>b) Will the Local Plan provide for the protection of biodiversity and open space in the borough?</p> <p>c) Will the Local Plan encourage the creation of new habitats, including through the provision of additional open space and green roofs?</p> <p>d) Will the Local Plan protect and provide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in priority species (by type) • Change in priority habitats (by type) • Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and designated open spaces • Open space deficiency • No. of tree preservation orders served • No. of new developments incorporating green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		for the protection and planting of more trees in the borough?	
13	To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal	a) Will the Local Plan ensure reduction of waste during the development process and/or operation? b) Does the Local Plan encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy? c) Does the Local Plan provide for the future demand for waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % new developments using sustainable construction • % of households recycling • % of total waste recycled and composted • Annual household waste per head of population (tonnes) • % of household waste recycled
14	To improve air quality	a) Will the Local Plan help to reduce the discharge of particulate matter to the atmosphere? b) Will the Local Plan contribute to an improvement of air quality? c) Will the plan encourage the use of alternative modes of transport to the private car?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days when air pollution exceeds limits • Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions • Reduction in traffic flows along roads in the borough • Increase in walking • Increase in cycling • Increase in bus passenger journeys • Car-free and car-capped housing
15	To provide for the efficient use of energy.	a) Will the Local Plan encourage the generation and use of renewable energy? b) Will the Local Plan encourage energy efficiency? c) Will the Local Plan help tackle fuel poverty? d) Will the Local Plan reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources • Carbon dioxide reduction in the borough • Number of new developments achieving BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent
16	To minimise the use of non-renewable resources.	a) Will the Local Plan encourage the re-use of resources? b) Will the Local Plan encourage a more efficient supply of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new developments achieving BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent • Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		<p>resources?</p> <p>c) Will the plan encourage sustainable design and construction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %/No. of new developments incorporating water conservation measures e.g. SUDS • % new developments using sustainable construction

Stage A5: Consulting the relevant authorities on the scope of the SA

Consultation on the SA Scoping Report

The Government (through the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*) requires the contents of the scoping report to be consulted on with the following agencies:

- The Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage

We are now at the stage where we wish to obtain the views of these agencies, as well as other interested organisations and parties, on this scoping report. Consultation at this stage will help to make sure that the SA will be as comprehensive and robust as possible and meet statutory requirements.

It is available for consultation for a period of five weeks in order to comply with the SEA Regulations (*The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, 12(6)).

In seeking comments on this report, we have asked consultees to consider the following questions.

Q. 1 Is the approach taken, in using the format of the 2008 LDF SA Scoping report as a basis for the Local Plan SA Scoping Report considered to be appropriate?

Q.2 Is the document clearly structured and does it cover the main issues in an understandable way?

Q.3 Is the review at Tables 2 and 3 and Appendix 1 of other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives sufficient for the purposes of this document? Are there any other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that should be taken into account?

Q4 Do you consider that the range of baseline information at Appendix 2 is appropriate and/or are there any further baseline indicators that might provide useful information and where might they be sourced?

Q.5 Do you have any suggestions on how the baseline information gaps can be filled?

Q.6 Do you consider that the main sustainability issues have been satisfactorily identified from the baseline information?

Q.7 Do you consider that these proposed SA objectives are sufficient and adequately reflect the key sustainability issues?

Following the period of consultation any comments on the Scoping Report will be considered and used to look at how the proposed SA should be revised to respond to them.

The emerging draft objectives of the Local Plan will be tested against the SA objectives set out in this Scoping Report. This will allow an assessment of the relationship between the Local Plan objectives and sustainability objectives, and highlight any issues or inconsistencies.

Following from an assessment of the relationship between the Local Plan and sustainability objectives, an appraisal of emerging policy options for the Local Plan will be carried out (and, separately, consultees will be consulted on the options being considered in the Local Plan). The draft SA Report will then be produced (which will include an assessment of the options appraised) alongside the preferred options for the Local Plan, which will then be subject to public consultation. The Final SA Report will be published alongside the (pre-submission) version of the Local Plan.

Appendix 1: Plans and programmes

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Local Plan	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Local Plan
NATIONAL:				
1.	National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (and associated Planning Practice Guidance)	<p>The NPPF introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The government's planning policy approach for delivering sustainable development re set out under the following key policy themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	<p>The NPPF contains a number of principles, objectives and policies which should be taken into account in considering the sustainability objectives. There are some areas of potential conflict, e.g. supporting economic growth and more efficient use of land (e.g. through higher density) against design and conservation related considerations and objectives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have to reflect these objectives and set out principles ensuring environmental, economic and social objectives are considered in accordance with the NPPF. Public participation and consultation will form a key part of drawing up the Local Plan.</p>
2.	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK)	<p>This document sets the national sustainable development framework and sets out five guiding principles for Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Living within environmental limits • Achieving a sustainable economy 	<p>Ensure that the range of sustainability objectives reflect key principles and priorities and</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reflect and contribute to the national Sustainable Development</p>

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	<p>Govt 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>It identifies four priority areas for action, shared across the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production –looking at how goods and services are produced, the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle and reducing the inefficient use of resources and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. • Climate Change and Energy –to secure major changes in the way energy is generated and used, and in other activities that release the gases that affect climate change. • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities –to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level and also applies those principles everywhere else. <p>It sets out a wide range of indicators and targets including 20 UK Framework indicators and 48 supplementary indicators reflecting priorities of the Strategy.</p>	<p>promote sustainable development and communities</p>	<p>Strategy principles and priorities.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)</p>	<p>This sets out a long-term national programme of how the Government intends to deliver sustainable communities. It focuses mainly on tackling housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of housing and public spaces. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities. 	<p>Use sustainability objectives that seek to address housing supply, particularly affordable housing, and promote key environmental and</p>	<p>The Local Plan should build upon relevant elements of the Communities Plan. The Local Plan should not conflict</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step change in housing supply. • New growth areas. • Decent homes; including the need to bring council homes up to a decent standard. • Improvements to the local environment; particularly the public realm. <p>It recognises that the success of communities relies on more than just housing and communities must develop economically, socially and environmentally.</p>	sustainability issues in line with main objectives	with the national programme of action.
4.	<p>Sustainable Communities in London: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)</p>	<p>This regional programme builds upon the national programme of action and sets out proposals for achieving sustainable communities in London that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are prosperous; • Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; • Safeguard green and open space; • Enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; • Are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community. <p>It identifies the main strategic challenges facing London to accommodate growth and to alleviate poverty and deprivation as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers; • Improve public transport and other vital infrastructure required to support the development of new and growing communities; • Raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; 	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable communities such as addressing housing supply, particularly affordable housing, and promote key environmental and sustainability issues in line with proposals and main challenges as relevant.	The Local Plan should be built upon relevant elements of the regional element of the Communities Plan. The Local Plan should not conflict with the regional programme.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. 		
5.	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM 2005)	<p>This strategy sets out the Government's five-year programme for housing. Topics covered include proposals to expand home ownership and revive the UK housing market, affordable housing and support for first time buyers. It includes measures to improve supply and delivery while protecting the environment and action in low demand and growth areas; details of the Government's First Time Buyer, Key Worker and Homebuy schemes; and action on homelessness to halve numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010 and addressing other management and tenure issues. Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain target that 60% of all new housing development should be built on brownfield land Raise design standards, with the aim that a hundred more developments gain a Building for Life Award for Excellence Improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, reducing carbon emissions by around a further 25% Establish a new Code for Sustainable Buildings to promote excellence in environmental performance Raise the average energy efficiency of the whole of the residential housing stock by 20% compared with 2000. Promote more sustainable buildings, saving energy, water and materials and helping to meet the target to cut UK carbon emissions by 60% by 2050: Promote more sustainable, high quality design and construction, to reduce waste and improve resource efficiency. 	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable housing provision.	<p>Local Plan principles should reflect support for improving housing supply to relevant design standards and in an energy efficient manner.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure adequate provision of new housing to meet future demand.</p>
6.	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the	The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes. The Code measures the sustainability of a home against nine design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The design categories are Energy & CO2	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of	The Local Plan should support approach set out within the Code for

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	standard in sustainability for new homes & Technical Guide 2010	Emissions, Pollution, Water, Heath & Wellbeing, Materials, Management, Surface, Water Run-off, Ecology, and Waste.	sustainable housing provision.	achieving sustainable housing.
7.	The National Adaptation Programme, 2013	<p>The programme recognises the challenges cities face in a changing climate – with higher population density “including a larger proportion of vulnerable groups, concentrated assets, infrastructure, transport systems, buildings, schools, hospitals and businesses are expected to be acutely impacted by increased severity and frequency of flooding, higher summer temperatures, heat waves, extreme weather events and increased pressure on water resources”</p> <p>Requirement of core cities, London Councils and the GLA to work together to deliver innovative solutions to climate change under the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed climate risk management in the Built Environment; • Strengthen the climate resilience of infrastructure; • Address and build resilience to the Health and Wellbeing impacts of climate change; • Address climate impacts on Business and Services; • Work jointly to develop a business case that increases understanding of the benefits of early action, as well as the risks of inaction, by the development of a model approach to business case management. 	SA should aim to reflect the focus of these principles.	The Local Plan should support the approach and areas of action where appropriate.
8.	Climate Change: The	This is an update on the programme introduced in 2000. The Programme sets out the Government’s commitments at international	SA should include objectives that	The Local Plan should support

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	UK Programme 2006 (UK Govt 2006)	and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change and meet its targets under the Kyoto Protocol. It also sets out the approach to strengthening the role of individuals. The policies are expected to reduce the UK's emissions of the basket of greenhouse gases to 23-25 per cent below base year levels. It is also expected to reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. The Government believes that the UK can achieve the domestic target of a 20 per cent reduction by 2010.	support the achievement of these targets.	development that contributes to the achievement of these targets.
9.	Transport White Paper- The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (DoT 2004)	<p>This White Paper builds upon the 10-year Transport Plan and looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport networks over the next 30 years. It sets out how the Government proposes to respond to pressures balanced against safeguarding economic and social well-being and the environment. It highlights that is essential that planning and transport policies are closely co-ordinated to produce more sustainable patterns of development and travel. It includes three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term-setting out expenditure plans to 2015 and aspirations to 2030 • Improvements in transport management- including changes to the rail industry • Planning ahead-including making better links between housing and economic growth and infrastructure. <p>A wide range of objectives addressing public and private transport infrastructure provision, use and implications is set out.</p>	The SA objectives should aim to reflect the focus of relevant elements of the broad themes applicable to the local level.	The Local Plan should take account of the national strategy for transport as translated to local transport planning issues. Plan policies could be used to help achieve the targets set out in the Transport Plan.
10.	Transport White Paper – Cutting carbon, creating	<p>The vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth but one that is greener and safer and improves the quality of life in our communities.</p> <p>This White Paper forms part of the dft's overall strategy to tackle</p>	The SA objectives should aim to reflect the focus of relevant elements of the broad themes	Local plan policies could be used to help achieve the targets set out in the white paper.

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	growth: making sustainable local transport happen (2011)	carbon emissions from transport. It sets out what Government believes is the best way in the short term to reduce emissions at the local level, using the tools that are available to us now, principally by encouraging people to make more sustainable travel choices for shorter journeys. This White Paper is about providing the early reduction in carbon emissions that local action is best placed to deliver, while facilitating the access to local jobs that will boost economic growth.	applicable to the local level	
11.	National Air Quality Strategy for England; Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (DEFRA 2000 and updated 2003)	<p>The Strategy aims to set out the current and future air quality policy in the UK in the medium term. It describes the current and potential future levels of air pollution in the UK and provides a framework to help identify what can be done to improve air quality. National Air Quality Objectives alongside European Directive limit and/or target values have been set for 9 of the major air pollutants: benzene, 1, 3 butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulates, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide.</p> <p>Consultation on a proposed review of the strategy highlights that the UK has missed objectives for nitrogen dioxide (2005) and ozone (2005) and just missed those for particulates (2004). The UK is projected to miss objectives for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (2010), however the objectives will be met in a large part of the country (up to 99.5%).</p> <p>The current strategy highlights that land use planning and transport plans and strategies will have a direct effect on improving air quality – particularly given the impact of traffic on air pollution.</p>	SA objectives should support measures that can contribute to improved air quality taking into account the national guidance.	The Local Plan should be aware of the national guidance and should promote the achievement of the targets and objectives set out. This is particularly relevant in Camden, where national air quality standards are not currently being met.
12.	The air quality strategy for England, Scotland,	The aim of the air quality strategy is to set out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public	SA objectives should support measures that can contribute to improved air quality	The Local Plan should be aware of the national guidance and

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	<p>Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1, 2007, Volume 2, 2011)</p>	<p>health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p> <p>This document provides an overview and outline of the UK Government and devolved administrations' ambient (outdoor) air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them. The strategy is based on a thorough and detailed analysis of estimating reductions in emissions and concentrations from existing policies and proposed new policy measures, and quantification and valuation of benefits and estimated costs (the analysis is set out in more detail in Volume 2 of the strategy and the updated Third Report by the Interdepartmental Group on Costs and Benefits (IGCB)).</p>	<p>taking into account the national guidance.</p>	<p>should promote the achievement of the targets and objectives set out. This is particularly relevant in Camden, where national air quality standards are not currently being met.</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>Energy White Paper-Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)</p>	<p>This defines the long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It includes four goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>The main target is the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 60% from current levels by about 2050.</p>	<p>SA objectives should support measures that can contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions in line with national goals.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should encourage measures that can assist in the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.</p>

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14.	Energy White Paper – Planning for our electric future (2012)	<p>This White Paper sets out the Government’s commitment to transform the UK’s electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable.</p> <p>The package of reforms outlined in this document aim to achieve the following by 2030: a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection; competition between low-carbon technologies that will help to keep costs down; a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of our transport and heating systems; and making of this transition at the least cost to the consumer.</p>	SA objectives should support measures to provide a range of low carbon sources of electricity.	The Local Plan should encourage measures to provide low carbon sources of electricity.
15.	Building a Greener Future – Towards Zero Carbon Development 2006	This report sets out the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development and indicates the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. The report also explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering ambitions for zero carbon and proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations in order to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.	SA objectives should reflect approaches to achieving zero carbon development.	The Local Plan should promote opportunities for zero carbon development.
16.	Waste Management Plan for England 2013	<p>This plan supersedes the 2007 National Waste Management Strategy. The principal commitment of the Plan is to work towards a longer term vision of a zero waste economy in which material resources are reused, recycled or recovered wherever possible and only disposed of as the option of last resort.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to support the achievement of the following targets:</p>	SA objectives should reflect targets to improve levels of recycling	The Local Plan should help ensure that these targets continue to be met in the future.

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase the recycling of plastic packaging to 42% by 2017. 2. at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled by 2020. 3. at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery by 2020. 		
17.	National Planning Policy for Waste 2014	<p>The NPPW sets out the Government's streamlined policy framework for waste, replacing PPS10. It emphasise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive planning to deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency; • Consideration of waste management needs alongside other key spatial planning concerns such as transport and housing; • Providing a framework for stakeholder engagement; • Enabling waste to be disposed and recovered in line with the Proximity Principle; • Moving management up the Waste Hierarchy without endangering the environment or human health • Ensuring design of all developments contributes to the objectives of sustainable waste management and improved resource efficiency. 	SA objectives should reflect principles in sustainable waste management.	Where appropriate the Local Plan should meet the key planning objectives of national planning policy.
18.	Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (ODPM 2000)	<p>The Urban White Paper sets out a vision for the future of towns and cities. It identifies four steps to making "all urban areas places for people":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right. • Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity. • Providing the quality services people need. • Equipping people to participate in developing their communities. <p>This vision of urban living includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use 	SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments.	The Local Plan should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments. It should also seek

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		<p>space and buildings well;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good design and planning, which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services-health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>As well as targets on crime, education attainment, health and unemployment it includes targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better, safer and more reliable transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010; • Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; • A better environment with 60% of new housing provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; • Better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 		<p>to contribute to the supply of new housing on previously developed land.</p>
19.	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards Better	<p>The aim of this guidance is to encourage better urban design and promote higher standards as a supplement to PPG1 (now superseded by PPS1). The Government's policy for design in the planning system is now contained in PPS1 and developed further in other PPSs/PPGs. It has been produced to stimulate thinking about urban design. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.</p>	<p>SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality and sustainable urban design</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality and sustainable urban design and</p>

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	Practice (ODPM and CABE 2000)			incorporate policies to require this of new developments in the borough.
20.	Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE and English Heritage 2007)	In January 2007, CABE and EH produced this draft guidance to replace the existing Guidance on Tall Buildings published in 2003. The draft guidance sets out similar requirements to the adopted guidance. However, the draft places greater importance on the need for local authorities to consider appropriate locations for tall buildings in their areas and undertaking urban design studies to identify these.	SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality and sustainable design.	Need to look at how we can incorporate the designation of areas for tall buildings being potentially appropriate. However, it is necessary to make it clear that such proposals would still have to comply with sustainable design and amenity requirements.
21.	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) / Refurbishmen	BREEAM assesses the environmental performance of buildings and provides ratings in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management: overall management policy, commissioning site management and procedural issues • Energy use: operational energy and carbon dioxide (CO2) issues • Health and well-being: indoor and external issues affecting health and well-being 	SA objectives should reflect measures that support better environmental performance of buildings	The Local Plan should promote the use of BREEAM in helping achieve better environmental performance of

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	t)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution: air and water pollution issues • Transport: transport-related CO2 and location-related factors • Land use: greenfield and brownfield sites • Ecology: ecological value conservation and enhancement of the site • Materials: environmental implication of building materials, including life-cycle impacts • Water: consumption and water efficiency <p>This programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques. BREEAM refurbishment is the version of BREEAM applied to residential development.</p>		development in the borough.
22.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The mission for this strategy for the next decade, is: to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>The strategy has developed a set of high level outcomes to achieve this overarching objective by 2020. These outcomes will be delivered by action in the following four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge 	SA objectives should incorporate the key aims of the strategy.	The Local Plan should take into account the objectives and points for action and help ensure its implementation through planning.
23.	Working with the grain of	The overarching vision of this Strategy is <i>for a country where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where</i>	SA objectives should incorporate the key	The Local Plan should help

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	<p>nature: a biodiversity strategy for England (Defra 2002)</p>	<p><i>we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.</i></p> <p>The Strategy's specific vision for towns and cities is to have <i>towns and cities which have a place for wildlife, and in which a flourishing biodiversity makes a real contribution to the quality of life of urban residents, workers and visitors. Development that makes minimal impact on wildlife habitats and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.</i></p> <p>Five key aims for protecting biodiversity in towns and cities are also set out in the Strategy as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>To ensure that cities, towns and other settlements contribute fully to the goals of biodiversity conservation</i> ● <i>To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance where possible</i> ● <i>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both in the built environment, and in parks and green spaces</i> ● <i>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives, delivered through other initiatives e.g. Community Strategies, including Neighbourhood Renewal and Cultural Strategies, social inclusion, health and equality of opportunity</i> ● <i>To value, further and enhance people's own contributions to improving biodiversity in towns and cities and to increase their access to it</i> 	<p>aims of the strategy.</p>	<p>promote the vision of the strategy for towns and cities and ensure that it does not impede the achievement of the five key aims for towns and cities.</p>
24.	Fair Society,	Focuses on interventions that reduce both health inequalities and	The aims of this	The Local Plan

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	Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review	mitigate climate change, by: active travel; good quality open and green spaces; Improving the food environment in local; energy efficiency of housing; integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health; reduce social isolation.	report should be incorporated into the SA.	should help promote the aims set out in this report.
25.	Planning healthier places – report from the reuniting health with planning project, TCPA 2013	<p>The report states that local plans should be flexible enough to facilitate place based innovations that could improve health and well-being.</p> <p>Recommendations for planning and public health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think laterally and work collaboratively; • Build shared knowledge and competencies on the role of planning. 	The aims of this report should be incorporated into the SA.	The Local Plan should be flexible to facilitate innovations that could improve health and wellbeing in Camden.

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26.	Circular 01/2006 – Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites	This Circular replaces Circular 1/94, <i>Gypsy Sites and Planning</i> and provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for gypsies and travellers and how local authorities and gypsies and travellers can work together to achieve that aim.	The SA objectives should reflect the intentions of the Circular to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home.	The Local Plan should include policies on the provision of a range of housing to meet different needs.
27.	Planning policy for traveller sites 2012	<p>The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p> <p>In this paper the government sets out a number of aims with regard to traveller sites, this includes the requirement of Local authorities to make their own assessment of need.</p> <p>The document includes specific planning policies for traveller sites.</p>	The SA objectives should reflect the aims of this policy.	The aims and policies of this document should be considered in the development of Local Plan policies.
28.	Planning Policy Statement 5, Practice Guide 2010	<p>While PPS5 was deleted the practice guide remains valid and Government endorsed and remains relevant and useful in the application of the NPPF, above. The document includes the following key policy themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heritage assets and significance - heritage assets and climate change - regional and local planning approaches - permitted development and Article 4 Directions 	The SA should consider the importance of heritage assets.	The Local Plan should take the advice of PPS5 into account and review any updated document.
29.	New Policy document for planning	Sets out the Government's proposals for changes to planning obligations in the context of new statutory restrictions upon the use of planning obligations following the introduction of the Community	SA objectives should reflect support for requirements and	Local Plan should reflect support for requirements and

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	obligations: consultation (2010)	Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Sets out the following objectives underlying the reform of the planning obligations system: (a) Clarifying the purposes of planning obligations in the light of CIL (b) Preventing the opportunity for 'double charging' through use of both planning obligations and CIL (c) Putting tariff-style charges on a better statutory basis (d) Streamlining planning policies	financial measures to make development acceptable.	financial measures to make development acceptable and use of CIL.
30.	The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and amendments 2014	The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) is a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of the area.	The SA should consider the impact of CIL in delivering local infrastructure.	In drafting, the Local Plan should take into account the draft CIL.
31.	Thames Corridor Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, June 2004)	This is a six-year plan detailing how water resources are managed in a specific catchment area. The strategy assesses current water resources and includes information about how much water can be abstracted to meet economic, industry and drinking water supplies. This can influence the way in which water resources are managed.	Water resources need to be considered through the SA framework.	While the Council does not have control over water abstraction, the Local Plan can be used to ensure water resources in Camden are managed as effectively as possible.
32.	Model Procedures for the Management	This document is linked to PPS23 and provides a <i>risk management framework</i> when dealing with land affected by contamination. The procedures and assessment set out are intended to be used when considering a specific site with potential contamination, rather than at a	None.	Take into account and support in policy as appropriate.

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	<p>of Contaminated Land (Contaminated Land Report 11) (Environment Agency, September 2004)</p>	<p>strategic or borough-wide level.</p>		
33.	<p>Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (consultation document, Environment Agency, January 2007)</p>	<p>The CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool, which should be used to agree policies for sustainable floor risk management, taking into account likely impacts of climate change and future development across the region. The document is linked closely to PPS25 and sets out the flood risk across the Thames region considering: the distribution of property at risk from fluvial flooding; and probability and historic flood events. It can be used to inform the SFRA.</p> <p>The main messages it sets out for the regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood defences cannot be built to protect everything • Climate change will be the major cause of increased flood risk in the future • The flood plain is our most important asset in managing flood • Development and urban regeneration provide a crucial opportunity to manage the risk. <p>The document states specifically that a major part of this will be through planning and development and that the location, layout and design of development can all reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include reference to flood risk management as an indicator of sustainable development.</p>	<p>It will be important that the Local Plan serve to help minimise flood risk in the region, particularly given that the CFMP refers to the location, layout and design of development, which can be controlled through the Local Plan, being significant in reducing flood risk.</p>
34.	<p>Sustainable Drainage</p>	<p>The booklet highlights the problems caused by conventional urban drainage systems and identifies alternate approaches, referred to as</p>	<p>Current and future guidance to be</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reflect the</p>

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	Systems – An Introduction (Environment Agency, May 2003)	<p>SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems). It provides an introduction to SUDS and suggests different approaches.</p> <p>Technical SUDS guidance and National SUDS standards to be published this year.</p>	considered through the SA framework.	technical and national SUDS guidance.
35.	Bringing your rivers back to life – A Strategy for restoring rivers in North London (Environment Agency, February 2006)	<p>This is a strategy for restoring rivers in North London. River restoration offers an opportunity to return to a more sustainable approach to managing urban rivers. River restoration can play a positive role in urban regeneration by providing a wide range of social and environmental benefits.</p> <p>Within Camden, the strategy recommends in-channel habitat enhancement along the Regent's Canal.</p>	Sustainable management of waterways should be considered through the SA framework.	The in-channel habitat of the Regent's Canal should be enhanced through the Local Plan, perhaps through inclusion of specific policies on new developments adjacent to the canal.
36.	Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management (English Heritage March 2011)	<p><i>Brings together and updates Guidance on conservation area appraisals (English Heritage 2005) and Guidance on the management of conservation areas (English Heritage 2005).</i></p> <p>The Guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic areas, outlines how management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system and provides references to other relevant information.</p>	The protection of the historic environment should form part of a sustainability appraisal.	Conservation principles should form a part of the Local Plan.
37.	Transport and the historic	Sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for long-term national transport policy. It is intended to inform decisions at local and		Consideration should be given to

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	<p>environment (English Heritage, March 2004)</p>	<p>regional levels as well as stating English Heritage's position on Government policy. Specifically it mentions that we should encourage a switch to less damaging forms of transport and promote planning policies that help to reduce the need to travel.</p>		<p>the potential impact transport can have on the historic environment and how planning policy can help to mitigate the impacts.</p>
<p>38.</p>	<p>Streets for All: A guide to the management of London's Streets (English Heritage, March 2000)</p>	<p>This is a guide to the management of London's streets for all those responsible in any way for their appearance and to show all users how the streets they use could be. The purpose of this guide is to make the streets of London attractive, safe and enjoyable spaces for people. It builds on the 1999 report of the Urban Task Force <i>Towards an Urban Renaissance</i> and forms an important part of the work of English Heritage and the other co-sponsors to secure access for all and sustainable community regeneration.</p> <p>The primary aim is to improve the appearance of London's streets by showing how practical solutions can be achieved to common highway problems and how good practice can become normal practice. The underlying principles are to reduce clutter, co-ordinate design and reinforce local character.</p>		<p>The Local Plan can help to control the appearance of Camden's streets through policies on design, heritage conservation and accessibility.</p>
<p>39.</p>	<p>Regeneration and the historic environment (English Heritage, January 2005)</p>	<p>It sets out how the historic environment can help to achieve better social and economic regeneration. It highlights the advantages of re-using historic buildings in encouraging successful regeneration.</p>	<p>Re-use of existing buildings as opposed to demolition and new build can significantly help achieve sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policy on encouraging the re-use of historic buildings.</p>

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40.	Guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets (2011)	Provides the methodology for defining the extent of the setting of a heritage asset, and for determining how development in that setting may impact its historic significance.	Objectives should include reference to the setting of historic assets.	The Local Plan should take into account the need to consider impact of development on the setting of historic assets.
41.	Seeing History in the View (2011)	Presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views. Relates to any view that is significant in terms of its heritage values and can be used to supplement understanding of views that are already recognised as being important and worth protecting (including those identified in the Mayor's London View Management Framework).	Objectives need to consider heritage and strategic view issues.	Need to consider the impact of development proposals on heritage in a view
42.	Retail Development in Historic Areas (English Heritage, December 2005)	This publication presents case studies that demonstrate how new retail development can be provided successfully and profitably while protecting the historic character of its setting, and introducing buildings that enhance this character. It points out some of the ways in which property investors, retail operators, and local planning authorities can work together to retain and strengthen shopping centres of great character that reinforce the links between their historic function and their future prosperity. It highlights the threat posed to historic centres by large out-of-centre retail developments and the importance of integrating new development with the existing historic landscape.	Heritage issues should be included within objectives.	Take into account links between heritage and retail as appropriate.
43.	The Changing Face of the High Street: Decline and Revival – A	This document takes into consideration the key issues facing historic retailing centres in a changing policy and economic landscape. Their review of planning policy, retail trends and case studies illustrated a number of key messages about the experience of historic centres. These are:	The key issues highlighted in this report should be taken into consideration.	The plan should take account of the messages of best practice as appropriate.

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	Review of Retail and Town Centre Issues in Historic Areas (English Heritage, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A commitment to town planning and architectural excellence - Adaptability of places - Collaborative design and briefing - Local market research and knowing your customers - Analysis of wider economic conditions and needs - Complementary role of niche and mainstream shopping - Town centre image making, catalyst development and events - Transport and servicing - Property investment and willingness to tackle underlying problems - A proactive approach to development management and policymaking - Managed approach to review of retail frontages - Adapting existing fabric - Building a strong leisure offer - Encouraging residential uses 		
44.	Local green infrastructure: helping communities make the most of their landscape 2011	This document provides key examples of how local green infrastructure initiatives can create a network of essential and desirable services. It provides suggested opportunities for local actions that will contribute to multifunctional green infrastructure networks.	Local green infrastructure should be included in SA objectives.	Opportunities for local green infrastructure should be considered in the local plan.
LONDON WIDE:				
45.	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2011 –	The London Plan sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London and deals with planning issues of strategic importance. The objectives for the London Plan are to ensure that London is: 1. A city that meets the challenges of economic and population	SA objectives should reflect and build upon its strategic themes and objectives.	Tensions can exist between targets to build at higher densities and conservation and other design

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	<p>Revised Early Minor Alterations October 2013</p> <p>Draft Further Alterations 2014</p>	<p>in ways that ensure a sustainable, good and improving quality of life and sufficient high quality homes and neighbourhoods for all Londoners, and help tackle the huge issue of deprivation and inequality among Londoners, including inequality in health outcomes; and</p> <p>2. An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefit all Londoners and all parts of London; a city that is at the leading edge of innovation and research, and which is comfortable with – and makes the most of – its rich heritage and cultural resources.</p> <p>3. A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive.</p> <p>4. A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture while also making the most of London's built heritage, and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways, realising their potential for improving Londoners' health, welfare and development.</p> <p>5. A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy, consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.</p>		<p>objectives, e.g. quality of public space.</p> <p>One of the key statutory requirements is for local development documents to be in general conformity with the London Plan.</p>

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		<p>6. A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities with an efficient and effective transport system which actively encourages more walking and cycling, makes better use of the Thames and supports delivery of all the objectives of this Plan.</p>		
46.	<p>Mayor's Transport Strategy (May 2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out his transport vision for London and details how Transport for London and partners will deliver the plan over the next 20 years. The vision is:</p> <p>'London's transport system should excel among those of global cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.'</p> <p>Six goals are set out for the implementation of this overarching vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy. 	<p>SA objectives should reflect priorities of the Transport Strategy and translate them, as appropriate, to the local level.</p>	<p>The Strategy's objectives and policies are integrated in the London Plan and should be reflected in the Local Plan.</p>
47.	<p>Clearing the air: The Mayor's Air Quality</p>	<p>Sets out actions to improving London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, workplaces and new developments. The measures in the Strategy, along with natural fleet turnover, will reduce PM10 emissions from</p>	<p>SA objectives should reflect the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy</p>	<p>Have regard to this Strategy and reflect its objectives and</p>

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	<p>Strategy (December 2010)</p>	<p>about 135 tonnes in 2008, to 119 tonnes in 2011, and to 93 tonnes in 2015.</p> <p>The Mayor is proposing further transport policies that will make London's transport network even cleaner and greener. These proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning up London's bus fleet, taxi and Private Hire Vehicle (PHV) fleet • Including larger vans and minibuses in the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) from January 2012 • Introducing a new NOx standard for the LEZ from 2015. • Reducing emissions from freight vehicles by promoting Delivery and Servicing Plans and freight consolidation facilities. • Working with boroughs to implement targeted action plans at air quality priority locations. • Tackling vehicle idling, better traffic and deploying low emission buses. <p>A package of non-transport policy measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with boroughs to make better use of the planning process so that new developments are 'air quality neutral or better'. • Updating best practice guidance on reducing dust emissions from construction sites. • Scaling up London's schemes to retrofit homes and workplaces to improve energy efficiency. • Introducing emission standards for new biomass boilers and combined heat and power systems. • Raising public awareness to encourage all Londoners to take action to reduce their emissions, from travel choices to energy efficiency. • Improving information for the most vulnerable Londoners to enable them to reduce the risk to their health from poor air quality. 		<p>policies where appropriate.</p> <p>As traffic is the main source of air pollution in London it is important to consider the Local Plan in influencing transport patterns/ use and encouraging lower emissions practices.</p>
48.	Connecting	The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets out how London's biodiversity	Potential for	The Local Plan

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	with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (GLA 2002)	<p>can be protected and looked after.</p> <p>The most relevant policy will be Policy 5: The Mayor will encourage greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways. He will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage greening of new developments and maintenance of wildlife habitat along transport routes • Promote the health benefits of open space. 	constraint/conflict between development proposals and biodiversity – guidance seeks to limit and mitigate against this.	should seek to promote the importance of nature/biodiversity for sustainability.
49.	All London Green Grid, SPG 2012	<p>The aims of the All London Green Grid are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces, to connect the everyday life of the city to a range of experiences and landscapes, town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas; • To encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure; popularising key destinations within the network and fostering a greater appreciation of London's natural and cultural landscapes; enhancing visitor facilities and extending and upgrading the walking and cycling networks in between to promote a sense of place and ownership for all who work in, visit and live in London; • To secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure able to address the environmental challenges of the 21st century – most notably climate change. 	Local green infrastructure should be included in SA objectives.	Opportunities to promote green infrastructure should be promoted in the Local Plan.
50.	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (May 2010)	Sets out the Mayor's vision for London to be the best big city in the world. To 2031 and beyond London should excel among global cities, expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life, and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.	To reflect these objectives but also to recognise that economic growth objectives can potentially conflict	The Local Plan should ensure economic growth is catered for in Camden.

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		<p>The strategy sets out set five economic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. • Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • Objective 3: to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. • Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. 	with other social and environmental objectives.	
51.	Town centres SPG 2014	<p>The SPG includes guidance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the vitality and viability of London's town centres, including neighbourhood and local centres; • support a vibrant mix of uses in town centres including retailing, leisure, culture, tourism, business, social infrastructure and housing; • accommodate growth in demand for new town centre floorspace within centres or in well integrated edge of centre sites; • bring back into use vacant or under-used properties; • promote inclusive access by public transport, shop mobility, walking and cycling to the range of goods and services in town centres; 	SA objectives should reflect the Mayors guidance on Town centres.	The Local Plan should consider draft guidance on Town centres in connection with London Plan policy 2.15.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance the role of town centres in promoting safe, healthy, sustainable neighbourhoods with quality design and public realm, now and for the future; • develop the sense of place and identity of town centres, making them places that people will want to visit; • implement the Strategic Outer London Development Centre concept to enhance the distinct economic strengths of these locations whilst complementing growth in other centres. 		
52.	Green light to clean power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (GLA February 2004)	<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London over the next ten years and beyond, against a long-term vision of a sustainable energy system in London by 2050.</p> <p>Targets include CO₂ emission reductions of 60% from 2000 levels by 2050, one zero-carbon scheme in each Borough by 2010, London to generate 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010.</p> <p>The strategy also sets out how objectives will be met through implementation of the London Plan policies at a local level and expectations on referable schemes.</p>	<p>SA Objectives should reflect the Mayors Energy Strategy and objectives to reduce emissions and use less energy and more renewable energy</p>	<p>The Local Plan should work towards achieving these carbon reduction targets and incorporate these into policies.</p>
53.	Making business sense of waste: The Mayor's business waste strategy for London (November	<p>The overriding aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste • manage as much of London's waste within its boundaries as practicable, by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity • boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London. 	<p>Effective waste management is integral to achieving sustainability and the Area Plan contribution to achieving this should be considered in the SA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies to help achieve the aims and policies set out within it.</p>

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	2011)	<p>The Mayor's key targets for the management of business waste are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031 • achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of CDE waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. <p>The Strategy sets out actions to achieve the following policy aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the commercial value of being resource-efficient. • Help businesses overcome the practical issues that make it difficult for them to separate waste for reuse, recycling and composting, and so encourage greater participation by businesses in achieving 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020 and beyond. • use the planning system to ensure that the design of new and refurbished buildings provides suitable waste storage and access for collections. • address the development of new waste infrastructure which will help to manage London's business waste within the capital • use the planning regime in London and supporting planning guidance to engage developers, architects and designers in looking for ways to design out waste at source and improve the overall resource efficiency of buildings and infrastructure projects 		
54.	London's wasted resource: The Mayor's municipal waste management strategy	Sets out the aims for London to become a world leader in waste management, making use of innovative techniques and technologies to minimise the impact of waste on our environment and fully exploit its massive economic value. We need to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated by the capital, to increase recycling and composting performance significantly, and to generate energy from rubbish that cannot be reused or recycled in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it replaces.	Effective waste management is integral to achieving sustainability and the Local Plan contribution to achieving this should be considered in the	The Local Plan should include policies to help achieve the aims and policies set out within it.

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		<p>The Mayor's vision is built upon the waste Hierarchy (in order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention or reduction • Reuse and preparing for re-use • Recycling • Other recovery • Disposal <p>The following objectives and targets aim to support the Mayor's vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste 2 Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment and reduce its carbon footprint 3 Unlock the economic value of London's municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste. 4 Manage the bulk of London's municipal waste within London's boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure. <p>The Mayor's key targets for the management of London's municipal waste are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2 To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3 To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes a year in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 4 To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031. 5 To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management 	SA.	

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		<p>of London's municipal waste, achieving annual greenhouse gas emissions savings of approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 545,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2015 - 770,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2020 - One million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2031 <p>6 To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it is replacing.</p>		
55.	<p>Souder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (GLA March 2004)</p>	<p>The Strategy focuses on reducing noise through better management of transport systems, better town planning and better design of buildings. The key aim is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on roads • Securing a night aircraft ban across London • Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing. 	<p>SA objectives should take the Ambient Noise Strategy into account</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be proactive in their approach to ambient noise and reflect the issues and priorities identified in the strategy.</p>

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56.	Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's cultural strategy – 2012 and beyond (November 2010)	<p>Sets out the following priorities for culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining London's position as a world city for culture • Widening the reach to excellence - improve access and participation in high quality arts and cultural activities • Education, skills and careers - Increasing access to cultural education through a strategic approach that helps to coordinate existing activities, build links between cultural institutions, schools and local authorities and raise awareness of the high quality provision on offer. Supporting London's universities in providing a source of innovation and skills for the sector. • Working on the quality of internships and apprenticeships and encouraging volunteering, pathways into the sector will be improved. • Infrastructure, environment and the public realm – need for planning and development to encourage culture to flourish in the capital's venues and public spaces. Highlights importance of cultural and creative industries as factors in regeneration 	SA objectives should take the Cultural Strategy into account	The Local Plan should help to achieve the objectives of the Mayor's Cultural Strategy by applying the policies at a local level.

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57.	Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment (GLA 2014)	<p>This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides detailed advice and guidance on the policies which promote an inclusive environment in London. The SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment • Gives local planning authorities advice on how to implement these policies • Explains the principles of inclusive design and how these principles should be applied in London • Gives designers ideas on where to find good technical advice and guidance. • Provides disabled people, older people and others who experience barriers in the built environment with an understanding of what to expect from planning in London. • Identifies legislation and national planning policy guidance relevant to the promotion of an inclusive environment. • Provides signposts to other relevant London Plan SPG documents and Implementation Guides which impact on the delivery of an inclusive environment. 	SA objectives should take the Accessibility Strategy into account	The advice given in the Mayor's SPG should be followed in developing policies and accessibility should form a strong plan policy.
58.	Housing: supplementary planning guidance 2012	<p>This document provides guidance on how to implement the housing policies in the London Plan 2011.</p> <p>Includes guidance on the supply, quality and mix of housing; affordable housing; social infrastructure and mixed use development. It establishes a focus on quality and design, providing detail on how to carry forward the Mayor's view that "providing good homes for Londoners is not just about numbers.</p>	SA objectives should seek to increase affordability and family housing output, and reflect emphasis on quality of design and housing mix.	Should be used as a key reference in defining Local Plan affordable housing policy/principles. The Local Plan should seek to take forward emphasis on

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				housing quality and mix of unit sizes.
59.	The Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction: SPG 2014	<p>To support the policies in the London Plan this SPG includes guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient design • Meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets • Decentralised energy • How to off-set carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met • Retro-fitting measures • Support for monitoring energy use during occupation • An introduction to resilience and demand side response • Air quality neutral • Resilience to flooding • Urban greening • Pollution control • Basements policy and developments • Local food growing 	SA objectives should seek to promote sustainable design and construction.	Sustainable design and construction principles should be taken forward in the Local Plan.
60.	Industrial Capacity SPG (March, 2008)	<p>The objectives of this SPG are to supplement and to provide detailed guidance as to how the broad policies of the London Plan should manage industrial development capacity. In particular, the SPG seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sufficient land is available to meet future industrial needs, including those of existing firms; and • Bring genuinely surplus industrial land back into more active uses to meet the wider objectives of the London Plan, especially those to meet housing and other needs. 	SA objectives should consider the need for industrial uses in Camden.	Use as key reference when addressing issues around industrial capacity. Manage pressures for changes from industrial to other land uses in different types of location, including

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				<p>protection of small, locally viable industrial sites.</p> <p>Bringing industrial land into use for other purposes can raise issues of land contamination and this also needs to be addressed by the Local Plan.</p>
61.	<p>London Office Policy Review (GLA 2012)</p>	<p>Assesses supply and demand issues in relation to office development and future prospects for future growth in a range of parts of London. Considers impact of the economic downturn on commercial property. Key points of note include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be demand for new office space and for new types of formats of office space and related employment space • The rate of growth in office jobs 2011-36 is forecast to be half that prevailed over the last two decades • Spatial policy should play the long game and provide a flexible framework within which Opportunity Areas and mega schemes can evolve and respond to changing market conditions. • London's new villages and access to rapid and reliable public transport infrastructure. • A key strategic challenge for spatial policy will be to create the flexibility to respond to changes in the office market, while creating the certainty to attract investors 	<p>SA objectives should consider these findings.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider these findings and implications in identifying priority uses in conjunction with local policies.</p>
62.	<p>Shaping</p>	<p>This document updates and replaces the Mayor's SPG on Providing for</p>	<p>SA objectives should</p>	<p>The Local Plan</p>

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	<p>neighbourhoods – play and informal recreation SPG 2012</p>	<p>Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation published in 2008.</p> <p>It provides benchmark standards that are flexible enough to meet the varying needs of children and young people across London and should be used as a reference guide for boroughs in the development of their local standards.</p> <p>This guidance sets out responsibilities of Local Authorities, Developers and Consultants in addition to providing guidance to neighbourhood forums in shaping their neighbourhood plans. Local authorities have the responsibility of ensuring robust play strategies and establishing the overall context for implementation of the Supplementary Planning Guidance, as well as detailed roles in determining requirements for specific sites.</p>	<p>seek to protect and increase play and informal recreation.</p>	<p>should seek to protect and increase play and informal recreation space with robust play strategies. This is particularly important in areas of deprivation in Camden.</p>
<p>63.</p>	<p>Shaping neighbourhoods: character and context 2014</p>	<p>The objectives of this SPG are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific guidance on the attributes of character and context in London (physical, cultural, social, economic, perceptions and experience); • information on resources that inform an understanding of character and context in London; • an analysis of the interrelationships between different aspects of character, and how it can be articulated and presented to others; • examples of good practice in how an understanding of character and context can be used to help manage change in a way that sustains and enhances the positive attributes of a place. 	<p>SA objectives should seek to ensure that character and context are important factors in planning for neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that the physical attributes of character and context are considered.</p>

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64.	Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool, Healthy Urban Development Unit, 2013	Based on Camden checklist that assesses whether health has been considered within new developments. Focuses on housing, transport, physical activity, construction impacts, crime, employment, social capital and cohesion.	SA objectives should consider the importance of health in decision making.	The Local Plan should include policies to ensure that health is considered in decision making of planning applications.
65.	Better Environment, Better Health. A GLA guide for London's Boroughs, London Borough of Camden 2013	The guide focuses on seven environmental issues and their relationship to health: green spaces; active travel and transport; surface water flood risk; air quality; healthy food; fuel poverty; and overheating.	SA objectives should consider the links between the environment and health.	The Local Plan should include and link up with policies on the environment and well-being of Camden.
66.	Geodiversity of London (draft), July 2008	<p>The draft report provides advice that demonstrates how the policy aims set out in the London Plan can be achieved. The report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the geological heritage of London; • identifies strategically important features that are found in open spaces that are recommended for protection; • explains in detail how the regionally and locally important sites were selected and assesses the quality of the sites; • recommends regionally important sites to boroughs for identification in Local Development Documents; • identifies potential locally important sites to boroughs to consider for identification in Local Development Documents; and • provides advice to the boroughs on implementing the aims of protecting and promoting geodiversity. 	SA objectives should reflect the importance of protecting and promoting geodiversity.	Local Plan should include reference to the protection and promotion of Camden's geodiversity.

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67.	Planning and Equality and Diversity in London (October 2007)	<p>This SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; • sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; • highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; • sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and • examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these. 	SA objectives should reflect the equality and diversity issues contained within the SPG.	Local Plan should include policies which relate to equality and diversity.
68.	London View Management Framework SPG (March 2012)	The London View Management Framework SPG provides guidance on the policies in the London Plan for the protection of strategically important views in London. The SPG explains how the views designated by the Mayor and listed in the London Plan are to be managed, and replaces the previous 2007 SPG.	SA objectives should reflect the importance of protecting the setting of important buildings.	Local plan policies should reflect the established strategically important view corridors.
69.	Mayors Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2010)	Takes a risk-based approach to understanding the climate impacts today, and how these are expected to change through the 21 st century. Provides a framework to identify and prioritise the key climate risks and then to identify who is best placed to deliver actions to reduce or manage these risks	SA objectives should reflect the need to adapt to climate change.	Local Plan policies should reflect and where appropriate take forward actions and principles established in the draft strategy.
70.	Environment Agency River	The Thames RBMP seeks to implement the Water Framework Directive in the UK to improve the ecological status of waterbodies in the Thames	SA objectives should reflect the need to	The Local Plan should focus on

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	Basin Management Plan, Thames River Basin District (2009)	river basin district whilst also ensuring there is no deterioration in water quality. The Grand Union Canal and Regents Canal are both identified in the Thames RBMP as artificial waterbodies that are currently failing to reach good ecological potential – their current status is ‘moderate.’ It is recognised that the borough sits within an overall catchment area and activities and development taking place in Camden will also have impacts elsewhere in the catchment.	improve water quality and reduce run-off.	improving water quality and promote sustainable urban drainage systems to reduce urban run-off and pollution from combined sewerage outfalls, and seek to enhance the ecology of watercourses.
LOCAL:				
71.	The Camden Plan 2012-2017	Sets out outcomes and practices under the following five strategic objectives: 1. Providing democratic and strategic leadership fit for changing times 2. Developing new solutions with partners to reduce inequality 3. Creating conditions for and harnessing the benefits of economic growth 4. Investing in our communities to ensure sustainable neighbourhoods 5. Delivering value for money services by getting it ‘right first time’	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and criteria	Strong links already exist between the Core Strategy and the Community Strategy. Local Plan should reflect and help to implement the objectives of the Camden Plan.
72.	Camden Core Strategy and Development Policies	The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the Council’s planning vision and strategy for the borough. It is the central part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The vision of the Core Strategy is that “Camden will be a borough of opportunity”.	The SA objectives of the Local Plan should be informed by the policies and	The Local Plan is an update of these documents to deliver sustainable

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	documents LDF 2010	<p>Camden Development Policies contributes towards delivering the Council's Core Strategy by setting out detailed planning policies that the LBC will use when determining applications for planning permission in the borough to achieve the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy. The plans are grouped under the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and management of Camden's growth; • Meeting Camden's needs – Providing homes, jobs and facilities; • Sustainable and attractive Camden • Tackling climate change and improving and protecting Camden's environment and quality of life. 	SA considerations of these plan documents.	growth, sustainable communities and other local priorities.
73.	Camden Site Allocations 2013	Sets out guidance for key development sites across the borough.	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	The Local Plan should include reference to the guidance set out in the Site Allocations, where appropriate.
74.	Camden Planning Guidance SPD (2011)	<p>Camden Planning Guidance provides advice and information on how the LBC applies its planning policies. The guidance is broken down to cover 8 different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Housing • Sustainability • Basements and lightwells • Town centres, retail and employment • Amenity • Transport • Planning obligations <p>These guidance documents support the policies in the Local</p>	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	The Local Plan should include reference to supplementary guidance where appropriate.

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		Development Framework (LDF and are consistent with the Core Strategy).		
75.	Euston Area Plan – draft July 2013	<p>This draft plan is being prepared for the area around Euston Station to help shape change in the area up to 2031. It is being jointly prepared by Camden Council, the GLA and TfL.</p> <p>The ten objectives of the plan are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising local peoples needs; • Securing excellent design; • Making the best use of new space above the station and tracks and opportunities for regeneration in the wider area; • New streets above the station and tracks; • Boosting the local economy by reinforcing existing economic assets and businesses; • Creating sustainable development; • Improving the environment along the Euston Road; • Promoting sustainable travel; • Enhancing existing public transport; • Planning for future public transport. 	SA objectives should reflect upon these objectives.	The Local Plan should refer to the objectives of the plan where appropriate.
76.	Bloomsbury - A Strategic Vision (Farrells)	<p>Sets out a strategic vision for the Bloomsbury area, including the following key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinventing Bloomsbury's squares • Improvements to the spaces around the university buildings and improving the connections between them • Improving connectivity to and the visibility of the British Museum and promoting all Bloomsbury's cultural assets • Introducing two-way traffic movement to Tottenham Court Road and Gower Street • Improving pedestrian accessibility through the Euston Road 	SA objectives should be consistent with the Strategic vision objectives	The Local Plan should reflect and incorporate these aims and proposals where appropriate.

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		<p>Underpass Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New crossings from Euston Square to Endsleigh Gardens • Improving pedestrian movement and way finding • Improving the quality of the public realm through the use of a design manual 		
77.	Camden Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategies	The conservation area appraisals and management strategies define the special character of a conservation area and set out our approach for its preservation and enhancement.	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	Guidance within the Local Plan should be consistent with the findings and recommendations of this document.
78.	Camden Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), 2014	<p>The Camden SFRA 2014 will be utilised to inform the Local Plan, as outlined in the NPPF and associated planning guidance.</p> <p>The SFRA identified areas of flooding risk and provided guidance on the management of residual flood risk and surface water drainage through the use of Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and feasibility of SuDS in Camden.</p>	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives and should incorporate or reflect regional or strategic flood risk assessments.	The Local Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
79.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: Drain London - London	Summarises the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment undertaken for the London Borough of Camden. has not identified any past floods that are considered to have had significant harmful consequences but finds that future flood risk is likely to be high in the borough	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Local Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance

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	Borough of Camden 2011			with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
80.	Camden Surface Water Flood Risk Management Plan 2013	This is a non-statutory document produced to outline our approach to the management of surface water flood risk. This is part of the Drain London project identifying surface water risk across Greater London.	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Local Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
81.	Flood risk management strategy 2013	<p>The Council has a new role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the borough. This strategy states what actions the Council and other key stakeholders will take to manage flood risk in Camden.</p> <p>The strategy has four key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand and explain the level of risk affecting the residents and businesses of Camden 2. To provide an action plan for areas at particular risk from surface water flooding 	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Local Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with strategy and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems

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		<p>3. To highlight the actions that all partners, businesses and residents in Camden should be taking to manage flood risk</p> <p>4. To take a sustainable and holistic approach to flood management, seeking to deliver wider environmental and social benefits.</p>		<p>alongside the more sustainable use of water.</p>
82.	<p>London Borough of Camden Annual Monitoring Report – 2012/13</p>	<p>The Annual Monitoring Report contains information on key indicators regarding the implementation of Camden's planning policy documents. The document reports on these indicators and the extent to which planning policies are being achieved. The document records key statistics on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sustainable Development • Built and Natural environment • Transport • Town centres, retail, community and leisure • Economic activities 	<p>SA objectives and baseline reports should be informed by the information presented within this report.</p>	<p>This information was used to inform the Local Plan and thus has been incorporated into the document. The Local Plan should ensure that its policies recommend a course of action that can be monitored via this report.</p>
83.	<p>Camden Housing Strategy 2011-2016</p>	<p>This Strategy presents Camden's ambitions for housing. It sets out a direction for the next five years and beyond targeting action on key local housing issues. Sets out the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing expectations • The right people in the right homes – getting the most out of existing homes • Securing a supply of new housing that meets a range of needs – a more proactive role for the Council in development • Securing specialist support and accommodation for groups with 	<p>SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy</p> <p>Include local housing targets and sustainable communities criteria in the SA framework</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take the objectives of the strategy into account and where appropriate ensure they set out how planning can help achieve these</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special needs - everyone on a pathway to suitable housing • Well-managed homes – promoting professional standards and value for money • Well-maintained, safer, greener homes – improving living conditions and energy efficiency 		
84.	Camden Housing Need Study Update 2008	<p>The study represents an update of the previous 2004 study, and the key implications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evidence supports the Council's current target of 50% affordable housing; • A target split of between be 30% social rented accommodation and 20% intermediate housing could be supported; • Affordable housing of all dwelling sizes is required. Within the affordable tenures, it is suggested that future provision of social rented housing should be skewed towards larger (three or more bedroom) dwellings; • Provision of intermediate housing of all sizes could theoretically be justified, although the finding that intermediate housing priced towards the upper end of the intermediate range is most affordable to those requiring smaller units should be borne in mind; and • The profile of market housing provided should be skewed towards two, three and four bedroom units. 	SA objectives should be consistent with the study.	Policies within the Local Plan should be consistent with the findings of the study.
85.	Camden Social Inclusion Strategy (LB Camden 2003)	<p>The strategy identifies short and medium term priority areas that the Council with its partners need to work on over a 2–3 year period. It was produced to complement other key strategies including the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and Race Equality Scheme. An action plan has been formulated around 3 priority areas within the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling child poverty through work with children, young people 	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy	The Local Plan should help to improve the situation in these three priority areas.

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		<p>and their families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing corporate training and employment opportunities for excluded groups • Improving access to services <p>This strategy has now been integrated into the Equality Plan 2005-2006.</p>		
86.	<p>Tackling Inequality: Camden's Equality Scheme 2005-2008 and Action Plan (LB Camden 2005) & Task force report 2013</p>	<p>This includes the previous Race Equality Scheme and revised Equality Policy and addresses six equality dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race/ethnicity (including refugees/asylum seekers and other migrants) • Gender • Disability • Age • Religion/belief • Sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) <p>It incorporates an action plan setting out a broad range of cross cutting and more specific objectives, actions and targets covering issues such as social cohesion, safety, and accessibility across the range of equality dimensions.</p>	SA objectives should be consistent with the plan	Local Plan should be consistent with Equality Scheme (including being subject to EQIA) and should actively seek to reduce inequality.
87.	<p>Green Action for Change – Camden's environmental sustainability plan (2011-2020)</p>	<p>Sets out the following aspiration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a better quality of life for ourselves and future generations • To nurture all our natural resources and reduce carbon emissions and waste • To mobilise people to take action to change their lifestyles and behaviour. <p>This is supported by the following council pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead by example in reducing the environmental impacts from our own operations 	SA objectives should be consistent with the Action plan objectives	The Local Plan should be consistent with the plan and reflect the key aims and seek to reduce carbon emissions.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the foundations for success through our planning policy, support for green infrastructure and supporting the local green economy • Attract the necessary investment for green infrastructure, buildings and transport • Engage and empower communities, individuals, schools and businesses to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts • Work with our local, regional and national partners in the public, private and voluntary sector. <p>Key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce carbon emissions from 2005 levels by 10% by 2012; and by 40% by 2020. • Contribute to Government targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels. • Contribute to a North London recycling and composting rate of 50% by 2020 from 30% (Camden) levels in 2009-10. • Reduce residual household waste from 2008/09 levels by 3% by 2012 and by 15% by 2020. 		
88.	Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2013 - 2015	<p>The plan brings together a variety of measures to help reduce particulate matter and nitrogen oxides emissions from various emission sources in the borough.</p> <p>Long term trends reveal that Camden continues to breach the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide. Improving air quality will continue to be challenging, especially at the most heavily trafficked part of the north and south of the borough.</p> <p>The Plan includes five areas for action:</p>	SA objectives should seek to enhance air quality wherever possible.	Local Plan should contain policies which reflect the findings of the report and seek to improve air quality in the borough.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing transport emissions. • Reducing emissions associated with new development. • Reducing emissions from gas boilers and industrial processes. • Air quality awareness raising initiatives. • Lobbying and partnership working. 		
89.	Creative and cultural industries in Camden: A research report and action plan	<p>Provides evidence of the contribution made by the creative and cultural industries (CCI) sector to Camden's prosperity and to assess what steps might be needed to assist businesses in the sector to respond to the current economic climate.</p> <p>Set outs a range of actions for Camden to consider, under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for local places Priorities: Affordable workspace, reducing the cost of business rates • Opportunities for local people, young people Priorities: Building opportunities with employers • Opportunities for independent practitioners, freelancers etc Priorities: Improving access to training and professional supply chain networks • Opportunities for local businesses: micro, SME and large Priorities: Building business to business networks with growth companies • Improving understanding Priorities: Better intelligence about Camden's knowledge intensive cluster 	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy objectives	The Local Plan should help to achieve these aims through the planning system.
90.	Camden Transport Strategy (LIP)	The Camden Transport Strategy and Local Implementation Plan is a five-year transport strategy required by the Mayor for London. It sets out the future direction for transport in Camden and describes the context of	SA objectives should be consistent with the Transport	The Local Plan should be consistent with the

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	<p>2011-2031</p>	<p>traffic and transport in the borough, the challenges Camden face and how, through the objectives and actions outlined in the Strategy, Camden proposes to address them. This document also forms the basis of funding requests to Transport for London (TfL) for borough transport schemes. The strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 - Reduce motor traffic and vehicle emissions to improve air quality, mitigate climate change and contribute to making Camden a 'low carbon and low waste borough' • Objective 2 - Encourage healthy and sustainable travel choices by prioritising walking, cycling and public transport in Camden • Objective 3 – Improve road safety and personal security for people travelling in Camden • Objective 4 – Effectively manage the road network to manage congestion, improve reliability and ensure the efficient movement of goods and people • Objective 5 – Develop and maintain high quality, accessible public streets and spaces and recognise that streets are about more than movement • Objective 6 – Ensure the transport system supports Camden's sustainable growth and regeneration as well as enhancing economic and community development • Objective 7 – Ensure the transport systems supports access to local services and facilities, reduces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities in transport and increases social inclusion • Objective 8 – To ensure that the provision of parking is fair and proportionate by considering the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs of all users, whilst also encouraging sustainable travel choices • Objective 9 - Support the delivery of a successful London 2012 	<p>Strategy/ LIP objectives</p>	<p>LIP as it relates to spatial planning matters and where possible, should seek to achieve the aims of the LIP through the planning process.</p>

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		Olympic and Paralympic Games		
91.	Camden's Noise Strategy (LB Camden 2002)	<p>The aims of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To reduce people's exposure to noise as much as possible, using the ALARA principle – As low AS Reasonably Achievable: o To give priority to those experiencing highest levels of noise or at most anti-social times o To achieve Noise Directive/WHO guidelines as minimum standards for exposure o To encourage noise prevention wherever possible rather than trying to cure problems that have already occurred o To raise awareness of noise issues amongst local residents and businesses o In parts of the Borough where noise levels are low, to preserve the tranquillity of such area; o To reduce noise levels in open spaces to minimise effects of noise on wildlife. <p>It contains a number of policies and highlights how planning policies can be developed and used to control the impacts of noise and also covers the impacts of noise from commercial activities, construction, traffic and railways amongst others. However, no specific targets are included.</p>	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy objectives	The Local Plan should take into account the aim and policies of the Noise Strategy and where possible include policies to help achieve these aims.
92.	Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013	<p>The BAP contains 3x action plans which cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to nature Here, we focus on the actions that will encourage our residents to access the natural environment for the range of health, wellbeing, social and community benefits that it can deliver. - Built environment The current planning policy environment requires that developers consider biodiversity in their proposals and contribute to an overall 	Changes in priority species and habitats could for a sustainability indicator to measure whether the Local Plan is helping to protect and enhance biodiversity.	The Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity the borough, and particularly priority species and habitats.

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		<p>biodiversity enhancement. This BAP seeks to work with existing planning policy (see Table 1) and provide further direction on what the priorities are in Camden and how enhancements can be delivered.</p> <p>- Open spaces and natural habitats This section of the BAP focuses on looking after our open spaces so that they provide opportunities for wildlife to thrive. This means managing existing natural spaces, such as woodlands, the canal and heath, to the best of our ability. It also means making formal and amenity spaces more wildlife friendly by looking at the landscaping schemes we use and making the right decisions about the projects that we run.</p>		
93.	Camden's Corporate Sustainable Design and Construction Policy (LBC 2007)	The aim of this policy is to improve the environmental performance of Council-controlled building stock, construction and maintenance where appropriate and dependant on affordability and the extent of the Council's control.	None.	While the policy relates only to development owned by the Council, it is possible that the principles and aims set out in this document could be applied through the Local Plan to private developments in the borough.
94.	Building Schools for the Future – Indicative	The Strategy is a single coherent strategy covering all key aspects of secondary educational transformation and the Every Child Matters agenda. Through of the Building Schools for the Future (BFS) programme the Council aims that the high standards are achieved by all	The strategy states that the BFS programme presents major opportunities	The strategy has set out some baseline information that is

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	Strategy for Change Part 1 (LBC 2007)	and that the gap is closed between levels of attainment of different groups, specifically that from 2013 at the age of 16 75% achieve level 2 (5 A*-C GCSE equivalent) up from 55% in 2006, that 90% achieve at least level 1 and 95% achieve at least entry level, so closing the gap of groups currently performing below their more advantaged peers; vulnerable groups, including young people with learning difficulties and disabilities achieve highly when compared to statistical neighbours; there is improved access, curriculum offer and challenge for all learners and improved choice of school for all learners and their parents and carers.	for the Council to address sustainability issues and that the use of sustainable construction and materials and consideration of energy consumption will form part of the programme.	useful in informing how the Local Plan should contribute to education provision in the borough.
95.	Change for children and families, delivering the Camden Plan 2012	A key priority of the Plan is to ensure that Camden is a place where every child and young person has a chance to succeed and where nobody gets left behind. The framework for action includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration, • Creating active partnerships, • Involving children, young people and families in decision making. 	Take into account importance of providing community facilities, promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing anti social in developing criteria and objectives	The Local Plan needs to help achieve these key priorities through the approach taken to new development and protection and enhancement of education facilities.
96.	An Open Space Strategy for Camden 2006-2011	This Strategy provides a framework for action so as to provide and manage accessible, attractive, clean, safe and welcoming open spaces for everyone. The strategy provides and assessment of open space need and sets out a series of commitments and an action plan for the future.	SA objectives should reflect the open space issues highlighted by the strategy.	Local Plan should contain policies which seek to protect and enhance open spaces in Camden.
97.	Camden Open Space, Sport	This study is an update of the 2008 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, which was used to develop Open Space policies for the Core	SA objectives should reflect the key	Local Plan should contain policies

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Local Plan	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Local Plan
	and Recreation Study Review; Atkins; 2014	Strategy and Development Policies Documents of the LDF. The 2014 update will be used to develop preferred options for the Local Plan.	findings of the study.	which are consistent with the study.
98.	Camden Statement of Licensing Policy 2011	<p>The Statement sets out the Council's approach to licensing policy along with a series of licensing objectives. Policies seek to promote the following four licensing objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevention of crime and disorder • public safety • prevention of public nuisance • protection of children from harm 	SA objectives should reflect the licensing objectives within the statement, regarding public safety and public nuisance.	Local Plan should contain policies which are consistent with the objectives of the licensing statement.
99.	Let's Talk Rubbish – Camden Waste Strategy 2007-2010	<p>The strategy aims to reduce the overall amount of waste produced in the borough, maximise the amount of waste recycled, and increase the spend on 'green' purchases. The strategy includes a number of targets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce household waste collected per household by 5% by 2010; • 35% of household waste in Camden to be recycled by 2010; • 10% of commercial waste collected by the authority to be recycled by 2010; • 25% of all Camden businesses to sign up to the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by 2010; and • 30% of all council purchases to be made from recycled materials by 2010. 	SA objectives should reflect the targets for reducing waste and increasing recycling, which are set out in the strategy.	Local Plan should contain policies which are consistent with the approach contained within the strategy.
100.	Delivering a Low Carbon Camden – Carbon Reduction Scenarios to	<p>The aims of this study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate the current annual CO2 emissions from Camden to provide a baseline against which reductions will be measured; • Compile a list of technologies and measures that apply to the building and transport sectors and that can be used to reduce CO2 emissions; 	SA objectives should reflect the carbon reduction opportunities presented by the report.	Local Plan policies should encourage measures which support the objectives of the study and seek to

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Local Plan	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Local Plan
	2050; SEA-Renue; 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define constraints on the technologies and measures such as maximum installed capacities; • Analyse various scenarios by using a model to alter the mix of the different technologies and measures to meet various CO2 reduction targets; • Analyse the financial and environmental implications of the proposed scenarios; and • Use the results of the scenario modelling to put forward recommendations for a CO2 reduction target for the borough and suggest actions to implement the strategies envisaged by the scenarios. 		reduce carbon emissions.
101.	Camden Employment Land Review 2008	<p>The study was commissioned by Camden Council to assess the future demand for employment land, compare it with the land supply provided under current planning policies and make policy recommendations accordingly. The study draws a number of key conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council should seek to protect existing offices in the Central London Area and do all it can to encourage the development of new offices there; • In Camden Town development of new office stock should be encouraged and existing offices should be protected against transfer to residential uses; • The Council should protect existing industrial/warehousing sites and areas which remain fit for market; • The Council should seek to create opportunities for small-scale industrial development 	SA objectives should reflect the need for employment spaces in the borough.	Local Plan policies should be consistent with the recommendations of the study.
102.	Camden Employment Land Review 2014	<p>The study was commissioned by Camden Council to assess the future demand for employment land, compare it with the land supply provided under current planning policies and make policy recommendations accordingly.</p>	SA objectives should reflect the need for employment spaces in the borough.	Local Plan policies should be consistent with the recommendations of the study.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Local Plan	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Local Plan
103.	Camden Retail and Town Centre Study 2013 - GVA	<p>Planning policy recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current retail hierarchy in Camden appears to be reasonable. If the future proposals for Euston area involve the provision of significant floorspace, it may be appropriate to designate Euston as a town centre. This would require a full assessment of impact. • Recommend that following crossrail development in 2018 the central London frontage in this location is reviewed. • In general the defined core and secondary frontages are considered appropriate. It will be important for centres with high vacancy levels in secondary areas that the specific thresholds for maximum levels of A3/4/5 uses are not overly restrictive. • Define primary shopping areas. • None of the town centres have a deficiency in eating and drinking provision. <p>The study has identified significant capacity for convenience goods over the plan period. Significant capacity for comparison goods was also identified in the borough between 2018-2031. The report recommends that the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directs significant retail development towards central London frontages, the growth areas and other town centres; and • undertake a review of suitable sites within these locations to accommodate future retail needs. 	SA Objectives should reflect the findings of the study in terms of retail floorspace provision.	Local Plan should provide a consistent approach to encouraging vitality and viability and protecting and enhancing retail floorspace.
104.	Camden Local Economic Assessment, 2011	<p>The assessment states that the principal drivers for change in Camden are:</p> <p>Economic growth and agglomeration Regeneration and development Population growth and demand for housing Demand for higher (and lower) level skills, and</p>	The SA objectives should take account of the recommendations in the assessment.	The Local Plan should seek to address the issues raised in the assessment.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Local Plan	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Local Plan
		<p>Reduction in public expenditure and new government policy.</p> <p>The assessment identifies that some groups are more likely to be affected by others such as young people, low income families, ethnic minorities and residents with mental health problems.</p> <p>The role of planning in supporting young people, improving skills, mainstreaming employability support and reducing health inequalities will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximise community benefit from new developments through planning frameworks and s106 - continue to maximise the supply of affordable housing - consider economic health of local areas and local labour market in place plans, and - work with the business community to support local employment and boost the impact of CSR programmes to help tackle unemployment and deprivation. 		
105.	Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2013	<p>The JSNA is an on-going process by which local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and other public sector partners jointly describe the current and future health and wellbeing needs of its local population and identify priorities for action. The JSNA is not just about health and personal social care services; it is also about the wider aspects of health including poverty, employment, education, public safety, housing and the environment.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should take account of the issues raised in the JSNA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to address the issues in the JSNA.</p>

Appendix 2: Baseline information

(for maps and figures refer to Appendix 4)

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Transport and Traffic				
<p>Location of major transport demand generating developments –</p> <p>Major applications plotted against PTAL</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>Of the 24 significant travel demand generating developments permitted in the borough in 2012/13, 92% (22) were located in an area with a PTAL rating of 5 or more.</p> <p>However public transport accessibility</p> <p>Identify major developments located within Town Centres, high PTAL etc</p>	<p>NPPF & London Plan policy on sustainable development</p> <p>Reduce the current proportion of residents' trips made by car and motorcycle from an average of 19% across 2006/07 – 2008/09 to an average of 17% across 2016/17 – 2018/19.</p>	<p>London Plan and Camden LDF policy promotes development in the borough's growth areas and other highly accessible locations.</p>	<p>Significant travel-demand generating developments can cause major problems when located away from town centres, primary shopping frontages and/or good public transport links. This can lead to increased dependency on private vehicle transport and the associated problems this can cause (e.g. parking and traffic</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				congestion). Further, allowing such developments outside of accessible locations can set unacceptable precedents and damage town centre vitality.
<p>% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</p> <p><i>Camden Transport Strategy 2011</i></p>	<p>Between 2007 and 2011 number of people killed or seriously injured fell from 123 to 120.</p>	<p>Reduce the total number of people killed and seriously injured by 25% from 123 in 2007 - 2009 to 92 by 2019/20.</p>	<p>The average number of people Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) each year from 2007 to 2009 was 123. The target is to reduce KSIs to 109 in 2014 and then to 92 in 2020. Data for London has shown a levelling out in the reduction of KSI casualties since 2004.</p>	<p>Planning can only have limited control over the number of road accidents. However, it is important that new developments do not impair road safety.</p>
<p>Number of agreements signed for car-free or car-capped housing</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/2013 139 completed residential units were car-free (24% of all those completed).</p>	<p>Increase the proportion housing in the borough that is car-free or car-capped.</p>	<p>There is likely to be an increase in the number of car-free and car-capped housing, as on-street parking spaces are at a premium, and as developments are located near good public transport links, there will be greater alternatives to private car ownership.</p>	<p>It is important that opportunities to seek car-free and/or car-capped housing are taken in order to reduce traffic congestion and to improve</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				air quality through the reduction of carbon and other emissions caused by motor vehicles.
<p>% reduction in car and motor vehicle traffic flows through the borough</p> <p><i>LBC Screenline Surveys 2006</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/13 445m vehicle kms recorded – down from 466m in 2011/12. See figure 2.</p>	<p>Reduce the current proportion of residents' trips made by car and motorcycle from an average of 19% across 2006/07 – 2008/09 to an average of 17% across 2016/17 – 2018/19.</p>	<p>Camden has been very successful to date in reducing the amount of traffic using the borough's roads.</p> <p>Traffic in Camden has decreased significantly since 1993 in contrast to national and regional trends. In the 10 year period to 2012 traffic floor in Camden reduced 25%.</p>	<p>It is important that this trend continues as reducing the amount of traffic on Camden's roads will also help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions caused by cars and motor vehicles.</p>
<p>% increase in proportion of resident trips by walking</p> <p><i>Camden Transport Strategy, 2011</i></p>	<p>Between 2006 – 2011 the proportion of resident trips by walking rose from 38.9% to 39.1%. See figure 1.</p>	<p>Increase the proportion of residents' trips by walking from 38.9% in 2006/07 - 2008/09 to 40.9% by 2019/20.</p>	<p>The current proportion of walking trips by residents puts the borough in the top quartile London-wide. Only the City of Westminster and the City of London has a higher proportion of walking trips.</p>	<p>Modal shift from motor vehicles to walking and cycling will reduce the amount of traffic on Camden roads and help to improve air quality through</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				reducing carbon and other emissions caused by motor vehicles.
<p>% increase in cycling traffic</p> <p><i>LBC Screenline Surveys</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>2012/13 has seen a flat lining in the modal shift towards cycling, with its modal share dropping from 16% to 15%. See figure 1.</p>	<p>Increase cycling as a proportion of traffic flows to 25% in 2019/2020.</p>	<p>For the period 2006-2012 cycle flows increased from 9% to 16% as a proportion of all traffic, representing a 70% increase</p>	<p>Modal shift from motor vehicles to walking and cycling will reduce the amount of traffic on Camden's roads and help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions caused by motor vehicles</p>
<p>% increase in bus traffic</p> <p><i>LBC Screenline Surveys</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>2012/13 has seen bus/coach travel remain at 4% of the total mode share. See figure 1.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Bus traffic on Camden's roads has steadily increased since 1996. Modal share has remained at 4% since 2007.</p>	<p>There is a need to increase the amount of journeys taken by public transport to help ease traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<h2>Landscape and Cultural Heritage</h2>				
<p>Conservation Areas (CAs)</p> <p><i>London Borough of Camden Conservation and Design team</i></p>	<p>The Council had 40 designated Conservation Areas at 2013. Each of these has a distinct character that requires protection. Further information on these is included in Camden's various Conservation Area Statements.</p> <p>At present no Conservation Areas have been identified as being at risk.</p> <p>(Refer to online policies map)</p>	<p>No comparable data beyond the local area - the numbers and type of designations reflect character and nature of individual Boroughs</p>	<p>The number of conservation areas designated in the borough has not increased since the publication of the LDF.</p> <p>There have been a number of extensions and these are reported in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategies.</p> <p>A local list is currently being drafted which identifies historic buildings and features that are valued by the local community and that help give Camden its distinctive identity.</p>	<p>Much of Camden is covered by conservation area designations, as can be seen on our proposals map, Conservation Areas are important in protecting the key elements of our cultural heritage and should be conserved and enhanced. Poor development in such areas can significantly harm their character and appearance.</p>
<p>Designated heritage assets</p>	<p>There are 5645 buildings/structures in the borough that have been</p>	<p>One of the highest number of listed buildings per borough in England and Wales.</p>	<p>Since 1999, the number of Listed buildings in the borough has increased by 50.</p>	<p>It is important to promote restoration of</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>London Borough of Camden Conservation and Design team, AMR 2012/13, Heritage at Risk Register 2013.</i>	<p>listed by English Heritage as having special architectural or historical interest.</p> <p>There are 40 buildings at risk in the borough (Source: English Heritage, Heritage at Risk Register 2013)</p>	<p>In 2012 there were 43 buildings at risk.</p>	<p>Since 2010 the buildings at risk has been reduced by 13</p>	<p>buildings at risk to further reduce the number of structures on the buildings at risk list in Camden.</p>
<p>Non-designated heritage assets</p> <p><i>Camden Local List, 2015</i></p>	<p>Camden's Local List identifies historic buildings and features that are valued by the local community and that help give Camden its distinctive identity.</p> <p>Over 400 non-designated heritage assets are on the current list.</p>	<p>No comparable data identified.</p>	<p>No trend has been identified.</p>	<p>This list identifies features make a place special for local people, they carry history, traditions, stories and memories into the present day and add depth of meaning to a modern place. It is important that they are taken into consideration.</p>
<p>Extent of Archaeological</p>	<p>There are 13 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) in</p>	<p>Archaeological remains have also been found in numerous other parts</p>	<p>No trend has been identified.</p>	<p>Archaeological assessments are</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Priority Zones <i>London Borough of Camden Design and Conservation team</i>	Camden. (as shown on our proposals map)	of the borough, in areas that are not designated APZs.		important in ensuring significant archaeological remains are protected.
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens <i>London Borough of Camden Conservation and Design team</i> <i>English Heritage</i>	There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in the borough, being Boadicea's Grave in Hampstead Heath. There are 13 registered parks and gardens in Camden.	There are 18,300 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the UK (LDF scoping 2008). The schedule now has 19,806 entries and London has less than 200 scheduled sites.	No trend has been identified.	It is important that new development does not harm this Scheduled Ancient Monument or registered parks and gardens in Camden.
Open Space				
Open spaces <i>AMR 2012/13</i>	The Council's 2008 Open Space Review identified that there are 280 open spaces,	In 2012/13 one scheme was permitted that involved development on privately accessed protected	None identified but increased population levels and projections will place greater	Monitoring open space typologies helps the

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>totalling an area 526.6 hectares and representing 25% of the borough's land area. Of these, 110 (75% of open space area) are publicly accessible. See map 1.</p>	<p>public open space, and four schemes incorporate new open space.</p>	<p>demands on open spaces and bring the amount of open space below NPFA recommended standards.</p>	<p>Council to focus resources to where they are most needed and survey any changes over time.</p>
<p>Open space deficiency</p> <p><i>Open Spaces Sport and Recreation Study (2014)</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2011-2012</i></p>	<p>Camden has over 527 hectares of parks and open spaces.</p> <p>Areas deficient in access to public parks (2014):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West – small areas of deficiency in wards of Fortune Green, Kilburn and Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead. • Hampstead and Highgate – large deficiency areas in the centre of Frognal and Fitzjohns ward. Very small area of deficiency on the south west edge of Hampstead Town. • Gospel Oak – small deficiency area in Haverstock ward. • Somers Town – small deficiency area in St 	<p>In 2011/12 no schemes were permitted by Camden which involved a loss of open space. There have been no losses in designated open space since 2009/10 when two small schemes recorded a collective loss of around - 2,500sq m which was largely mitigated by a land swap.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>In 2011/12 no schemes were permitted by Camden which involved a loss of open space.</p> <p>Access to high quality open space is an important indicator of the quality of life in the borough. Therefore, areas of deficiency need to be minimised and existing open spaces improved.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>Pancras and Somers Town ward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kentish Town – small deficiency area in Kentish Town Ward and Cantelowes wards. • Central London – small deficiency area in Holborn and Covent Garden. <p>The largest access deficiencies (outside 400m catchment area) for children's play provision are located in the following wards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Sub area (Fortune Green / Kilburn wards) • Belsize / Primrose Sub area (Belsize / Camden Town with Primrose wards) • Kentish Town (Kentish Town ward) • Central London (Holborn and Covent Garden ward) • Gospel Oak (Haverstock ward) • Hampstead and 			

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Highgate (Hampstead Town / Frognal and Fitzjohns wards)			
Area of designated open space / improvements to open space AMR 2012/13	There is 460ha or 24 sq m per person of open space in the borough, in the form of 300 designated open spaces. This meets the NPFA standard. In 2011/12, no schemes were permitted by Camden which involved a loss of open space. In 2011/12, 25,000sqm of new public realm was created within the Kings Cross scheme which includes green spaces, the new square and new streets.	<p>This compares to the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standard of 24 sq m of open space per person. Of this 8 sq m should be children's play space and 16 sq m should be outdoor recreation space. This figure does not include amenity space.</p> <p>The London Plan target is that there should no net loss of designated open space. The Mayor supports the creation of new open space in London to ensure satisfactory levels of local provision to address areas of deficiency.</p> <p>Within the Mayor's SPG on Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation, a benchmark standard of 10 sq m of play space per child is set and should be used to establish the quantitative requirements for play space provision arising from new development in an area.</p>	Through legal agreements, there have been large increases in the amount of money secured for open space through new development. In 2011/12 more than £438k was negotiated for provision and improvement to parks and open spaces, a lower figure than in 2010/11 (£517k) and 2009/10 (£917k).	It is important that opportunities to create more open space are taken and that existing open spaces be improved, particularly in areas of deficiency. However, it is likely that land supply in Camden will potentially pose a significant constraint in providing additional open space, particularly given the demand for additional housing.
Public opinion	Residents' survey in 2013	No identified comparable data. The	None identified but increased	People's

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>of open spaces in Camden</p> <p><i>Open Spaces Needs Assessment Report, draft (March, 2014)</i></p>	<p>showed that 40% of residents identifies that no improvements should be made to the open spaces. 36% of residents stated that time constraints was a major barrier to not using local parks or open spaces and 10% stating a disability was another reason.</p>	<p>quantity and quality of open space nationally and regionally will vary in nature, scale and character.</p>	<p>population levels and projections will place greater demands on open spaces and bring the amount of open space below NPFA recommended standards.</p>	<p>perceptions of open spaces are important in determining the quality of life of the borough's residents. However, these may not necessarily reflect quantitative data on open spaces.</p>
<p>Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served</p> <p><i>Camden Tree Officer</i></p>	<p>In 2011/2012 44 TPOs were served, in 2012/2013 61 TPOs were served and in 2013/2014 (march – march 64 TPOs were served.</p>	<p>Conserve existing tree cover and increase.</p> <p>Increase the number of TPOs served.</p>	<p>The figures show a steady increase in TPOs over time.</p>	<p>There is a need to find a balance between protecting the borough's trees and enabling appropriate new development.</p>
<p>Number of applications affecting trees protected by TPOs</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>
<p>Number of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
protected by TPOs				
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
<p>Change in priority species (by type)</p> <p><i>Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2018</i></p>	<p>From the Camden Biodiversity Audit (GiGL, 2012) and stakeholder engagement, key species were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).</p> <p>The priority species were identified as: bats, hedgehog, butterflies, house sparrow, swift, bees, slow worm and stag beetle.</p> <p>Four bat species have been seen regularly in Camden in the vicinity of Hampstead Heath and there are also known roost sites in the borough.</p> <p>Hedgehogs are known to use three sites in the borough and also known to use gardens, mainly in the</p>	<p>There are 16 resident bat species in the UK, eight of which are known to breed in London.</p>	<p>The decline in bat numbers may be due to the loss of roost sites, through the removal of trees and underground structures and the sealing of roof areas. Bats are also threatened by the loss and/or fragmentation of forage and commuting sites through development, lighting and/or unsuitable land management.</p> <p>Swifts nest in the eaves of buildings and were once common in London, but modern developments and renovations have excluded them and numbers have declined.</p> <p>Slow worms are more common in outer London boroughs. Populations may occur in Camden along railsides, on brownfield sites and on allotments but these are likely</p>	<p>Need to ensure that priority species do not further decline in the borough and receive adequate protection and encouragement through the planning process.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>north of the borough.</p> <p>Numbers of house sparrows in London have declined by 60% over the last 25 years, posing a high conservation concern.</p> <p>Two stag beetles were seen in the borough in 1998. Their demise is in part due to the general loss of habitat to urban development (backland, railsides, etc).</p> <p>Butterflies, bees and other pollinators – to update through evidence.</p>		<p>to be isolated and at risk from further fragmentation of habitats by development</p>	
<p>Change in priority habitats (by type)</p> <p><i>Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 - 2018</i></p>	<p>From the Camden Biodiversity Audit (GiGL, 2012) and stakeholder engagement key habitats were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).</p> <p>The habitats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green corridors • Green roofs • Public parks / 	<p>The Camden BAP 2013-18 aims to ensure that Camden's open spaces and natural habitats are managed to benefit wildlife across the borough.</p> <p>Camden BAP priority habitats do not directly equate to London or England priority habitats but using GiGL typology we can make the following comparisons: (to update following evidence)</p>	<p>To update following new evidence.</p>	<p>Some habitats are under greater threat from development than others. It is important to recognise the roles that each habitat plays in supporting biodiversity.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>amenity grass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private gardens • Hedges • Housing estates • Acid grassland • Ponds and standing water • Wetlands, canal • Orchards • Woodland • Meadows • Roadside verges • Brownfield 			
<p>Net loss/gain of Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINCs)</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p> <p><i>Camden's Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 - 2018</i></p>	<p>There are 4.56ha of sites that are managed for nature conservation.</p>	<p>2012/13 data shows a total of 430ha of land is classed as having biodiversity importance (no change from 2011/12). There is 1 Site of Special scientific Interest; 5 sites of Metropolitan Importance, 7 sites of Borough Importance Grade 1 and 9 Grade 2 sites and 15 Sites of Local Importance.</p> <p>The Camden SINC review 2014 surveyed 40 sites, of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1x Borough Grade II SINC is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC; • 1x current non-SINC site is 	<p>In 1993 there were 25 SINCs in the borough. This had increased to 30 by 2003 and by a further three up to 2005/06. There are now 36 SINCs in 2012/13.</p>	<p>Existing SINCs provide important habits for priority species and other flora and fauna in the borough, which need to be protected from future development.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		<p>proposed to be graded as a Borough Grade II SINC;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2x current non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Local Grade SINCS; • 14x SINCS require boundary changes with 3.04ha of former SINC area to be removed and 1.19ha of area to be added; • 34x SINCS require updates to citations. 		
<p>Number of developments that have incorporated green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity</p>	<p>No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p> <p>However, it is known that the Council has seen a general increase in the number of development proposals incorporating green roofs in their design.</p> <p>The Camden Biodiversity Audit (GiGL, 2012) included a snapshot of the number of living roofs installed, underway or planned in Camden in Oct 2012 as 205 roofs covering approx. 4.5ha</p>	<p>No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p> <p>However, it is considered likely that with the push from national and regional government for sustainable design that the number of developments incorporating green roofs and other biodiversity enhancing design elements will only increase over time.</p>	<p>As more and more land is developed, particularly in the form of extensions to existing properties, it will become increasingly important that new developments and extensions to existing buildings incorporate green roofs and other biodiversity enhancing</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				design elements.
Recycling and Waste Management				
<p>% of household waste recycled</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/13 30.91% of Camden's waste was recycled. See figure 20.</p>	<p>Camden's current targets for recycling and waste reduction, as set out in Camden's Green Action for Change, are as follows: "We aim to contribute to a North London recycling and composting rate of 50% by 2020 from 30% (Camden) levels in 2009-10.</p> <p>We aim to reduce residual household waste from 2008/09 levels by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% by 2012 - 15% by 2020. 	<p>The last 10 years have seen a general trend of reducing volumes of waste and increasing recycling rates despite population growth. The total municipal waste arisings for Camden in 2011/12 was 110,890 tonnes and the amount recycled was 21,274 tonnes. In 2012/13 30.91% of household waste was recycled.</p>	<p>The increase in the borough's population in the future will place increased pressure on existing waste management facilities and highlights the need to ensure waste is managed efficiently and where possible reduced, reused and recycled.</p>
<p>% new developments using sustainable construction</p>	<p>No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.</p>	<p>The London Plan requires that future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</p>	<p>No trend identified.</p>	<p>Sustainable construction is important in reducing the negative impact of new development on the environment.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<h2>Climate Factors</h2>				
<p>Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/13 of 23 relevant major schemes approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 met 20% or more target reduction in CO₂. • 6 met less than 20% of its energy needs using renewable technologies; • 4 schemes used renewable technologies but did not specify a separate figure from other CO₂ reduction measures; and • 5 schemes did not include renewable energy technologies. 	<p>The London Plan 2011 requires all new major development proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% through the use of on-site renewable energy generation wherever feasible.</p>	<p>The annual change in carbon emissions from 2005 – 2011 for Camden, Greater London and the UK is shown in Figure 3.</p> <p>Total % change: Camden -11% Greater London -10% UK -17%</p>	<p>It will become increasingly important to ensure that energy for new developments is renewably sourced, as it is not sustainable for development to continue relying upon non-renewable energy sources.</p>
<p>Domestic energy efficiency in housing – SAP</p> <p><i>Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2012</i></p>	<p>SAP provides a measure of properties energy efficiency (a higher SAP rating = greater energy efficiency).</p> <p>The energy efficiency SAP of Camden Council homes 2002/03 – 2008/09:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002/03 = 58 • 2003/04 = 66 • 2004/05 = 66 	<p>In 2004 private rented house condition survey found that owner occupied, housing association, and private rented homes had a SAP rating of 58, which compared favourably with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a SAP rating of 41 for Camden homes of the same tenures in 1996; and • with 2001 SAP ratings of 53 across London and 51 nationally. 	<p>One factor in Camden's relatively high SAP ratings is likely to be the predominance of flats in Camden, as dwellings of this type tend to be more energy efficient than houses.</p> <p>The energy efficiency of buildings is gradually improving.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency is fundamental in reducing energy consumption of new development. Planning policy should continue to secure energy efficient new</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Housing Strategy Evidence base 2011</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005/06 = 68.6 • 2007/08 = 70.3 • 2008/09 = 70.6 			homes and encourage improvements to existing stock.
<p>Number of new developments accompanied by a BREEAM assessment <u>with ratings of very good or excellent</u></p> <p>Number of Code for Sustainable Homes achieving Level 3 and above</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/13 of the 14 schemes undertaking BREEAM assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2X schemes achieved an excellent rating; and • 12x schemes achieved a very good rating. <p>In 2012/13 of the 9 schemes undertaking Code assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 scheme achieved Level 5; • 5 schemes achieved Level 4; and • 3 schemes achieved Level 3. 	Increase the proportion of BREEAM and CfSH assessments submitted with major planning applications with higher ratings and levels.	The number of schemes achieving higher BREEAM rating and Code Levels is expected to increase in line with London Plan.	Evidence from the AMR 2012/13 illustrates that we are meeting targets with exceptions to some cases. The number of major developments hitting higher levels of sustainability needs to be increased.
Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures e.g. SUDS	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<h2>Air Quality</h2>				
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and Dust and particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions</p> <p><i>Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2013 - 2015</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>Camden has some of the poorest air quality in Europe, especially in the south of the borough where traffic congestion is severe (map 2). Since 2000, the whole borough is designated an Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>Camden's Clean Air Action Plan 2013 – 2015 brings together a variety of actions to help reduce air pollutants in Camden. Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter 10 arises from traffic, boilers and other sources (figure 4 & 5).</p> <p>Camden has four automatic monitoring sites in the borough, as well as 16 diffusion tubes. Details of monitoring sites can be found here.</p> <p>Camden is meeting the objectives for all pollutants</p>	<p>In 2011, the annual NO₂ objective was exceeded at all of LB Camden's four automatic monitoring sites, with particularly high readings at the new monitoring station installed in 2010 on the Euston Road, which is part of the roads network managed by TfL.</p> <p>The hourly objective for NO₂ was breached at both Swiss Cottage and Euston Road monitoring sites in 2011 but not at the Bloomsbury and Shaftesbury Avenue sites. Although Camden is meeting the objectives for PM₁₀, it remains a pollutant of focus within the Air Quality Management Area.</p>	<p>Long term trends reveal that Camden continues to breach the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide, although concentration levels at three of the four automatic monitoring sites decreased between 2010 and 2011, it is too early to tell if this represents a downward trend.</p>	<p>Air quality in Camden is very poor and this can have a significant effect on the health of those living, working and visiting the borough.</p> <p>It is important that the planning system plays its part in helping reduce emissions in the borough. Camden is working to address this issue by: reducing transport emissions, reducing emissions from buildings and</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>other than NO2. The key sources of NOX and PM10 are shown in figures 4 & 5.</p>			<p>new developments, and by raising awareness.</p> <p>Camden is also working to reduce PM2.5 as research suggests that particulates of this size have the worst health impacts however, we do not have data for this at present.</p>
<h2>Soil</h2>				
<p>Number of sites of potential land contamination</p> <p><i>Camden's Environmental Health team</i></p>	<p>There are currently no sites in Camden that are designated as contaminated land for the purposes of it should be Part II A Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p> <p>However, it is considered that most of Camden is</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>The Council is investigating sites of potential concern on a priority basis under the legislation and will continue to regulate potentially contaminated sites through the planning process.</p>	<p>Local Plan to highlight potential contamination issues and need for assessment and remediation/mitigation (as relevant).</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	potentially contaminated owing to the extent of previous industrial uses across the borough.			
Water and Flooding				
%/No. of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc. AMR 2012/13	In 2012 and 2013, 64 applications were submitted with details of flood mitigation measures.	No baseline information was previously available for this indicator.	No trend identified.	The increasing proportion of development in Camden whether it is household extensions or redeveloped sites results in a smaller % land which is permeable.
Water use <i>Environment Agency</i>	Camden is within Thames Water's London Water Resource Zone – this is classified as 'seriously water stressed.' Average water use in Camden in 2010-11 was 166.5 litres per head per day (l/h/d) which is above the England and Wales average	Currently water use accounts for 27 percent of all carbon emissions from our homes. In London non-households accounts for 29 percent of water consumption and this is therefore an area where further water and carbon savings can be made.		Camden is a borough which suffers from water stress (high population with a high water demand and limited water availability) *it does not reflect water companies

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	of 148 l/h/d.			ability to supply water.
<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality</p> <p><i>Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)</i></p>	<p>No such permissions were granted in 2012/13.</p> <p>The Grand Union Canal (GB70610078) and Regents Canal is noted as being of 'moderate' water quality.</p>	<p>Grand Union Canal GB70610078 is 'moderate' status from the 2013 data which is a change from 'good' in 2009. This appears to be because further investigation was carried out after 2009 and it failed to reach 'good' on phosphate levels which is one of the elements we look at as part of the physio-chemical status.</p> <p>The Regents Canal GB70610510 remains at 'moderate' status which is the same as it's classification in 2009. It appears to failing to reach 'good' due to mitigation measures which are not yet in place e.g. measures which would make the watercourse more natural, bearing in mind this is an artificial/heavily modified water body.</p>	<p>No trend identified.</p>	<p>While Camden is not generally at risk of flooding from the river or the sea, increases in the amount of land built over poses a risk of further flooding occurrences like that which occurred in August 2002 and 2007 (Map 3).</p>
<p>Number of properties at risk from 1% and 0.1% floods and areas at particular risk in Camden</p>	<p>The borough is in an area that falls outside the extent of the extreme flood at the time of assessment of the likelihood of flooding. This means that the chance of flooding each year from rivers or the sea is 0.1% (1 in 1000) or less.</p> <p>There are approximately</p>	<p>The Environment Agency have an interactive flood risk map for risk of flooding from surface water which show areas of high, medium, low and very low risk.</p> <p>In August 2002, widespread surface water flooding occurred in the north of the borough in West Hampstead and Kentish Town. The topography of</p>	<p>The number of properties at risk from flooding from the river or the sea remains at zero.</p> <p>No trend identified for surface water flooding.</p>	<p>While Camden is not at risk of flooding from the river or the sea, increases in the amount of land built over affects water runoff and permeability. This poses a risk</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Camden Flood Risk Management Strategy <i>& Environment Agency</i>	38,800 properties in Camden within areas at risk of surface water flooding at potential depths of >0.1m, and 12,700 properties in areas at risk of flooding to potential depths of >0.3m. Map 4 identifies critical drainage areas and local flood risk zones in Camden.	Hampstead and the nature of summer thunderstorms makes high rainfall and associated flooding events likely in Camden.		of further flooding occurrences like that which occurred in August 2002. Key action to reduce the risk of flooding are outlined in our Flood Risk Strategy.
<h2>Noise and Vibration</h2>				
Number of important areas in Camden (noise hot spots) as defined by Defra <i>Environmental Health</i>	Defra has reported 40 areas in Camden as 'important' (noisy) and of these 20 areas are on TfL roads. Five important areas have been identified as first priority – which are noisiest in Camden.	No comparable data available.	No trend data.	These important areas are currently being investigated – some discounted through further evidence work.
Number of noise complaints received by the Council	<u>Construction noise</u> , from 2009/10 to 2013/14 noise complaints did not vary significantly (lowest recorded 482 2013/14 highest	It is apparent from the quantified data that the complaint categories (connected with current Camden planning policies) that have the highest number of noise complaints	Generally, the number of noise complaints received by the Council has decreased from 4823 in 2009/10 to 4023 in 2012/13.	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p><i>Environmental Health, 5 year data recorded</i></p>	<p>recorded 546 2010/11)</p> <p><u>Machinery fixed</u>, over 5 year period noise complaints have generally decreased from 314 in 2009/10 to 246 2013/14.</p> <p><u>Plant equipment mobile</u> the number of noise complaints have decreased from 2009/10 & 2010/11 from 57 & 50 to 25 in 2011/12 and 34 2012/13.</p> <p><u>Railway & underground</u> a small proportion of complaints have been received for underground noise (between 6 & 4). Railway noise is higher with 21 complaints in 2009/10 and 13 complaints to date in 2013/14.</p> <p><u>Vehicle traffic</u> number of noise complaints for vehicle traffic are relatively static from 15 in 2009/10 and 11 2013/14.</p> <p><u>People noise</u> the number of</p>	<p>are construction noise, people noise, and fixed machinery.</p> <p>Noise levels will vary between areas depending on nature/condition of roads, levels and nature of traffic and local traffic management measures and other background sources.</p> <p>Camden's Noise Strategy aims to reduce people's exposure to noise as much as possible and to achieve the Noise Directive and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines as minimum standards for exposure.</p>		<p>noise, by ensuring that noise generating uses are not permitted adjacent to noise-sensitive uses and vice versa.</p> <p>These figures are dependant on a complaint of noise being made to the Council – nonetheless the fact that a complaint has been made indicates impact upon amenity.</p> <p>It may be that more complaints were received for some categories more than others in view of perceived control over the</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	noise complaints have decreased from 720 in 2009/10 to 601 2012/13.			source of noise i.e. railway noise and people noise. (figures for 2013/14 are likely to be slightly lower as these did not include data for Feb/March)
Development on Previously Developed land				
% of new housing on previously developed land <i>AMR 2012/13 & 2011/12</i>	In Camden the only land that has not been previously developed are parks and open spaces. In 2012/13 one scheme was permitted that involved development on privately accessed protected public open space.	In 2011/12 no schemes were permitted in Camden which involved the loss of open space. There have been no losses in designated open space since 2009 when two small schemes recorded a collective loss of around - 2,500sq m which was largely mitigated by a land swap.	Regional and local policies exist affording strong protection for open space so the trend should continue.	Given the level of previous development in Camden, there is no reason why 100% of all future housing development and most other types of development also, should occur anywhere other than previously developed land.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				As such, an indicator that measures the proportion of development proposed on open space is a clearer indicator.
Health and Community Facilities				
Schemes involving a gain/loss in community facilities	Between April 2010 and March 2013 around 68,000 sq m of community facilities were created. During the same period circa 95,000 sq m of community facilities in D1 use class were approved and as at 1 st April 2013 a total of circa 68,000 sq m of unimplemented community floorspace was in the pipeline indicating that future years will continue to see growth in community premises.	The Core Strategy and the Development policies set a policy requirement for no loss of community facility floorspace unless a replacement facility is provided or the facility is no longer required.	<p>The net floor space change in community facilities has varied year by year.</p> <p>Future years will continue to see growth in community premises.</p> <p>The presence of the University College London, relocation of Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design to the King's Cross Central development, and various other further education colleges are responsible for the high proportion of education floorspace being created</p>	It is important to encourage a balance in the supply of such uses to meet the needs of existing and future residents.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Provision of health facilities by type per 1000 population	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
% of people describing their health as "good"/"not good" <i>2011 Census</i>	2011 Census: 53.4% described their health as very good, compared to the inner London average of 52.6%. 1.4% of Camden's population described their health as very bad, which is the inner London average. Whilst, 4.2% of Camden's population describe their health as bad, which is above the inner London average of 3.9%	Camden is ranked 7 th of the inner London boroughs where residents class their health as very good.	There has been a significant increase in the percentage of people living in Camden that describe their health as 'good and very good'.	This indicator was included for the first time in the 2001 Census for Dept of Health.
% of people with limiting long-term illness <i>2011 Census</i>	In 2011 14.4% of Camden residents stated that their day-day activities were limited due to a health problem or disability which has lasted, or will last at least 12 months- this figure is above the inner London average of 13.6%, but lower than England & Wales at	In 2001 - 15.8% in Camden 15.5% in Greater London 18.2% in England & Wales	The percentage of people in Camden with a limiting long-term illness has decreased from 2001 to 2011.	Consideration needs to be given to the needs of people with limiting long-term illness in providing services in Camden.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	17.9%.			
Major causes of death in Camden <i>Joint strategic needs assessment, health, 2013</i>	<p>There are approximately 1,147 deaths a year in Camden from all ages. The main causes of death in Camden (all ages) are from circulatory diseases (31%), cancer (29%) and respiratory disease (12%).</p> <p>43% of all deaths (487) are premature (deaths of those under the age of 75 years). It is of note that in premature deaths a higher proportion are due to cancer (35%) than circulatory disease (25%) and this is particularly stark for women compared to men. See figure 8.</p>	No comparators.	No trends.	
% people with a low satisfaction score (self-reported well-being)	Camden – 6.7% (estimated data - significantly worse than England)	England – 5.8%	First year of collection	None identified at present.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i>				
% of people using outdoor space for health/exercise (Mar '12 – Feb '13) <i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i>	Camden 17%	Camden is not significantly different to London (11%) and England (15%)	First year of collection via survey by Natural England.	Green spaces have a beneficial impact on physical and mental wellbeing and cognitive function through both physical access and usage.
% of active adults (2012) % of inactive adults <i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i>	Camden – 56% (not significantly different to London or England) Camden – 29% (not significantly different to London or England)	London – 57% England – 56% London – 28% England – 29%	No trend data available.	
Excess weight in adults (2012) <i>Public Health Outcomes Framework</i>	Camden – 50% (significantly lower than England). Camden 21%	London – 57% England – 64% London –	+1.5% since 2006/07 (no significant difference) -0.3% since 2006/07	

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
2013 – 2016 Excess weight in 4-5 year olds (2012/13) Excess weight in 10-11 year olds (2012/13)	(no different to England) Camden – 36%	England – 22% London – England – 33%	(no significant difference) -0.6% since 2006/07 (no significant difference)	
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2010-12) <i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i>	Camden – 195.8 per 100,000 (not significantly different to London and England)	London – 178.2 per 100,000 England – 187.8 per 100,000	Current Camden rate down from 293.4 per 100,000 in 2001-03 (significant reduction)	
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease considered preventable (2010-12) <i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i>	Camden – 48.8 per 100,000 (not significantly different to London and England)	London – 52.0 per 100,000 England – 53.5 per 100,000	Current Camden rate down from 107.3 per 100,000 in 2001-03 (significant reduction)	
Air quality –	2008, 107 deaths in Camden	In 2008 GLA estimated 4,267 deaths		

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>health impacts</p> <p>Air Quality information for public health professionals, GLA, 2008 (London Borough of Camden report)</p>	<p>were attributed to PM2.5.</p>	<p>were attributable to long term exposure to small particles</p>		
<p>Numbers of Care Homes for older people</p> <p><i>Strategic Commissioner</i></p> <p><i>ONS Mid 2011 & 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP 2013-01</i></p>	<p>The Council had 4x residential care homes in summer 2013 (Wellesley Road, Ingestre Road, Branch Hill, St Margarets). Summer 2013 both Wellesley and Ingestre Road closed and residents were relocated to the new Maitland Park care home, managed by Shaw Healthcare.</p> <p>The Council has 3x block contracts for nursing older people at St John's Wood, Landsdowne (over border at Barnet), Ash Court and spot purchase at 3 others: Rathmore House, Compton Lodge and Spring Grove.</p>	<p>Camden has a similar proportion of older people aged over 65 years (11%) when compared to Greater London, but smaller than the national average for England & Wales (17%).</p>	<p>Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan indicate that the number of Londoners aged over 65 could increase by 64% from 2011-2036.</p> <p>Demand for residential and nursing care exceeds in borough supply – we need to spot purchase beds from outside Camden (which is the case for most inner city boroughs where land is scarce and expensive).</p> <p>At the end of 2012/13 the Council spot purchased 190 residential and 90 nursing beds. By 2018 we anticipate that the need to spot purchase a similar number of residential</p>	<p>The supply care homes in Camden should continue to adequately cater for the demand for such uses.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			beds (increase in older people netted off by strategy of enabling more people to stay at home), but much fewer nursing beds (because, while the numbers of 85+ will increase over the coming years, the new care homes at Maitland Park and Wellesley Road will significantly increase our in-borough provision).	
Number of care homes for mental health <i>Camden's Housing Group</i>	The Council has one care home for adults with Mental Health problems – Camden Park House (12 beds) and one nursing home – Mary Wollstonecraft House (9 beds). Substance Misuse Services at Burghley Road (12 beds) for alcohol dependency.	None identified.	There have been vacancies at Burghley Road. A scoping study at Mary Wollstonecraft House will be able to provide more information on need.	The supply care in Camden should continue to adequately cater for the demand for such uses.
Number of Sports/ Playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces Open Space Review, 2008	The Council's 2008 Open Space Review identified that there are 280 open spaces, totalling an area 526.6 hectares and representing 25% of the borough's land area. Of these, 110 (75% of open space area) are publicly accessible.	None identified.	None identified.	There is a low level of provision of outdoor sport facilities and, in particular, of grass pitches.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>The review noted 11 (8.4 ha) open spaces for sport however, none of these were publically accessible.</p>			
<p>Levels of crime in Camden</p> <p><i>Joint strategic needs assessment, health, 2013</i></p>	<p>Camden experiences crime similar to most other inner-city areas. After Westminster, Camden has the highest crime rate of any London local authority. In February 2012 Westminster had 24.1 offences per 1,000 residents; Camden had 12.5 per 1,000 residents, while the average for London was 8.5 per 1,000 residents.</p> <p>Theft accounts for the majority of recorded crime (53%) followed by violence against the person. See figure 9.</p>	<p>Camden has also seen the greatest reduction in overall crime compared with all London boroughs. Between the period 2001/2 and 2011/12 the total number of crimes dropped by 32% (53,031 to 35,825).</p>	<p>London has seen a 2% reduction in all crime over the same period although theft of personal property has increased by 18% across the region. Camden's neighbouring boroughs, Westminster and Islington have also seen significant increases in theft of personal property.</p>	<p>The high crime rate is partly explained by the high number of visitors to Camden.</p> <p>Maintaining the reduction has become increasingly difficult and current figures show a 7% increase over the past twelve months. The increase is due largely to significant rises in theft from person offences (+57%) in Camden's major centres.</p>
<p>Violent crime in Camden</p>	<p>There are just over 5,000 'violence against the person'</p>		<p>Youth Offending Service data shows that violence against</p>	<p>Like other types of crime many</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Joint strategic needs assessment, health, 2013</i>	recorded offences in Camden each year, which equates to around 16% of all recorded crime.		<p>the person offences committed by young people has fallen by 39% over the last three years although it accounts for 18% of crime types.</p> <p>Violence against the person (VAP) has decreased by 3.4% in Camden over the last two years. However, the changes by crime type are mixed, with common assaults and assaults with injury increasing.</p>	<p>offences will not be reported to the police or other agencies, therefore the actual number of violent offences committed will be higher.</p> <p>Cuts in public sector funding, further downturn in the economy and associated employment rates constitute the biggest risks to levels of violent crime</p>
% Developments incorporating secure by design principles	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Education				
Area of new	Camden is home to more	No comparators and targets	Between 1 st April 2006 and	It is important to

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>education facilities created</p> <p><i>SP&I team 2014</i></p>	<p>higher education institutions than any other local authority area. Camden has 10, including University College London (UCL), the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Birkbeck and the University of London. The borough is home to the largest population of higher education students in London, with 24,300 domestic and foreign students living in the borough and enrolled at publicly funded institutions (HESA 2012/13). 31% live in University or private sector halls of residence or flats. More than a third of students (42%) live in the area south of Euston Road.</p>	<p>identified.</p>	<p>31st March 2013 our records show an increase of circa 110,000 sq m of educational floorspace in the borough. Most significant developments include relocation of Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design to the King's Cross Central development,</p>	<p>encourage a balance in the supply of such uses to meet the needs of existing and future residents.</p>
<p>Indices of deprivation – education skills and training</p> <p><i>Indices of multiple deprivation,</i></p>	<p>The LSOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 32482 the least deprived, for each domain.</p> <p>Of the 18 wards in Camden: Hampstead, Belsize, Frognal & Fitzjohns, Highgate, and</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Overall Camden is less deprived according to the indices of deprivation 2010, compared to the previous set in 2007</p> <p>There are very wide disparities within the Borough and wards</p>	<p>Note/reflect levels of deprivation and local ward disparity.</p> <p>The Indices of Deprivation 2010</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
2010	<p>Fortune Green are the least deprived wards with regard to education skills and training.</p> <p>The following five are the most deprived wards in Camden for education skills and training: St Pancras and Somers Town, Haverstock, Regents Park, Kilburn and Kings Cross.</p>			was an LSOA level set to reflect the fact that deprivation is often found in small clusters.
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator – last figure for this was in 2001.
School capacity – Primary <i>Primary School Places Planning Report, Children, Schools and Families</i>	<p>Figure 10 shows the % of reception and primary places filled in the borough – this shows that for the borough as a whole, all years (with the exception of Year 6) are at or above 90% capacity.</p> <p>There is particular pressure in the younger age ranges and in the north west of the</p>	There has been a reduction in the number of unfilled places in reception and year 1 classes in the borough from 2005 – 2012.	Registered births feed into Greater London Authority (GLA) population and school roll projections, but it is useful to look at trends separately.	The need for school places in the north-west of the borough (particularly west of the Finchley Road) continues and is expected to remain high based on the latest evidence

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Scrutiny Committee, 18th July 2013</i>	borough more generally. Map 5 shows primary school provision for 2013/14.			(including birth rates, population estimates, school roll projections, housing development information and admissions).
School capacity – Secondary <i>Secondary School Places Planning Report, Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee, 18th July 2013</i>	Figure 11 shows that in the secondary age range the percentage of surplus have increased from 4.4% in 2009 to 10.3% in 2013 without UCL Academy included and, 14.7% in 2013 with UCL Academy included. The increasing surplus is due largely to lower rolls at Regent High and Maria Fidelis schools in the south of the borough and capacity at UCL rolling through academic year groups. However this does not seem attributable to lower population figures.	The school roll projections received from GLA in 2013 are based on a new model and are not directly comparable to the previous two years. However the places planning report looks at many different strands of information in combination.	The introduction of the UCL Academy will be enough to meet the need until the end of 2022/23 with the exception of 2019/20 when there is expected to be a shortfall in year 7 spaces. However, additional housing development could see a sustained need for places beyond 2019/20 and current year 7 capacity would be insufficient without the expansion of Regent High School.	An analysis of the planned housing trajectory data up until 2026/27 looking at cumulative growth in terms of additional forms of entry (FE) based on estimates of child yield suggests intensive areas of development; particularly King's Cross development and West Hampstead Interchange are

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				likely to yield increased demand for places in these areas.
Number of NEET's (young people Not in Education Employment and Training)	<p>In Nov-11 to Jan-12, 7% of 16-18 year olds resident in the borough were NEET (an average of 281 16-18 year olds each month). Central London rate was 5.1%.</p> <p>Number of young people with an unknown destination - In Nov-11 to Jan-12, the unknown figures for Camden were 13.7% compared to a Central London rate was 16.1%.</p>	When combining NEETs and 'Unknowns', Camden had one of the lowest rates in Central London (and having a lower % of young people with an unknown destination means we are in a position where we know more about our vulnerable young people).	In August 2012, Camden had 92 NEETs and 70 benefit claimants (18 year olds) – a difference of 22 young people. This is one of the smallest 'differences' in Central London, indicating that our most vulnerable 18 year olds are being supported.	The Local Plan should support the NEET pilot programme and seek to reduce the number of NEET's
Leisure				
Completed leisure (D2) floorspace <i>SP&I team, 2014</i>	Notable developments included gain of two gyms with total floorspace of 3,589 sqm and loss or around 1,700 sqm of leisure floorspace in the Kentish Town Sports Centre scheme.	None identified.	Between 1 st April 2006 and 31 st March 2013 our records indicate a loss of circa 250 sq m of leisure floorspace in the borough	Leisure floorspace should reflect local need and demand of existing and future residents and should be accessibly

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				located to reduce private car journeys.
Access to open spaces	The open space indicator relating to open spaces and deficiency covers this indicator. In addition, reference should be made to indicators under Health and community facilities.			
Population				
<p>Borough Population: By age and sex</p> <p><i>2011 Census: DC2101EW: Ethnic group by sex by age, ONS 2013</i></p> <p><i>ONS Mid 2011 & 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP 2013-01</i></p>	<p>Resident population = 220,338</p> <p>51% female 49% male</p> <p>The age structure of Camden is relatively young with a mean age of 36.3 years, similar to Greater London (36.1 years), but both are lower than the national average of 40 years.</p> <p>Camden's resident population, by proportion: <input type="checkbox"/> 42% are aged under 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 69% are aged under 45</p>	<p>Camden has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2001, the mean age in Camden has increased by 0.6 of a year, less than the increase in the England & Wales average age of 0.9 years. Overall age of Londoners has decreased by 0.3 years over this period. Lower proportion of children aged under 16 (16.1%) compared to Greater London or England & Wales (19.9% & 18.9%). <p>Camden has proportionally fewer children aged under-18 and fewer people aged 40+ than either</p>	<p>Compared to England and Wales as a whole, there are a high proportion of young adults but there are relatively fewer children and older people.</p> <p>In the year to mid-2012 migration from the rest of the UK to Camden is estimated to have been 20,400 people. The migration of people from Camden to the rest of the UK is a larger flow of 22,700 people, giving a net loss from Camden to the rest of England & Wales of -2,300 people. These flows include domestic university students.</p>	<p>ONS Mid-year Population Estimates (MYE) is the 'official' estimate, prepared 1 year in arrears each Aug.</p> <p>Mid-2012 is the last reliable estimate.</p> <p>Much work has been undertaken by ONS over the last decade to improve</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>□ 89% are aged under 65+ - (13794) 6.13% aged between 65 – 74 - (8137) 3.62% aged between 75 – 84 - (3273) 1.5% aged 85+</p>	<p>London or England & Wales, but has a much larger proportion of younger working aged people aged 20-40 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden has relatively few people of the older working age group aged 45-64 accounting for a fifth (20%) of the population, compared to 21% in London and 25% in England & Wales. Camden has a similar proportion of older people aged over 65 years (11%) when compared to Greater London, but smaller than the national average for England & Wales (17%). Since 2011 Camden has seen the 6th largest population growth of all local authorities in England & Wales and 5th in London after Tower Hamlets, City, Hillingdon, and Islington. 	<p>International flows to and from Camden are smaller than the internal migration flows. In the year to mid-2012 international in-migration is estimated to have been 12,000 people. The out-migration of people from Camden is estimated to be 6,700 people, resulting in a net gain to Camden of 5,200 people. These flows include overseas university students.</p> <p>The increasing natural change is due both to the increasing number of births recorded to Camden-resident mothers (up from 2,900 in 2001-2002 to 3,100 in 2011-2012) and to the falling number of deaths to Camden residents (down from 1,400 in 2001-2002 to 1,100 in 2011-2012).</p>	<p>migration estimation, including methodological improvement to within England & Wales flows for estimating the effects of students and to international in-flows by improvements to the International Passenger Survey.</p> <p>However, despite the improvements, between mid-2001 and mid-2011, the 2001-based mid-year estimate series over-estimated Camden's population by 18,600 (8.5%)¹, mainly due to</p>

¹ By comparing the rolled forward 2001-based estimate for mid-2011 with the 2011 Census-based estimate for mid-2011.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				the difficulty in accurately estimating migration.
<p>Population characteristics 1: Population by ethnic group</p> <p><i>2011 Census: DC2101EW: Ethnic group by sex by age, ONS 2013</i></p> <p><i>Previous censuses</i></p>	<p>The following groups in Camden represented as a percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66.3% White • 16.1% Asian/Asian British • 8.2% Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British • 5.6% Mixed/multiple • 3.8% Other <p>Of these the largest groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% English/Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British • 19% Other white • 5.7% Bangladeshi • 4.9% African • 4% Other Asian <p>See figure 12.</p>		<p>Camden has an increasing proportion of people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2001 & 2011 Censuses, the proportion of BME groups increased from 26.8% to 33.7% • The largest BME group is Bangladeshi. In the decade 2001 to 2011 the group has seen a decline in overall proportion (6.3% to 5.7%), but this is mainly due to the growth in the Other White population - the overall number has remained similar (12,500). 	<p>Individual ethnic groups are not always directly comparable between 1991, 2001, 2001 and 2011 due to changes in the categorisation, these are Other Asian, Arab, and Other Ethnic Group.</p>
<p>Population characteristics 2: Country of Birth</p>	<p>Of the 376 local and unitary authorities in England & Wales the <i>2011 Census</i> reveals Camden had:</p>	<p>GLA ethnic group projections forecast a small rise in the proportion of people from <i>non-White</i> ethnic groups, from under 34.8% in 2013 to 37.3% in 2031. Growth is projected in <i>Chinese</i>,</p>	<p>The proportion of Camden residents born <i>outside the UK</i> has been increasing: 1981 = 30% 1991 = 32%</p>	<p>Very difficult to use the EU definition over time as it has changed.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>2011 Census: Previous censuses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rank 8th highest LA by proportion of residents born elsewhere in EU (13%), inc. Ireland. EU as at Mar-11) • Rank 11th highest LA by proportion of residents born outside the EU (29.5%). <p>According to the 2011 Census 60% of Camden residents were born in UK or Ireland. Of the remainder, 11% were born in other EU countries and 30% from elsewhere in the world. After England, more Camden residents were born in the United States, Bangladesh, the Republic of Ireland, France, Scotland, Australia, Italy, Germany and Somalia than any other individual country in the world. In 2011 38% of births were to Camden-resident mothers born in the UK; 19% to those born in Middle East and Asia; 18% in Europe, 14% in Africa and 11% in the rest of the world.</p>	<p><i>Other Asian, Other Black and Indian groups.</i></p>	<p>2001 = 37% 2011 = 42.2%</p>	

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Household size and composition <i>2011 Census</i>	<p>Total households 2011 = 97,534</p> <p>1 person households 40.53%</p> <p>Married couple households 20.16% of all households 7.2% no children 10.5% children 2.4% non-dependent children</p> <p>Cohabiting couple (9,534) 9.77% of all households: 7.48% no children 2% children 0.3% non-dependent children</p> <p>Lone parent households 9.96% of all households</p> <p>Other household types 16.92% of all households</p>	<p>In 2011 Camden had the fifth highest proportion of one person households (other) in England and Wales.</p> <p>1 person households Camden had ranked 4th behind other central London boroughs – it has dropped one spot behind Islington in 2011.</p> <p>Married couple or same sex civil partnership households: 2001 Greater London = 29% England & Wales = 37%</p> <p>2011 Greater London = 28.1% England & Wales = 33.1%</p> <p>Cohabiting couple households 2001: Greater London = 8.1% England & Wales = 8.3%</p> <p>Cohabiting couple households 2011: Greater London = 8.7% England & Wales = 9.9%</p> <p>Lone parent households 2001: Greater London = 7.6% England & Wales = 6.5%</p>	<p>In line with population, numbers of households fell to 1981 and have been increasing since. 1981 = 70,061 1991 = 80,149 2001 = 91,603 2011 = 97,534</p> <p>Proportion of 1-person households has grown over time, but this is now reversing: 1981 = 40% 1991 = 45% 2001 = 46% 2011 = 40.5%</p> <p>Towards the end of the 20th century the average household size had been falling in Camden (from 2.46 in 1961 to 2.02 in 1991). However, the 2001 census was the first to detect a small rise to 2.06, which has been confirmed by a further rise to 2.18 in 2011.</p>	<p>Past trends in households may not reflect recent changes in Camden.</p> <p>Individual household groups are not directly comparable between 2001 to 2011 due to changes in the categorisation.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		<p>Lone parent households 2011: Greater London = 12.6% England & Wales = 10.7%</p> <p>Other households 2001: Greater London = 12.2% England & Wales = 6.7%</p> <p>Other households 2011: Greater London = 10% England & Wales = 7.9%</p>		
<p>Population Density (persons/ha)</p> <p><i>2011 Census</i></p>	<p>Camden has a population density of 101 persons/ha (2011 census, see map 6).</p> <p>By ward the variation is: 1 Kings' Cross = 194 pers/ha 2 Kilburn = 176 pers/ha to 17 Hampstead Town 46 pers/ha 18 Highgate = 34 pers/ha</p>	<p>Based on 2011 census figures the national average is 3.7/ha and in London 52/ha.</p> <p>In 2001 Camden was ranked 7th most densely populated administrative area in both London and England & Wales, in 2011 Camden was ranked 8th.</p>	<p>Trend in density tends to follow population.</p>	<p>Increasing population density is necessary to accommodate the projected population growth for the borough. However, increasing density need to be taken into account when planning to maintain appropriate levels of amenity for existing and</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints																
				future residents.																
<p>Population Growth:</p> <p><i>ONS Mid 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP 2013-01</i></p> <p>Interim projections, 2011 - 2021</p> <p>GLA 2012 Round of Demographic Projections</p> <p><i>Please note that these figures are constrained to housing trajectory, if unconstrained figures are published by the GLA the baseline will be updated</i></p>	<p>2011 = 220,087</p> <p>ONS Interim projections, 2011 – 2021, Camden population forecast to increase by 40,738 –</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2011 – 2016</td> <td>24,396</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016 – 2021</td> <td>16,342</td> </tr> </table> <p>(*The interim projections are based on the 2011 Census population, however the trend rates for Camden were based on populations that proved to be 8% too high.)</p> <p>The GLA round 2012 projections forecast an increase in the same period of 24,111 (constrained by housing trajectory)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2011-16</td> <td>15,409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-21</td> <td>8,702</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021-26</td> <td>7,202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026-31</td> <td>1,892</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2031-36</td> <td>1,897</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2036-41</td> <td>1,856</td> </tr> </table>	2011 – 2016	24,396	2016 – 2021	16,342	2011-16	15,409	2016-21	8,702	2021-26	7,202	2026-31	1,892	2031-36	1,897	2036-41	1,856	<p>Under the NPPF, we are required to plan for full objectively assessed needs.</p>	<p>Future growth in Camden is mostly due to natural increase, i.e. births outstripping deaths, to give a net population increase due to natural change of 29,000 during 2013-26, while net migration contributes a net loss of 2,700</p> <p>Natural change has been gradually increasing in Camden, up from 1,400 in 2001-2002 to almost 2,000 people in 2011-2012. This continues a process that has been building from the early 1980s when, for the first time since the end of the 1960s ‘baby boom’ annually there were more births than deaths in Camden.</p>	<p>NOTE: Can’t directly compare 2001 and 2011 Census in terms of absolute numbers due to undercount later detected in 2001. To compare overall population (age/sex) use the ONS mid-year estimates. When comparing characteristics, it is best to use proportions (%).</p> <p>Assuming projections are correct reflect increased needs and pressures for housing and local services in the Local Plan.</p>
2011 – 2016	24,396																			
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SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>Household Projections</p> <p><i>GLA Demographic Projections 2012</i></p> <p><i>Please note that these figures are constrained to housing trajectory, if unconstrained figures are published by the GLA the baseline will be updated</i></p>	<p>The GLA forecast shows an increase of 15,200 (15%) during 2013-26.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p><i>Past trend:</i> Projections of households were prepared by the GLA for the original <i>London Plan</i> (2004) that showed household growth of 9% 2006-16. GLA projections prepared for the Review of the London Plan (2007) show a lower level of household growth: <i>RLP Low gives 6.2% growth 2006-16 and 11.2% growth 2006-21.</i></p> <p>Future: By magnitude, the largest components of the rise are due to growth in multi-person households, couple and one-person households. Government trend-based projections (unconstrained by housing capacity) show similar increases in population, but over a shorter period of time.</p>	<p>Past trends built into household projections may not reflect the recent changes in Camden.</p>
<h2>Deprivation and social exclusion</h2>				
<p>Household Income</p> <p><i>CACI Ltd</i></p>	<p>Camden has a mean annual household income of £40,815 a slight increase as compared to 2007 of</p>	<p>Camden's mean annual household income of £40,815 is higher than the Greater London average of £38,795 and well above the Great Britain</p>	<p>Figure 6 illustrates that the % of households in Camden subjected to fuel poverty reached a peak between</p>	<p>While Camden's mean annual household income is higher</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>PayCheck 2013</i>	<p>£39,040</p> <p>14.3% of Camden households earn under 15k</p> <p>19.1% of Camden households have an annual income of £60,000 and over</p> <p>Mean Incomes at ward-level show the lowest income level is in St Pancras and Somers Town ward with £29,353 compared to the highest mean income in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward with £51,613. This information has been produced from modelled data using census, survey and lifestyle info.</p>	<p>average of £33,814</p>	<p>2009/10 at 13%, compared to the national average of 18%. This figure has since decreased but is not as low as previous years, in 2003 this was approximately 5%.</p>	<p>than that of Greater London's average, there is significant disparity between wards within Camden.</p>
<p>No of Super Output Areas (SOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England</p> <p>Index of multiple deprivation 2010</p>	<p>At 2010 Camden is ranked 55 out of the 326 districts in England in terms of average deprivation.</p> <p>Ward IMD average scores: Lowest: Hampstead Town 12.17 (followed by: Frognal & Fitzjohns; Belsize; Bloomsbury; and Fortune Green) Highest: St Pancras and</p>	<p>Out of 33 local authorities, Camden is the 14th most deprived borough in Inner and Greater London.</p> <p>Camden has 133 Lower –level Super Output Areas. Of these 3 fall within the 10% most deprived LSOA's in England. The 2 most deprived LSOA's are within Gospel Oak ward, the 3rd in Regents Park. For the first time Camden has LSOA's that fall within the 20% least deprived areas in</p>	<p>Overall Camden is less deprived according to the indices of deprivation 2010, compared to the previous set in 2007</p> <p>There are very wide disparities within the Borough and wards.</p>	<p>Note/reflect levels of deprivation and local ward disparity.</p> <p>The Indices of Deprivation 2010 was an LSOA level set to reflect the fact that deprivation</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>Somers Town 37.48 (followed by: Kilburn; Haverstock; Regents Park; and King's Cross)</p> <p>See map 7.</p>	<p>England (Hampstead Town, Highgate and Fortune Green wards).</p>		<p>is often found in small clusters.</p>
<p>Life expectancy</p> <p><i>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 - 2016</i></p>	<p>Camden males – 80.5 Yrs Camden females – 85.4 Yrs (males & females significantly higher than London and England averages) see figure 7.</p> <p>London males – 79.7 England – 79.2 London females – 83.8 England - 83.0</p> <p>Gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived 10% of the local population 2009-11: Camden males – 10.8 Camden females – 9.9</p>	<p>Life expectancy is significantly higher than the last SA of the LDF in 2007 where, in Camden, men lived on average to 74.3 years and women on average to 80.6 years.</p>	<p>Males +0.6 yrs from 2009-11 Females +0.4 from 2009-11</p>	<p>There is a need to consider the health issues behind these figures.</p>
<p>Claimant count unemployment rate</p> <p><i>Jobcentre plus/GLA</i></p>	<p>Camden Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) rate claimants over 1 year = 32.1% October 2013 Greater London = 31.8% England = 31.2%</p>	<p>4.0% in Camden 4.8% in Greater London 4.3% in England & Wales</p> <p>In Greater London, Camden is ranked 18 – Tower Hamlets is ranked the</p>	<p>Camden has a below average claimant count compared with Greater London and the national average.</p> <p>Claimant count unemployment</p>	<p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are key concerns that the DPDs</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Claimant Count October 2013</i>	See figure 13.	highest 1 and Richmond Upon Thames is the lowest 33. Ward variations are wide.	rates have been increasing since the SA of the LDF. There is also significant disparity between different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment, whereas others rank very low, showing a clear socio- economic divide in the borough	need to address. As it only covers JSA claimants, it does not include people who are ineligible for or unwilling to claim JSA. A comparison of the indicators suggests JSA claimants could account for just over half of all unemployed people in Camden.
Unemployment by Ward and Sex <i>Camden Wards Ranked by Claimant Count Unemployment Rate by Sex (October 2013)</i>	Camden wards claimant count show wide variations with St Pancras & Somers Town at 7.2% (followed by Kilburn and Haverstock) with Hampstead Town at 1.1%. The JSA numbers for women are two thirds those for men (67%). Looking at the rates, the rates for women are 1 percentage point lower	No comparators	Men and women are generally affected differentially by unemployment and geographically.	There is significant disparity between unemployment in different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment, whereas others rank very low,

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>(3.5%) than for men (4.5%).</p> <p>Though there are exceptions: Hampstead Town (men 1.0% and women 1.3%) Haverstock which is equal.</p>			<p>showing a clear socio-economic divide in the borough.</p>
<p>Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year)</p> <p><i>ONS/JSA Claimant count November 2013</i></p>	<p>In November 2013 Camden had a total of 1,295 (33%) claimants over 1 year. 95 (14%) of those claimants were young persons aged 16-24.k</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are key concerns that the Local Plan will need to address.</p>
<p>Households with children in families on Key Benefits</p> <p><i>Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) December 2013</i></p>	<p>In February 2013 there were 21,480 benefit claimants of working age in Camden. Of these 7,860 have no child dependants, with 13,630 with dependent children (63.5%).</p>	<p>Of benefit claimants in 2013 with dependent children: Greater London 64.2% Great Britain 67.3%</p>	<p>The % of benefit claimants with dependent children has been increasing from 47.9% in 2008 to 63.5% in 2013. Camden is below the average for Greater London and Great Britain.</p>	<p>Childhood poverty needs to be tackled alongside adult employment levels.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<h1>Housing</h1>				
NB see also Population indicators for household size and composition and household projections				
Housing stock				
Housing Stock total and by Tenure <i>Census, 2011</i>	By tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% of Camden households are owner occupiers; • 23% rented from the Council; • 10% rented from a Housing Association or other social rent provider; • 31% rented from a private landlord and letting agency; • 2% rented privately from others; and • 2% lived rent-free. 	The percentage of owner occupation in Camden is similar to the inner London average of 35% and which is about half of that of outer London at 60% (Greater London 49.5%). Camden has a much higher percentage of social and privately rented accommodation than outer London (17.9% and 21.1% respectively) and Greater London (24.1% and 25.1% respectively).	The percentage of owner occupiers tripled between 1961 and 1991, but has now stabilised and started to fall at 33% compared with 35% in 2001 and 34% in 1991. Renting from the Council dropped from 34% in 1991 to 23% in 2011. Private renting is now growing rapidly from 23% in 2001 to 31% in 2011.	The reduction in Council and rental housing and the growth in private renting represent a reduction in the affordability of stock and security of tenancies, both key sustainability issues.
Traveller pitches <i>Camden, Placeshaping</i>	There are 2 Council owned and managed traveller sites in the borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 96 Castlehaven Street, x1 pitch - 105 Carol Street, x4 pitches 	None identified.	None identified.	Numbers across London are difficult to identify and the 2008 London wide needs assessment is

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	There is a privately owned site at North Fairground, Vale of Health for travelling showpeople, which is not managed by the Council.			outdated
Dwellings by type <i>Census 2011</i>	Housing stock by type in Camden: 1.9% detached house 4.1% semi-detached house 8.8% terraced house 52.3% purpose built flats 29.8% part of a converted or shared house 3.1% in a commercial building 0.1% caravan or other mobile structure	Camden has the largest proportion of converted or shared houses in inner London, 29.8% compared to a 19.6% inner London average.	Most Camden dwellings are flats, either purpose built or converted from a house or other building.	A large proportion of housing in Camden is either converted or purpose built flats – we need to ensure that the quality of accommodation (building for life, green spaces etc) meets required standards.
Housing need				
<i>Overall need</i> <i>The 2013 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment</i>	An objective assessment of housing need for Camden has been produced on the same basis as the 2013 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and shows an annual need of 1,073 additional homes per year in Camden, equivalent	Draft Alterations to the London Plan 2014 indicate a requirement of 49,000 additional homes across London per year from 2015 to 2035. Draft Alterations to the London Plan 2014 also set capacity-based average annual housing supply monitoring targets for 2015-2025, with an overall	The 2014 Camden Authority Monitoring Report and Housing Trajectory indicates that sites are in place to provide more than 1,300 additional homes per year from 2015/16 to 2019/20, exceeding Camden's identified need for 1,073 additional homes per	The identified capacity for additional housing across London and in Camden currently falls short of the objectively

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<p><i>The London Plan Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013</i></p> <p><i>Camden Monitoring Bulletin 1 (Housing and employment space) and Camden's Housing Trajectory for 2013/14</i></p>	<p>to a total of 16,100 from 2015/16 to 2030/31.</p>	<p>London target of just over 42,000 per year, and a Camden target of 889 per year.</p> <p>Camden Core Strategy 2010-2025 set an annual target of 595 additional homes, based on 437 additional self-contained homes, 59 vacant homes returned to use, and 100 non self-contained homes.</p>	<p>year, but this reduces to 900 additional homes per year from 2015/16 to 2024/25, and just under 800 additional homes per year from 2015/16 to 2030/31.</p>	<p>assessed need for additional homes, so we will need to make the best possible use of all available sites and seek to identify additional sources of supply.</p>
<p>House price</p> <p><i>Transactions received by Land Registry between January 2008 – August 2013</i></p>	<p>House prices in Camden in August 2013 were: £1,943,195 detached £1,438,511 semi-detached £1,090,538 terraced £599,300 maisonette/flat £680,697 ALL</p>	<p>House prices for Greater London were considerably lower: £686,088 detached £399,020 semi-detached £355,760 terraced £349,148 maisonette/flat £389,066 ALL</p> <p>Compared with England & Wales All £164,654.</p>	<p>Financial years 2008/09 witnessed a 15% fall in house prices in Camden and Greater London however from 2009/10 – 2012/13 there has been no further fall in prices and the % increase has been significantly higher than Greater London (12.3% in Camden 5.4% Greater London)</p>	<p>The cost of housing in Camden relative to income is a major issue and increases the need for affordable housing.</p>
<p>Ratio of average house price to earnings</p>	<p>The ratio of median house prices to median earnings for Camden in 2012 was 13.7 (ie median house prices are 13.7 times median earnings).</p>	<p>This compares with 9.71 for Inner London, 8.49 for Outer London, 8.60 across London overall, and 6.74 across England.</p>	<p>From 1997 to 2012, the Camden ratio rose from 6.65 to 13.70, the London ratio rose from 3.98 to 8.60 and the England ratio rose from 3.54 to</p>	<p>The cost of housing relative to income is a major issue for Camden.</p>

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<i>DCLG/ Land Registry 2014</i>			6.74.	
<p>Rents</p> <p><i>London Rents Map based on VOA data for the 12 months to December 2013.</i></p>	<p>Camden weekly median rents (market) in 2013 were:</p> <p>Room - £150 Studio - £240 1 bed - £330 2-bed - £425 3-bed - £580 4-bed + - £750</p>	<p>Weekly median rents (market) across Greater London in 2013 were much lower:</p> <p>Room - £109 Studio - £194 1 bed - £260 2-bed - £323 3-bed - £369 4-bed + - £560</p>	<p>In Dec 2003, average weekly rents in Camden (based on the Camden Housing Needs Survey 2004) were:</p> <p>Room/ studio – no figures 1-bed - £232 2-bed - £315 3-bed - £445 4-bed - £482</p> <p>Comparing this with the 2013 data suggests that in the last 10 years Camden rents have increased by 42% for a 1-bed property and 30% for a 3-bed property.</p> <p>Directly comparable data for other areas is not available, but from May 2005 to May 2013, private rents in London rose 11% and private rents across England rose 8.4% (ONS 2013, 'Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, Historical Series').</p>	<p>The rapid rise in market rents puts further pressure on the affordable housing stock in the context of house prices that are beyond the reach of households at or below the median level of income.</p>
<p>Number/ proportion of households needing</p>	<p>In 2008, it is estimated that the need for additional affordable homes (including a steady reduction in the</p>	<p>Limited comparable data is available. The GLA published the London & sub-regional strategy support studies project in 2005, which estimated that</p>	<p>Not identified. The basis of calculating affordable housing need has not been consistent over time.</p>	<p>Data is not strictly comparable over time or at</p>

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<p>affordable housing per annum.</p> <p><i>Camden Housing Needs Survey Update 2008</i></p>	<p>existing backlog) was 4,876 per annum. The gross existing (backlog) need was estimated as 6,759 homes, equivalent to 7% of all Camden's households.</p> <p>On the basis of a "balanced housing market" model, the 2008 study estimated that affordable home requirements were 314 homes or 52.8% of the (then) annual housing monitoring target of 595 additional homes per year.</p>	<p>for London overall the gross existing (backlog) need for affordable homes was 62,986 - equivalent to 2% of all London's households.</p> <p>The Greater London Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008 examined a number of different scenarios. The accepted measure of affordable housing need over 10 years was 36,500 intermediate homes plus 145,600 social rented homes, effectively 18,200 affordable homes per year. In this scenario, the affordable housing requirement represented 55.9% of the overall requirement for 32,570 additional homes per year.</p>		<p>different scales, but does indicate that more than half of the need for additional housing in Camden and in London is from households who are unable to afford market housing.</p>
<p>Number/ proportion of traveller households needing pitches</p> <p><i>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, 2014</i></p>	<p>The Carol Street site (four pitches) is occupied by an extended family and is severely overcrowded.</p> <p>The Castlehaven site is also restricted to one pitch – lack of space for family members.</p>	<p>The needs assessment has identified a need for up to 16 pitches by 2031.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>The provision of traveller accommodation is a key issue for Camden.</p> <p>The assessment of need is difficult in the absence of needs assessment by other London authorities.</p>

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Number of students requiring housing	As noted above, the borough is home to the largest population of higher education students in London, with 24,300 domestic and foreign students living in the borough and enrolled at publicly funded higher education institutions (HESA 2012-13). 31% live in halls of residence or flats. More than a third of students (42%) are located in the area south of Euston Road.			There is uncertainty as to the levels of future growth in student numbers.
Number/ proportion of households in unsuitable housing - overcrowded	In 2008, it is estimated that 11,906 Camden households were in unsuitable housing (12.7% of all 93,849 households). In 2008, it is estimated that 5,540 Camden households were living in housing that	Limited comparable data is available. The GLA published the London & sub-regional strategy support studies project in 2005, which gave the following estimates for London overall: 481,205 households in unsuitable housing (15.5% of all 3,103,724 households); 210,114 households in overcrowded housing (6.8% of all households), including 35,120 severely	GLA analysis of 2001 and 2011 Census data suggests that proportion of overcrowded	The data suggests that overcrowding affects a similar proportion households in Camden as across London, and disrepair affects a higher proportion of households in Camden. Although the level of overcrowding in

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<p>- home in major disrepair</p> <p><i>Housing Needs Survey 2008</i></p>	<p>was unsuitable due to overcrowding (46.5% of all households in unsuitable housing, 6% of all households).</p> <p>In 2008, it is estimated that 3,660 Camden households were living in housing that was unsuitable due to major disrepair (30.7% of all households in unsuitable housing, 3.9% of all households).</p>	<p>overcrowded households; 125,034 households in unsuitable housing on the basis that they stated their house was too small (26.0% of households in unsuitable housing – but not a technical assessment of overcrowding);</p> <p>113,978 in housing that was unsuitable due to major disrepair (23.7% of all households in unsuitable housing, 3.7% of all households).</p> <p>Camden Core Strategy 2010-2025 indicates an aim for Council homes to meet Decent Homes standards by 2012.</p>	<p>households in London has risen from 17% to 22% up to 2011 based on all rooms. Based on bedrooms, London in 2011 had 12% of households overcrowded, compared with 5% in England and Wales. Camden had slightly more overcrowding than across London, affecting 12.5% of households. Camden particularly suffered from overcrowding in the social rented sector, with 20% of households in this sector overcrowded in 2011. The LB Camden Stock Condition Survey Report indicated that 11,278 Council-owned homes (47.5% of the tenanted stock) failed to meet Decent Homes standards. This compares with a national average failure rate of 33.7% (English House Condition Survey Headline Report; CLG, Jan 2007). By 1st April 2012, Camden's return to the English Local Authorities Statistics on Housing (ELASH) indicated that only 8,420 Council-owned homes still failed to meet</p>	<p>Camden is typical of London, the level is high compared with England and Wales, and is a major issue as it is related to other aspects of quality of life such as educational performance and health.</p> <p>No up-to-date information has been identified indicating the condition of privately owned stock or Housing Association stock, or changes in their condition over time.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>Households with special needs:</p> <p>- Number of households including disabled person/s</p> <p>- Number of households including frail/ elderly person/s</p>	<p>In 2008, it is estimated that Camden had 8,833 households that included one or more people with special needs (9.4% of all households) (including 490 households where more than one person has special needs and 2,244 households where at least one person has multiple special needs)</p> <p>In 2008, it is estimated that 5,972 Camden households contained someone with a physical disability (6.4%), 540 Camden households contained someone with a learning disability (0.6%), and 390 households contained someone with a severe sensory disability (0.4%).</p> <p>In 2008, it is estimated that 3,155 Camden households (3.4%) contained a frail elderly person.</p>	<p>Limited comparable data is available. The GLA published the London & sub-regional strategy support studies project in 2005, which gave the following estimates for London overall:</p> <p>412,378 London households (13.3%) estimated to contain someone with special needs;</p> <p>253,727 London households (8.2%) estimated to contain someone with a physical disability;</p> <p>25,673 London households (0.8%) estimated to contain someone with a learning disability;</p> <p>49,658 London households (1.6%) estimated to contain a severe sensory disability;</p> <p>110,929 London households (3.6%) estimated to contain a frail elderly person;</p>	<p>Decent Homes standards.</p> <p>Not identified. LBs Camden and Islington intend to commission a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to provide more up-to-date information for the each borough.</p>	<p>Data is often not comparable over time or across boroughs.</p> <p>The number of households containing people who are disabled or frail elderly may be relatively low in Camden due to the high the proportion of young households and high proportion of migrants.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>- Number of households including a person with a mental illness</p> <p>- Number whose housing is unsuitable due to special needs</p> <p><i>Camden Housing Needs Survey Update 2008</i></p>	<p>In 2008, it is estimated that 819 Camden households (0.9%) contained a person with mental health issues.</p> <p>In 2008, it is estimated that 1,700 households were living in housing that was unsuitable due to a special need or the need for mobility-related adaptations (14% of all households in unsuitable housing).</p>	<p>48,986 London households (1.6%) estimated to contain a person with mental health issues;</p> <p>57,765 London households were estimated to be in unsuitable housing due to a mobility difficulty (12% of all households in unsuitable housing) but in addition 6,586 (1.4%) needed supported housing and 29,324 households (6.1%) contained someone needing to give or receive care/ support in the household.</p>		
<p>Number of Homeless Households</p> <p><i>Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011</i></p>	<p>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2000 59 people were sleeping rough in Camden and this is now much lower to 10 in November 2010. The number of households accepted as eligible, unintentionally homeless and priority need by Camden = 98 Approximately 1,500 people approach the 	<p>In 2004/05 the number of households accepted as eligible, unintentionally homeless and priority need by Camden were 1,148 and has since been decreasing to 98 in 2009/10.</p>	<p>Trends in levels of statutory homelessness across London have also been downward, although the decline has been much less steep than in Camden. The total number of households London authorities accepted a duty to accommodate in of 2004/05 was 25,387. In 2009/10, the figure was 8821.83 So, the total number of households to whom authorities across London accepted a duty was accepted in 2009/10 was</p>	<p>Supports the provision of affordable housing to accommodate these households.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Council per year because they are experiencing problems with their housing.		34.7% of the 2004/05 number.	
Housing supply				
<p>Number of new homes completed (net)</p> <p>- comparison with London Plan targets</p> <p>AMR 2012/13</p>	<p>566 additional self-contained homes were completed in the 2012/13 financial year. There was a reduction of 103 in the number of dwellings vacant for more than 6 months, effectively returning these homes for use. There was a net loss of 21 non-self contained homes (hostel bedrooms).</p> <p>See figure 14 for Camden housing trajectory, 2013.</p>	<p>Camden Core Strategy 2010-2025 sets an annual target of 595 additional homes, based on 437 additional self-contained homes, 59 vacant homes returned to use, and 100 non-self contained homes.</p> <p>The London Plan 2011 increases the target to 665 per annum based on 500 self-contained homes and 165 non-self contained homes.</p> <p>The overall supply of completed homes for 2008/09 to 2012/13 exceeds Core Strategy and (in later years) the London Plan 2011 targets, as does the supply of self-contained homes.</p> <p>Check relationship between Camden AMR and Government figures for vacant homes - Table 615: vacant dwellings by local authority district: England, from 2004.</p> <p>In 2012/13, Camden did not meet the</p>	<p>Camden met the target for self-contained homes over the period 1 Apr 2008 to 31 Mar 2013, although the annual target was missed in 2009/10 and 2011/12. This partly reflects the 'credit crunch' around 2009/10, and partly reflects the predominance of flatted development in Camden which supplies homes in discrete phases rather than a steady flow.</p> <p>The number of Camden homes vacant for more than 6 months increased from 544 in 2008/09 to 639 in 2010/11, but has since dropped dramatically, reflecting the tightness of the housing market. Government published figures for long-term vacant dwellings were 1,125 in Oct 2008 and 1,286 in 2013.</p> <p>Camden did not meet the</p>	<p>The Mayor published draft Further Alterations to the London Plan in January 2014. These alterations introduce a greatly increased projection of new housing need and introduce challenging new targets for boroughs across London.</p> <p>Increasing</p>

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		Core Strategy or London Plan targets for additional non-self contained homes, registering a net loss.	target for non-self contained homes over the period 1 Apr 2008 to 31 Mar 2013, or in the individual years except for 2008/09 and 2010/11. This primarily reflects a large reduction in the number of rooms required in hostels for homeless people.	housing supply to meet the new projections creates a significant sustainability challenge for densely developed boroughs like Camden. Failure to increase supply in line with projections would increase social polarisation and detract from the sustainability of Camden's communities.
Number of new traveller pitches completed	Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling showpeople accommodation assessment 2014 identified a need for up to 16 additional pitches by 2031.			
Student housing, completions <i>LBC Annual</i>	Camden: From 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2013 we recorded 303 new additional non self-contained housing units in	For the period 2008-2012 borough approvals - Brent 660 pa, Lambeth 520 pa, Hackney 390 pa, Ealing 380 pa, Newham 356 pa, and Hammersmith & Fulham 270 pa.	London: In the period 2000–2007 student housing output was varied but averaged 1,630 bedspaces pa. Since then	The universities and students consider affordability to be the key issue

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<p><i>Monitoring Report 2012/13</i></p> <p><i>Camden Student Housing Report 2009</i></p> <p><i>Mayor's Academic Forum, Strategic planning issues for student housing in London, March 2014</i></p>	<p>Camden, mostly from student accommodation. During the same period there was an overall net loss of 565 hostel bedrooms and a gain of 868 student bedrooms. During 2012/13, there were no new student bedrooms completed and 21 hostel bedrooms were lost from the borough supply of hostel bedrooms.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2013 there were 3,045 unimplemented student bedrooms in the Borough.</p>	<p>There remains considerable pressure on the more established providers of student accommodation such as Camden 740 pa, Tower Hamlets 650 pa, Southwark 640 pa and Islington 590 pa.</p>	<p>output has been more consistent and averaged 2,420 bedspaces pa ie above the mid-point of the London Plan requirements range 1,800 - 2,700 pa. In the period 2000-2012, some 26,000 new places were completed and 45,600 were approved.</p>	<p>in student housing provision in London.</p>
<p>Number of affordable housing completions</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>In 2012/13, 299 net affordable dwellings were completed, 53% of all net additional homes completed in the Borough. See figure 15.</p>	<p>The Council's overall target for affordable housing is 50% of the target for additional self-contained homes. This amounted to 220 additional affordable homes per year under the London Plan as it stood in 2008, and rose to 250 affordable homes per year under the London Plan 2011.</p> <p>The Council expects residential</p>	<p>Since 2008/09 the percentage of net affordable housing additions has fluctuated, from 49% and 51% 2008/09 – 2009/10 down to 26% and 17% 2010/11 – 2011/12.</p>	<p>Planning has a key role to playing securing affordable housing for low and moderate-income households.</p> <p>Delivery of housing and the</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		<p>developments with capacity for 10 or more additional homes to make a contribution to the supply of affordable housing. The Council negotiates on the basis of a target of 50% affordable housing for each development.</p> <p>96% of affordable homes completed 2012/13 were in schemes of 10 dwellings or more.</p>		<p>overall proportion of completed affordable housing can show significant swings from one year to another. The fluctuations are due to different number and size of schemes brought forward by the developers each year.</p>
<p>Mix of housing sizes (gross)</p> <p><i>AMR 2012/13</i></p>	<p>38% of all self-contained homes completed in 2012/13 had one-bedroom, 38% had two bedrooms, 17% had three bedrooms and 6% had four or more bedrooms. Overall there is a good mix of housing sizes across all tenures.</p> <p>34% of social rented completions and zero intermediate housing completions in 2012/13 were</p>	<p>Camden's Development Policies 2010 aim to secure a range of suitable housing types, as well as a range of tenures - at least 50% of social rented dwellings and 10% of intermediate affordable dwellings to be large homes with 3-bedrooms or more, and at least 40% of market housing to contain 2-bedrooms.</p> <p>In 2012/13, Camden was unable to meet its target for large social rented and intermediate homes, but met the target for 2-bedroom market homes.</p>	<p>There is little variation between the mix of dwelling sizes from 2008/09 to 2012/13.</p>	<p>There continues a need to ensure the delivery of a range of housing to meet the needs of Camden's existing and future households and to ensure sustainable communities.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	made up of 3 or more bedrooms (large homes). 44% of market housing completions in 2012/13 were 2-bedroom homes.			
Vacant Residential Units <i>AMR 2012/13</i>	According to Camden's Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2013, as at 1 st April 2013 there were 210 properties that have been vacant for more than 6 months.	None identified.	The number of Camden homes vacant for more than 6 months increased from 544 in 2008/09 to 639 in 2010/11, but has since dropped dramatically, reflecting the tightness of the housing market.	Further reduction of vacant units need to be pursued. This will help to alleviate demand for new housing to some extent, though will certainly not remove the need.
Number/ proportion of all new housing units permitted - designed to meet Lifetime Homes Criteria -designed to Wheelchair Housing	In 2012/13, 1,072 out of the 1,371 homes that were permitted in the borough proposed to comply with all Lifetime Homes criteria. In 2012/13, 149 permitted homes (11% of the total 1,371 homes permitted) proposed to either meet wheelchair housing	Target is for all new housing to meet Lifetime Homes criteria. Target is for 10% of new housing to either meet wheelchair housing standards or be easily adaptable to meet them.	None identified.	Need to note/reflect on issues in relation to design of housing and accessibility standards. The design or nature of some existing properties means that it will

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
standards or easily adapted to Wheelchair Housing standards <i>AMR 2012/13</i>	standards or are to be easily adaptable to meet them.			not be possible to meet every element of the Lifetime Homes criteria.
Town Centres and Employment				
Vacancy in town centres and other designated frontages <i>Camden Annual Retail Frontages Survey, 2013</i> <i>Camden Retail Town Centre Study, 2013</i>	Camden has experienced increasing vacancy rates and a loss of retail uses in its centres, although at much lower rates than the national and London wide levels with vacancy rates of approximately 7.7%. The vacancy rates on designated shopping frontages across the borough rose from 5.4% vacant in 2007 gradually up to 7.7% in 2012, with 2013 being the first year of recorded improvement since	In the period 2008-2011 town centre vacancy rates across Great Britain increased from 5% to 14.5%. In comparison to national figures London has a lower level of vacancy at 10.2% (2011).	2013 saw a reduction in vacant premises on Camden's protected shopping frontages - contrary to the national and London wide trends of increasing vacancy rates. The percentage of vacant premises on Camden's protected shopping frontages dropped from 7.7% in 2012 to 6.4% in 2013.	Vacant units are a reflection of town centre health. The Council aims to have as few vacant units as possible. Note: a small proportion of vacant units (around 5%) is seen as normal due to redevelopment and churn.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	comparable records began in 2007. See figure 16.			

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>Retail and food, drink and entertainment uses</p> <p><i>Camden Annual Retail Frontages Survey, 2013</i></p>	<p>The proportion of A1 shops in protected frontages in Camden over the period 2007 to 2013 changed from 47% to 43% – a net reduction in 156 A1 shops. There are 4,153 shops on protected retail frontages in the borough. In the last year this trend continued with the number of shops changing 44.0% (2012) to 43.3% (2013) – a net reduction of 26 shops.</p> <p>The proportion of food, drink and entertainment uses over the period 2007 to 2013 increased from 18% to 21% – a net increase of 121 premises. In the last year this trend continued but much more gradually, with a change from 20.7% (2012) to 20.9% (2013) - a net increase of only 8 premises. See figure 17.</p>	<p>No comparators available</p>	<p>Reflecting national trends, across the borough there has been a longer term and gradual trend toward fewer A1 shops and more food, drink and entertainment uses.</p>	<p>Some of the factors influencing town centres and retailing are the economic downturn, increasing consumer mobility, increasing market share of large retailers and increasing online sales.</p>
<p>Completed retail, food, drink and entertainment</p>	<p>In 2012/13 there was little net change in the A uses overall, the largest being a reduction in 1,506sq m of A4</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>The predominant trend for retail floorspace change in Camden is the redevelopment of mixed use schemes to</p>	<p>It is essential to maintain an appropriate range of</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>floorspace</p> <p>AMR 2012/13</p>	<p>uses (drinking establishments).</p> <p>Most of the reduction in A4 uses was the conversion and redevelopment of public houses to houses and flats. In 2012/13 a total of four pubs were redeveloped to provide 13 homes, and the ancillary accommodation in one pub was converted to provide 3 flats.</p>		<p>provide a similar quantity but higher quality of retail space</p> <p>The yearly results show some variation, affected by a small number of large schemes. In the 5 year period 2008/09 to 2012/13 139 schemes involved a change of A1 shops, but only 11 schemes involved change of more than 500sq m (7 with a net increase of >500sq m, 4 with a net loss of >500sq m).</p>	<p>services across the borough and protect the vitality of existing centres for shopping and services.</p>
<p>Employment floorspace, <i>Completed and available</i></p> <p>AMR 2012/13</p>	<p>There is a good supply of office floorspace projected for development with approximately 526,000sq m net additional office floorspace expected to be created over the plan period. A large proportion of this (approximately 460,000sq m) will be built at King's Cross Central. See figure 18.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Trends in B1 floorspace vary year by year however the last 7 years have seen a net loss of B1 floorspace of approximately 61,000sq m. Most loss of B1 business floorspace is for redevelopment or conversion to housing.</p>	<p>Camden seeks to ensure a range of employment sites and premises are available across the borough to suit the different needs of businesses for space and location, to support Camden's economy and competitiveness</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				and to provide a diverse range of employment opportunities
<p>Growth Areas projected floorspace</p> <p>AMR 2012/13</p>	<p>Growth Area & indicative employment capacity (jobs) and floorspace:</p> <p>Euston – 5,000 (95,000m²) King's Cross – 25,000 (475,000m²) Tottenham Court Road – 5,000 (95,000m²) Holborn – 2,000 (38,000m²) West Hampstead – 100 (1,900m²)</p> <p>The planning application for King's Cross Opportunity Area (2004/2307/P) accounts for the majority of B1 uplift and loss of B2 industrial and B8 storage and distribution floorspace. Development at King's Cross will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 459,909sq m additional B1 business floorspace; - 9,162sq m less B2 general industrial floorspace and - 28,044sq m less B8 storage / distribution floorspace. 	<p>The London Plan allocates employment growth in Opportunity Areas, those which are located in LB Camden are designated as Growth Areas in the Local Development Framework.</p>		<p>Redevelopment anticipated in Camden's Site Allocations policy document have not been included in this calculation because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of the redevelopments included will not result in a net increase in employment floorspace. - For those that will, it is difficult to estimate the quantity or composition of floorspace uplift at this stage.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>Change in VAT registered businesses</p> <p>AMR 2012/13 & Employment Land Study, 2014</p>	<p>Camden has the second largest number of businesses in London (26,400 enterprises), with Westminster having the most (47,010 enterprises). See figure 19.</p> <p>Published data indicates that in 2012 there were 3,140 registrations whilst there were 3,010 de-registrations resulting in a slight net gain in LB Camden's stock of 130 businesses.</p>	<p>Comparatively in 2008 there were 3,035 business registrations compared to 2,205 business deaths resulting in a net gain in LB Camden's stock of 830 businesses.</p>	<p>The number of business in Camden grew by 2.0% in 2012, behind London (9.2%) but ahead of the United Kingdom (1.3%). See Figure 18.</p>	<p>Indicator of economic health and prosperity - VAT registration and de-registration rates for LB Camden provide an indication of the entrepreneurial characteristics of the Borough.</p>
<p>Industrial structure & key sectors</p> <p>Employment Land Study, 2014</p>	<p>The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) shows that employment in LB Camden increased from 280,293 in 2009 to 303,874 in 2012, an increase of 8.4%.</p> <p>Key sectors, jobs:</p> <p><i>Professional, scientific & technical</i></p> <p>Most significant employer in the borough, although has seen a slight decrease in the</p>	<p>This is a greater increase in employment compared to North London which saw a rise in employment of 5%, a slightly greater increase in employment compared to Greater London (7.3%) and a significantly greater increase compared to Great Britain as a whole which saw an increase in employment of 0.3%.</p> <p>This trend is in line with North London, there is a slight growth in Greater London and Great Britain.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>proportion of employment, based on levels recorded in 2009.</p> <p><i>Business administration and support</i> Has seen one of the largest increases in the proportion of employment, compared to 2009.</p> <p><i>Health</i> Experienced similar levels of growth to the business administration sector.</p> <p><i>Manufacturing and transport storage</i> Experienced the greatest proportionate decreases in jobs of any other sectors. 7,030 jobs were lost in the transport and storage sector, a proportionate decrease at a rate significantly greater than that felt for both Greater London and Great Britain</p>	<p>Level of growth is significantly greater than that recorded in North & Greater London and Great Britain.</p> <p>This sector has a significantly greater increase in growth compared with North & Greater London and Great Britain.</p> <p>Loss of manufacturing jobs was felt at a significantly greater rate than that recorded within North London (-4.4%) and at both regional (-2.3%) and national levels (-3.5%).</p>		
Supply of employment land - Employment	There are 26 identified employment clusters in Camden – and undesignated employment land constitutes	Within the employment clusters there were few advertised vacancies for B1 (a,b,c), B2 or B8 premises. The low vacancy level observed point towards	The ELR forecasts demand for approx. 695,000 sqm (2014-2031), which would largely be met in Opportunity and Growth	Employment clusters information based on

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
clusters	<p>the majority of employment land in the borough. The majority of employment land being provided are individual employment sites situated within town centre and town centre fringe locations.</p> <p>Although low vacancy levels were observed the survey found that there has been an erosion of employment land by residential uses, notably student accommodation. Conversion to residential uses was found to have occurred mostly in areas of proximity to key transport links and local town centres.</p>	a continued demand for industrial and warehousing premises within LB Camden, a trend which was outlined within the previous ELR (2008) and which continues to remain relevant.	<p>Areas.</p> <p>Demand for local office space is expected to be less than 10%, and likely to occur in Camden Town and Kentish Town.</p> <p>Contraction in demand for industrial and warehousing of 2.2 ha.</p>	Camden Core Strategy (2010), the GLA's Industrial Baseline (2010) and the Council and consultancy team's knowledge.
Number of secured apprenticeship in Camden	A total of 22 apprenticeship places were negotiated in 2011/12 through Section 106 Agreements, an improvement on the 14 places negotiated in 2010/11.	Developers should provide one apprentice per £3m build cost.	None identified.	Data for 2012/13 has not become available yet however this document will be updated when it does.

Appendix 3: Baseline Information Sources and web links

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2012/13 Link
Camden Transport Strategy 2011 Link
See proposals map for: Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones Link
English Heritage at Risk Register 2013 Link
English Heritage Ancient Monuments Link
Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, draft March 2014 *To be published later this year.
Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2013 – 2018 Link
Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012 Link
Camden Housing Strategy Evidence Base 2011 Link
Camden's Air Quality Action Plan Link
Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 – 2016 Link
Camden Open Space Review 2008 Link
Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010
ONS Mid 2012 Population Estimates (MYEs) TAP 2013-01
Census 2011

GLA 2012 Round of Demographic Projections
CACI Ltd PayCheck 2013
Jobcentre plus/GLA Claimant Count October 2013
ONS/JSA Claimant count November 2013
Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) December 2013
Transactions received by Land Registry between January 2008 – August 2013
DCLG/ Land Registry 2014
London Rents Map based on VOA data for the 12 months to December 2013.
Camden Housing Needs Survey Update 2008 Link
Camden Retail and Town Centre Study 2013 Link

Appendix 4: Baseline tables, maps and figures

Transport and traffic

Figure 1: Change in transport mode in Camden, AMR 2012/13

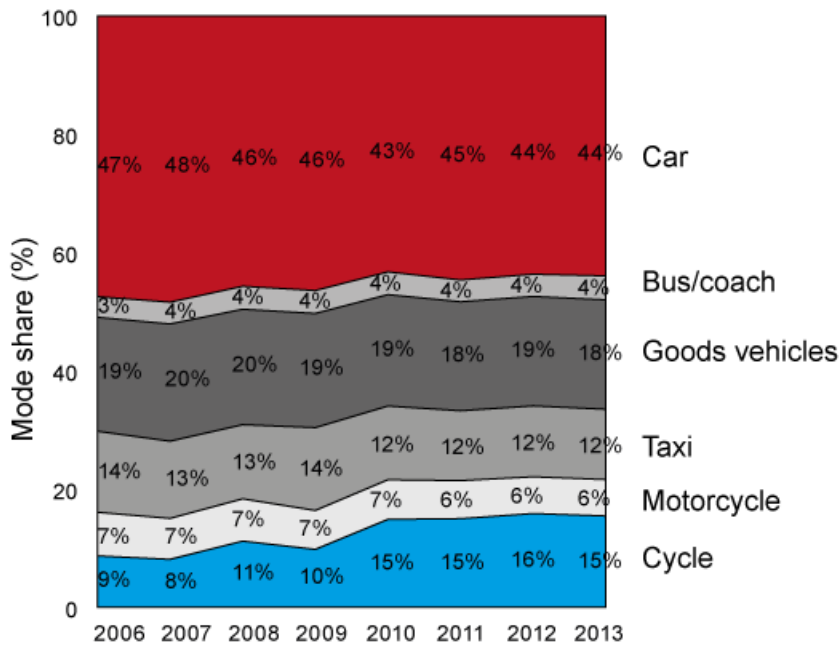
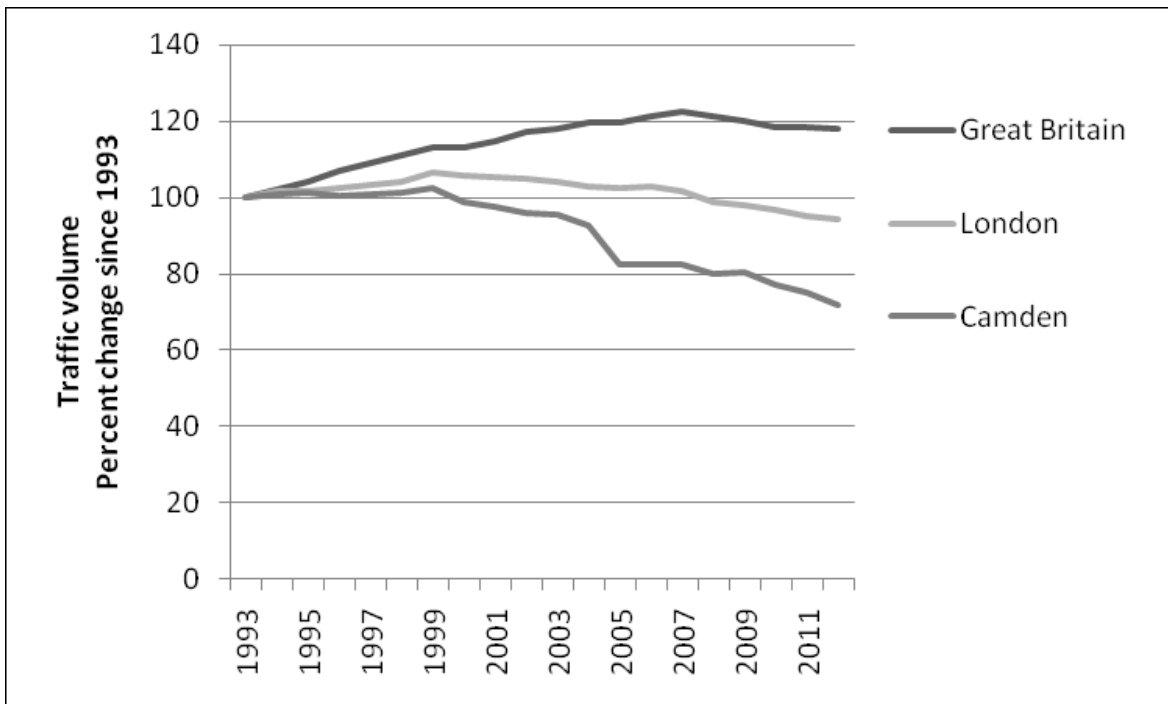
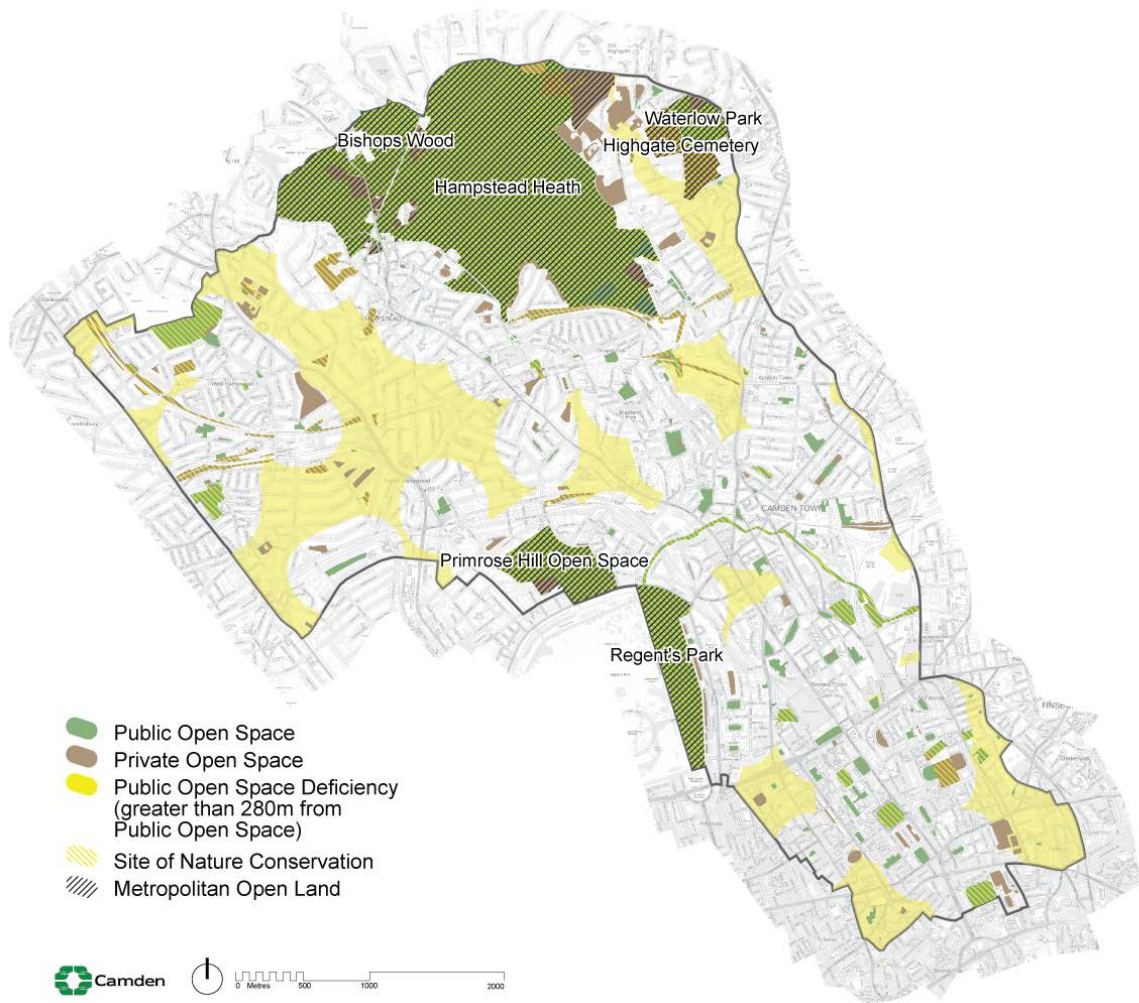


Figure 2: Motor vehicle traffic change, AMR 2012/13



Open space

Map 1: Open spaces in Camden



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Climate factors

Figure 3: Changes in carbon emissions in Camden, Central London and the UK from 2005 – 2011, taken from: Green Action for Change second annual review.

Annual change in CO ₂ emissions			
Year	Camden	Greater London	National
2005	First Year of Data		
2006	↑ +7%	↑ +7%	0%
2007	↓ -3%	↓ -3%	↓ -2%
2008	↓ -2%	↑ +2%	↓ -2%
2009	↓ -10%	↓ -10%	↓ -10%
2010	↑ +5%	↑ +6%	↑ +4%
2011	↓ -9%	↓ -9%	↓ -8%
Total change 2005-2010	↓ -11%	↓ -10%	↓ -17%

Tonnes of CO ₂ per person			
Year	Camden	Central London	National
2005	7.9	8.8	8.7
2006	↑ 8.5	↑ 9.3	↓ 8.6
2007	↓ 8.2	↓ 9.0	↓ 8.4
2008	8.2	↑ 9.1	↓ 8.2
2009	↓ 7.3	↓ 8.1	↓ 7.3
2010	↑ 7.6	↑ 8.6	↑ 7.5
2011	↓ 6.7	↓ 7.6	↓ 6.9
Total change 2005-2010	↓ -15%	↓ -13%	↓ -21%

Air Quality

Figure 4: Sources of Nitrogen oxides in Camden (LEAI data) taken from: Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2013-2015

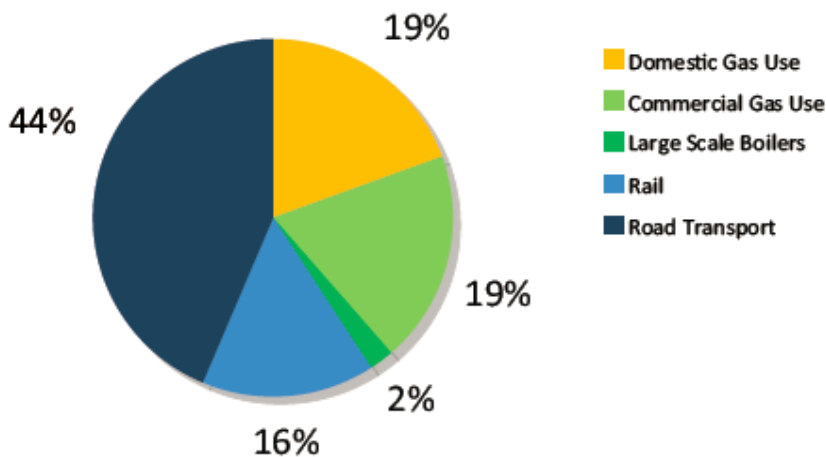
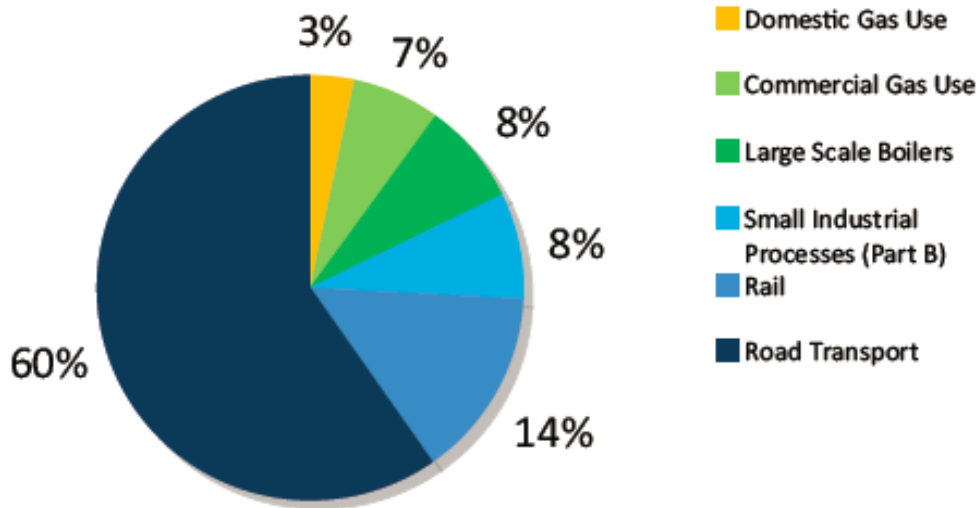


Figure 5: Sources of PM₁₀ in Camden (LEAI data) taken from: Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2013-2015



Map 2: Modelled 2011 annual mean NO₂ concentration, taken from Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2013-2015

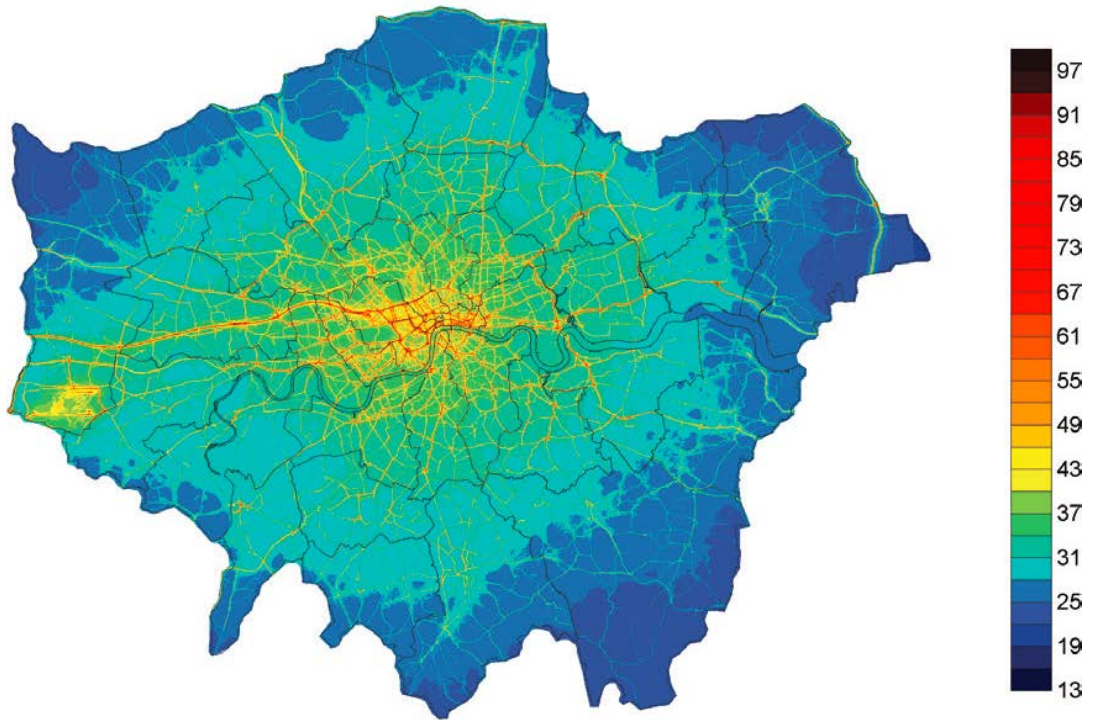
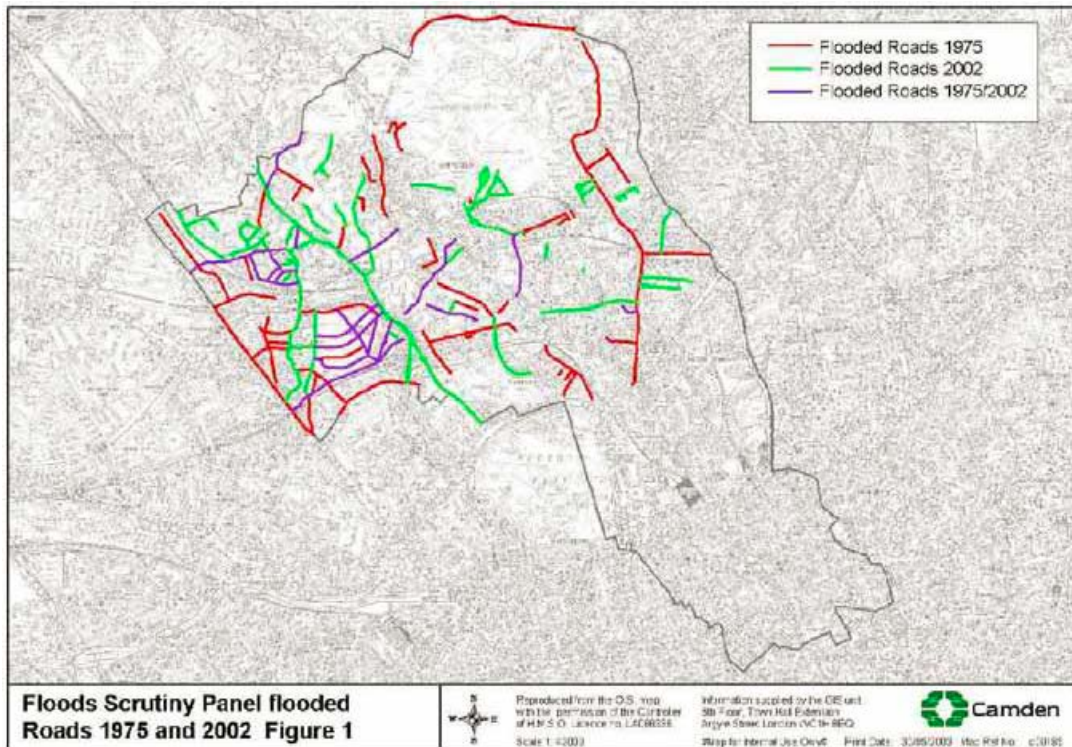


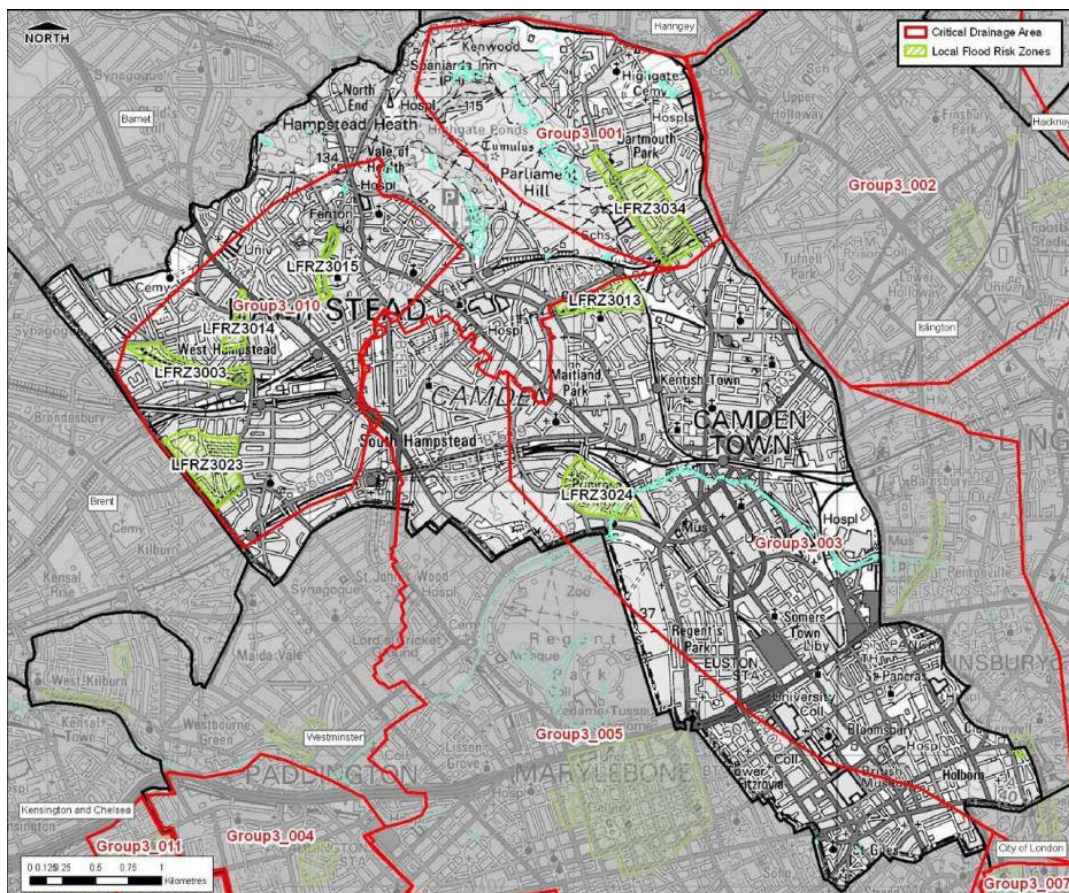
Fig 2: NO₂ annual mean concentrations for the year 2011 (met2008)

Water and flooding

Map 3: Flooded roads in 1975 and 2002



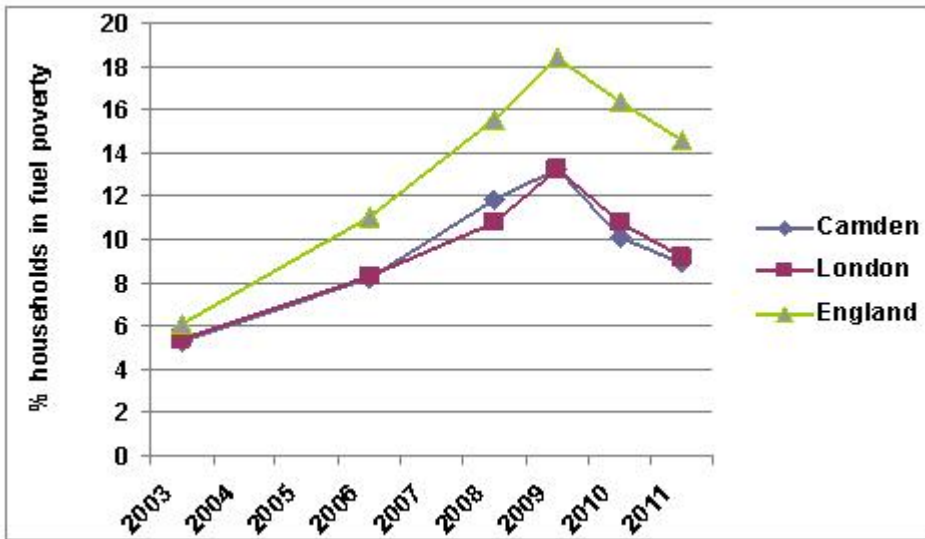
Map 4: Critical drainage areas and local flood risk zones



Camden Surface Water Management Plan, Drain London 2011

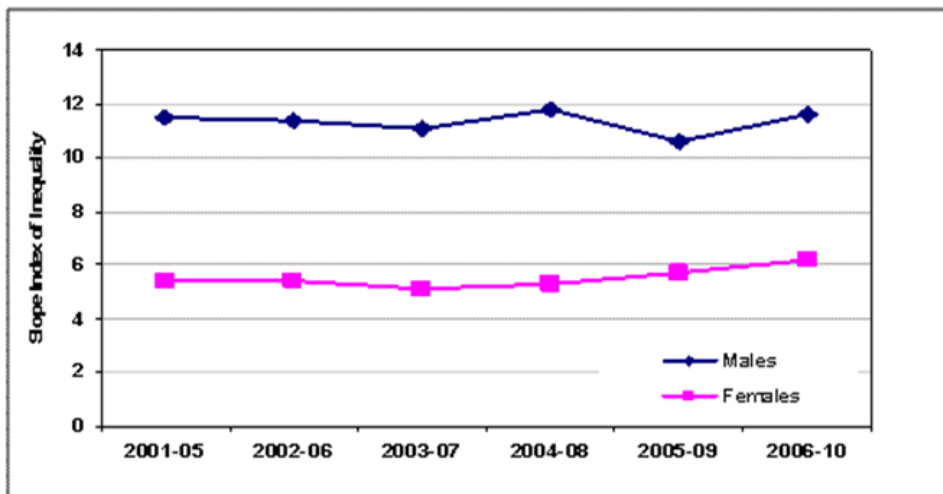
Health and community facilities

Figure 6: Households in fuel poverty in Camden, London and England, 2003-2011



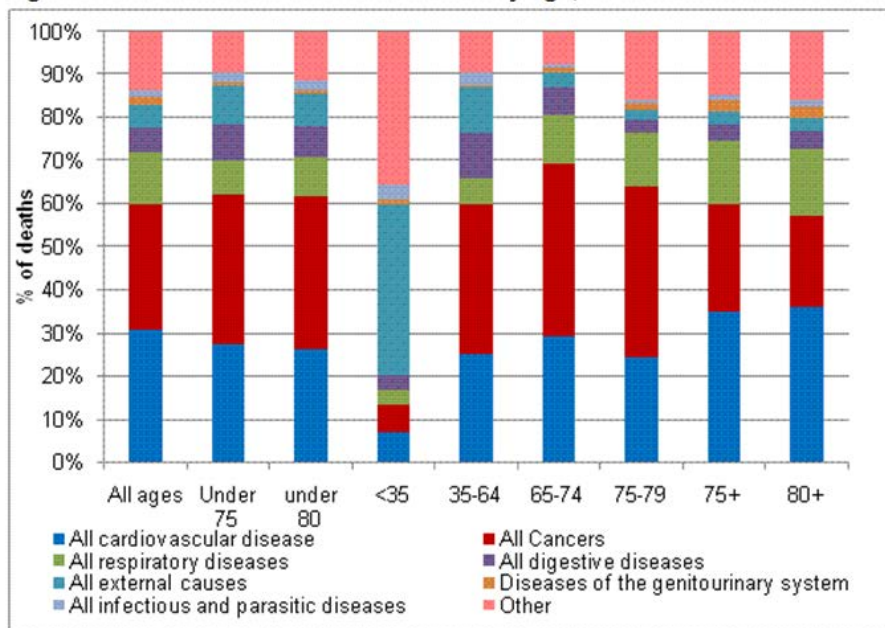
Taken from Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Source: Centre for Sustainable energy's fuel poverty indicator and Department for Energy and Climate Change fuel poverty data.

Figure 7: Trends in life expectancy gap for males and females, Camden 2001-2010 (5 year rolling averages), taken from Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



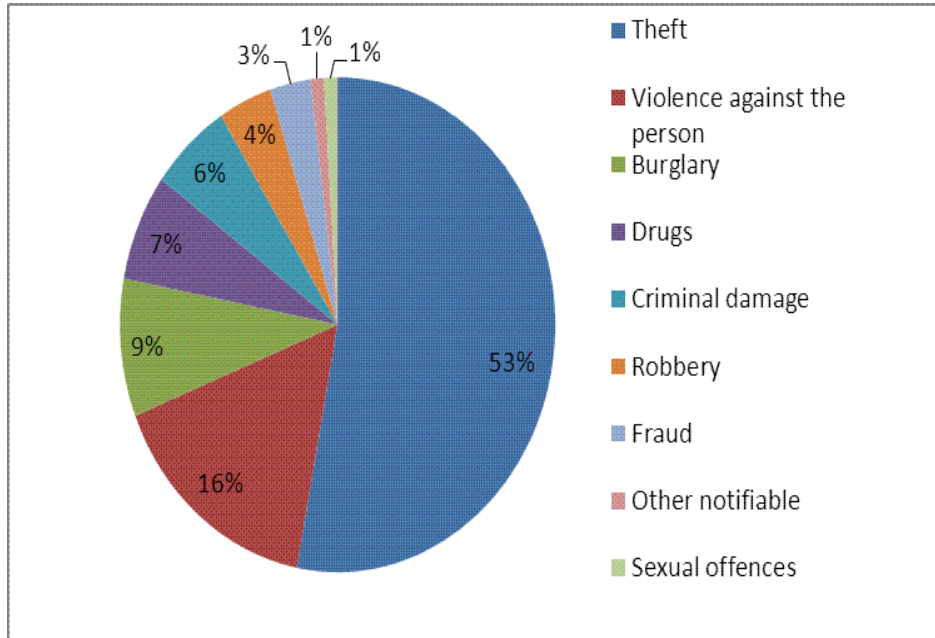
Source: Association of Public Health Observatories

Figure 8: Distribution of deaths and cause by age, Camden 2008-2010, taken from Camden's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Source: Office for National Statistics vital statistics, 2008-10

Figure 9: Crime recorded in Camden 2011/2012, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Education

Figure 10: Admission Capacity Filled* Primary Schools

School Planning Area		% in National Curriculum Year Group that are filled						
		R	1	2	3	4	5	6
% Places Filled	PA1	99	99	98	98	97	96	92
	PA2	96	98	95	94	92	94	85
	PA3	98	99	91	84	88	89	86
	PA4	95	97	97	97	96	95	88
	PA5	86	88	97	98	92	83	90
	All Primary	96	97	95	94	92	92	88

Source: January School Census 2013 (final) * % capacity full is based on the admission number from original year of entry and PA1 includes St Luke's

Map 5: Primary School Provision 2013/14

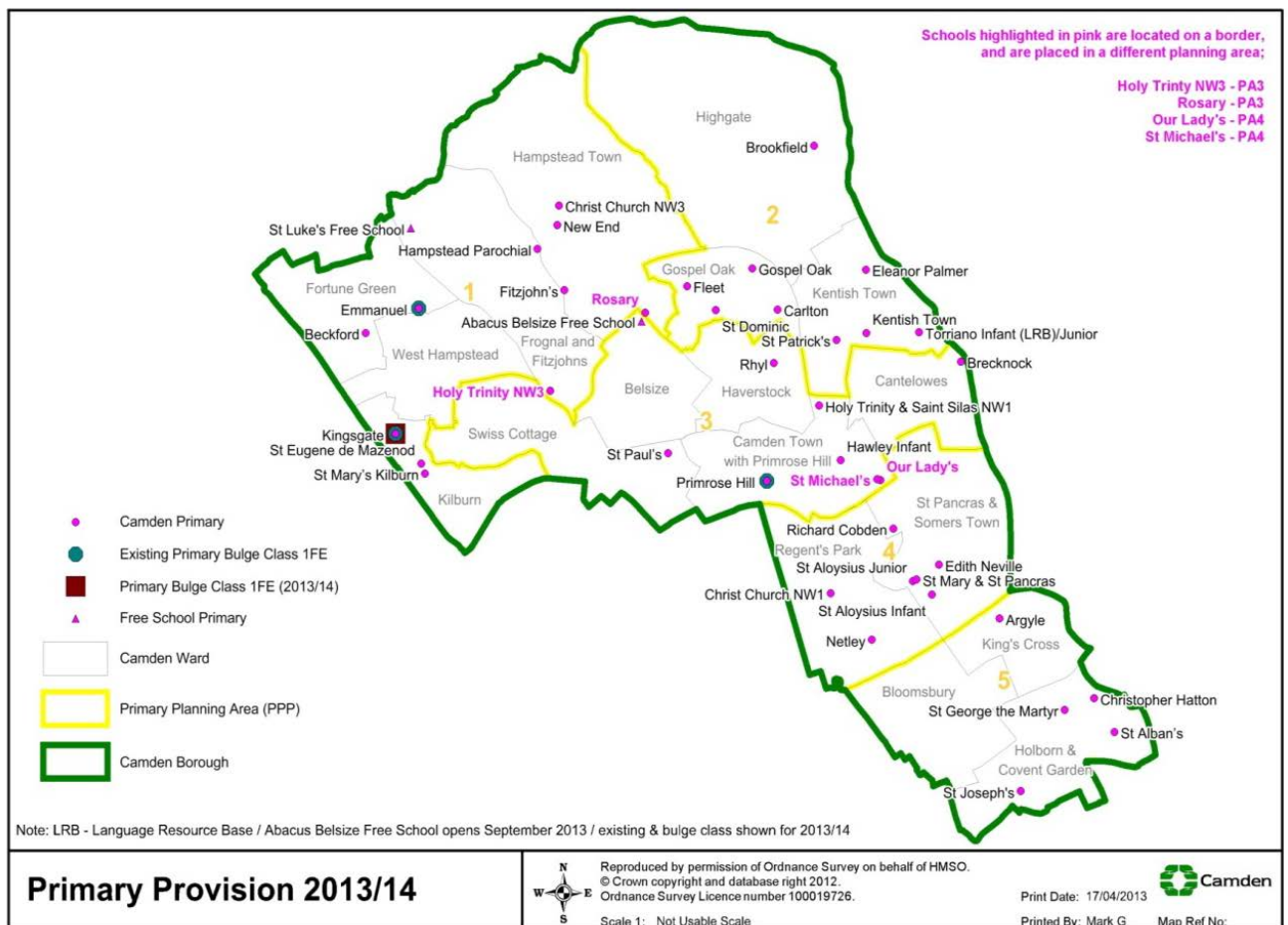


Figure 11: Actuals, Net Capacity & Surplus 2013 Provisional, Secondary Schools

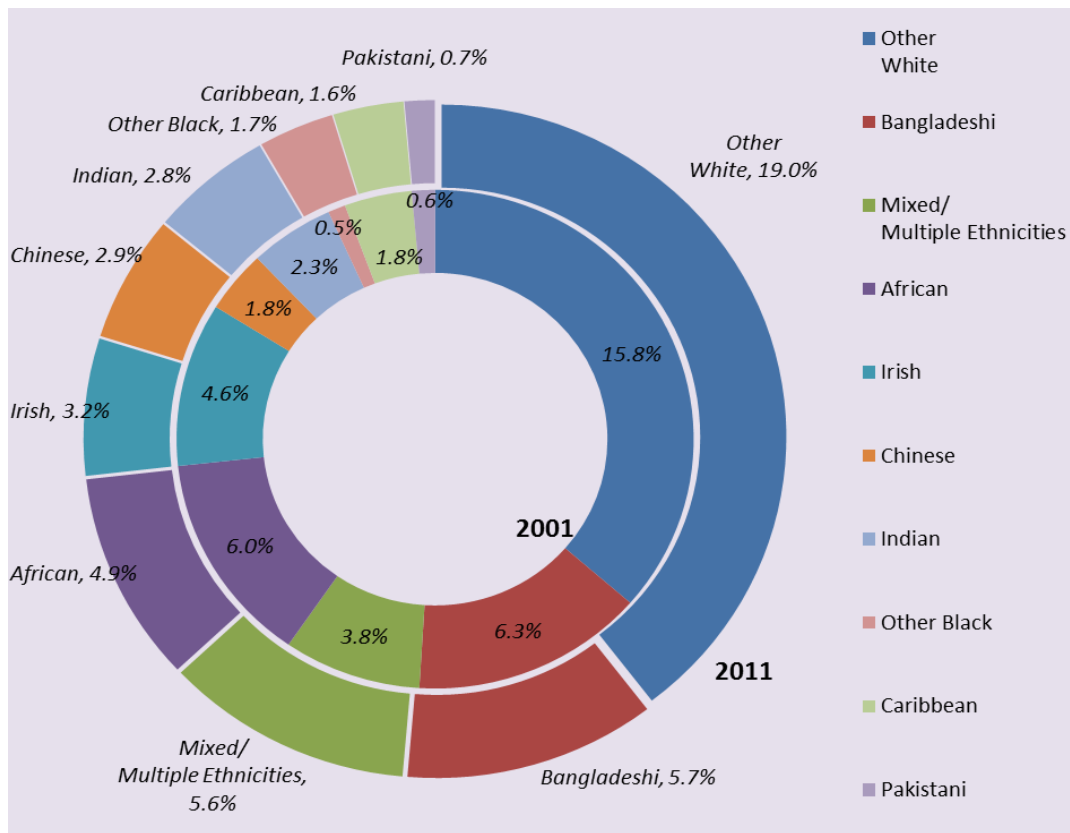
Camden Total	Numbers 2013 (provisional)			Actual Surplus %				
	*Actual Pupils NOR (May)	Net Capacity 2013	Actual Surplus Places (May)	2013 (P)	2012	2011	2010	2009
Secondary without UCL	9493	10577	1088	10.3	9.2	6.2	5.4	4.4
Secondary with UCL	9791	11477	1690	14.7				

Source: School Capacity Collection 2009-12 Final, 2013 Provisional (Net capacity figures updated for 2012/13)

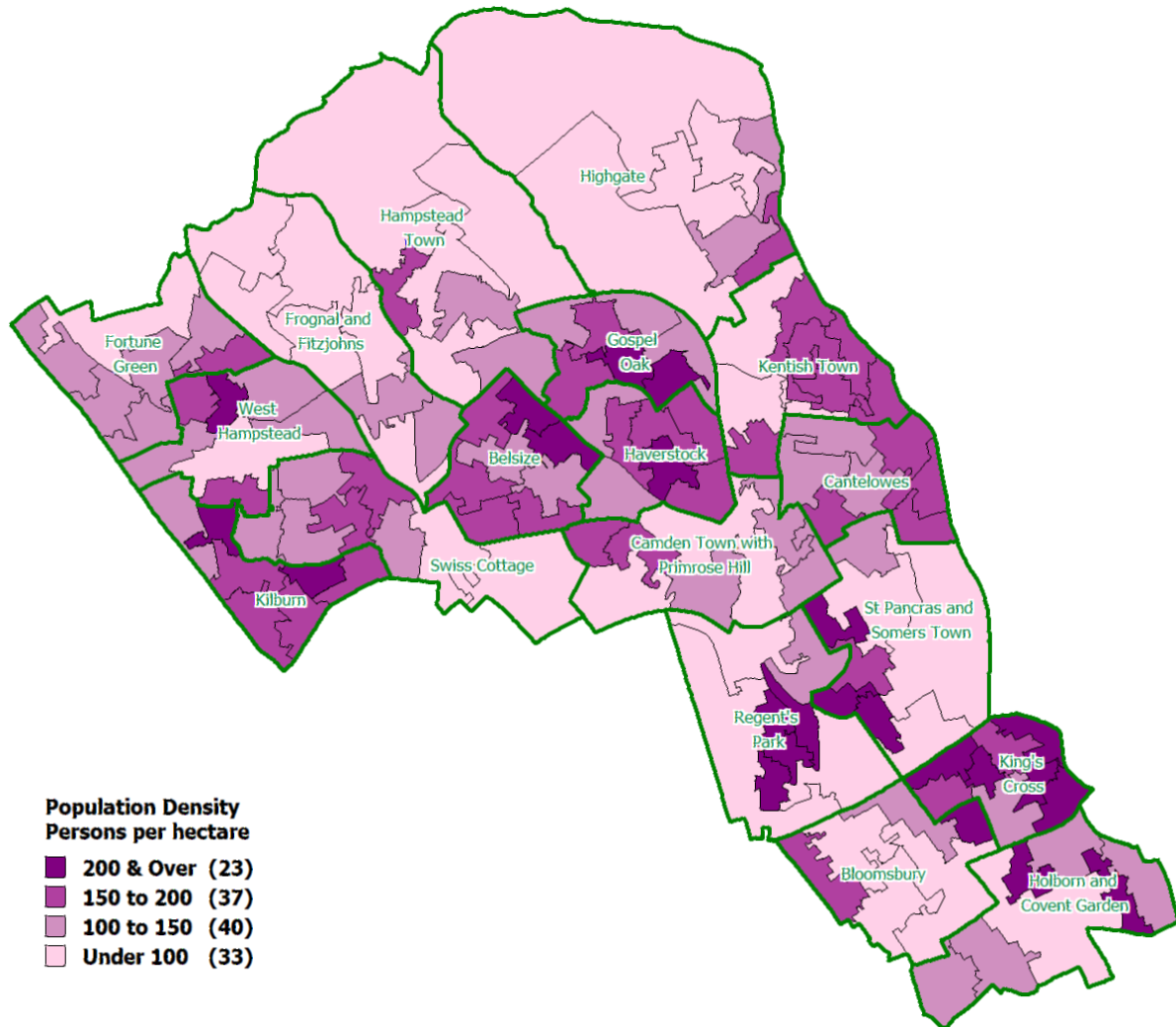
*Includes actual NOR (numbers on roll) from May 2013 Provisional School Census (all pupils) - updated 10/6/2013
Note that the figures with UCL Academy Net Capacity included in the secondary total make it look like there is greater capacity than there actually is due to the school filling up. May SC UCL Academy not available, so used January.

Population

Figure 12: % Minority ethnic group where comparison allows, 2001 (inner) and 2011 (outer) rings, ranked on 2011



Map 6: Population density, persons per hectare



Deprivation & social exclusion

Map 7: Most deprived 30% Lower Super Output Areas in England

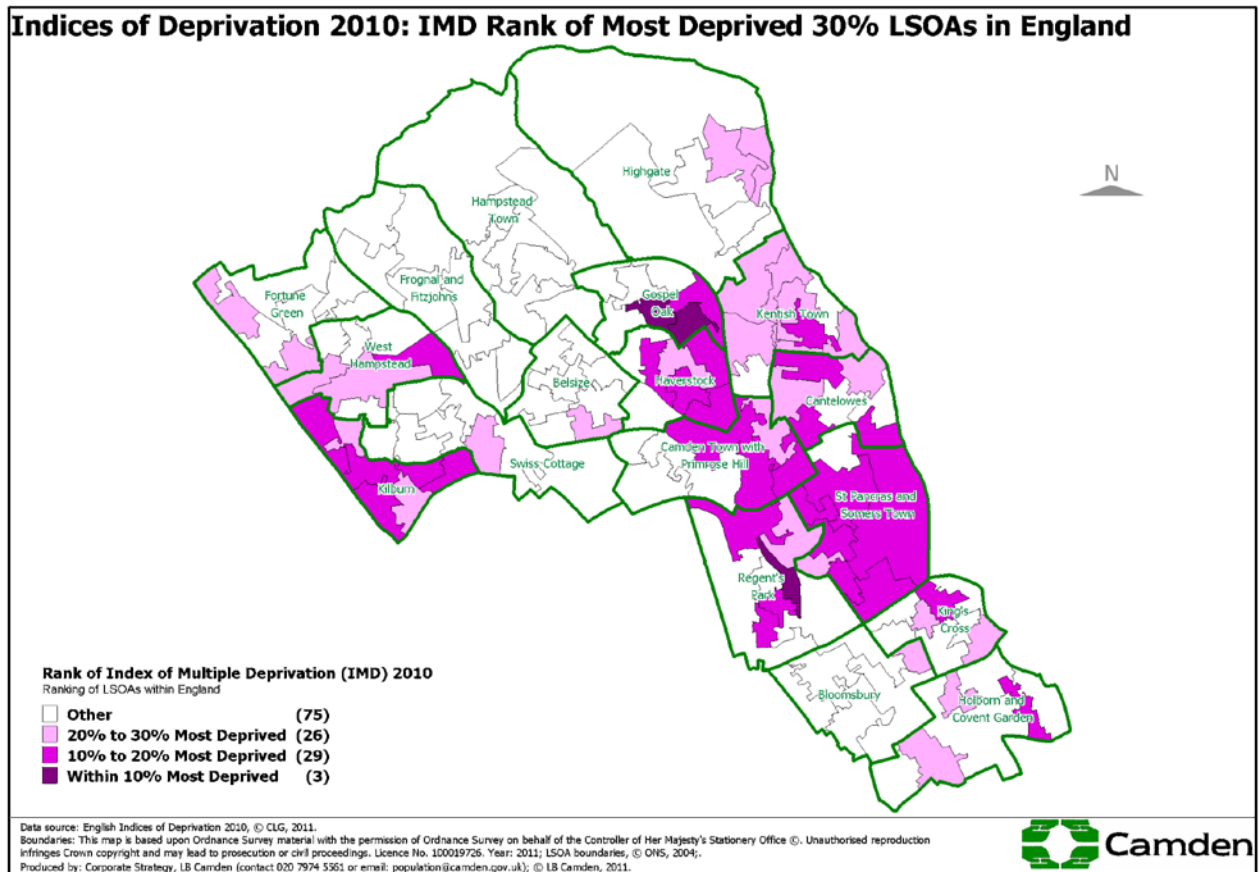
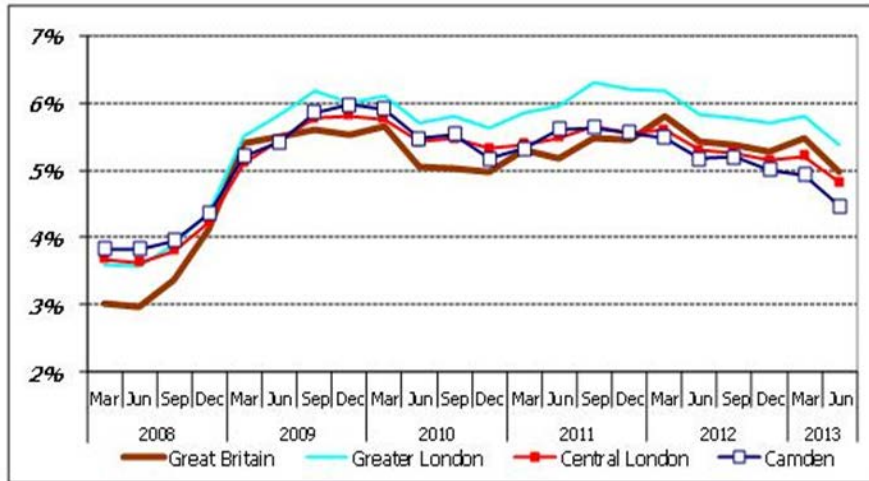


Figure 13: Claimant count unemployment rate % since the beginning of the recession, Camden and comparators, taken from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) © Crown copyright, GLA estimates, © 2013.

Housing

Figure 14: Camden's Housing Trajectory 2013 & graphic below, AMR 2012/13

Indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Net additional dwellings – in previous years	886	420	551	366	566																
Net additional student accommodation - completions	603	54	115	96	0																
Net additional hostel bedrooms - completions	-149	-17	23	-401	-21																
Allocated Sites						446	647	1,272	1,889	851	737	402	472	281	215	124	58	1,800	20	0	0
Local authority delivery sites (not covered above)						0	255	382	778	42	317	182	269								
Allocated student accommodation (including West Hampstead Growth Area)						1,006															
Permissions (dwellings)						205	205	205	205	205											
Permissions (student accommodation)						408	408	408	408	408											
Permissions (hostel bedrooms)						11	11	11	11	11											
Windfall Projection (small sites)												153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
Net additional homes – in future years						1,871	1,066	1,691	2,308	1,270	737	555	655	434	268	377	211	1,953	173	153	153
Annualised London Plan Target	537	537	537	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
Cumulative Annualised Planning Target	537	1,074	1,611	2,148	2,813	3,478	4,143	4,808	5,473	6,138	6,803	7,468	8,133	8,798	9,463	10,128	10,793	11,458	12,123	12,788	13,453
Cumulative Completions	1,340	1,797	2,486	2,547	3,092	4,963	6,029	7,720	10,020	11,290	12,035	12,596	13,227	13,667	13,941	14,324	14,541	16,500	16,679	16,838	16,997
Monitor (cumulative completions minus the cumulative targets)	803	723	875	399	279	1,485	1,886	2,912	4,555	5,160	5,232	5,128	5,094	4,869	4,478	4,196	3,748	5,042	4,556	4,050	3,544
Managed delivery target (no of completions needed to be on track)	641	606	613	609	642	648	566	530	441	285	196	142	95	28	-31	-81	-174	-272	-1016	-1613	-3385

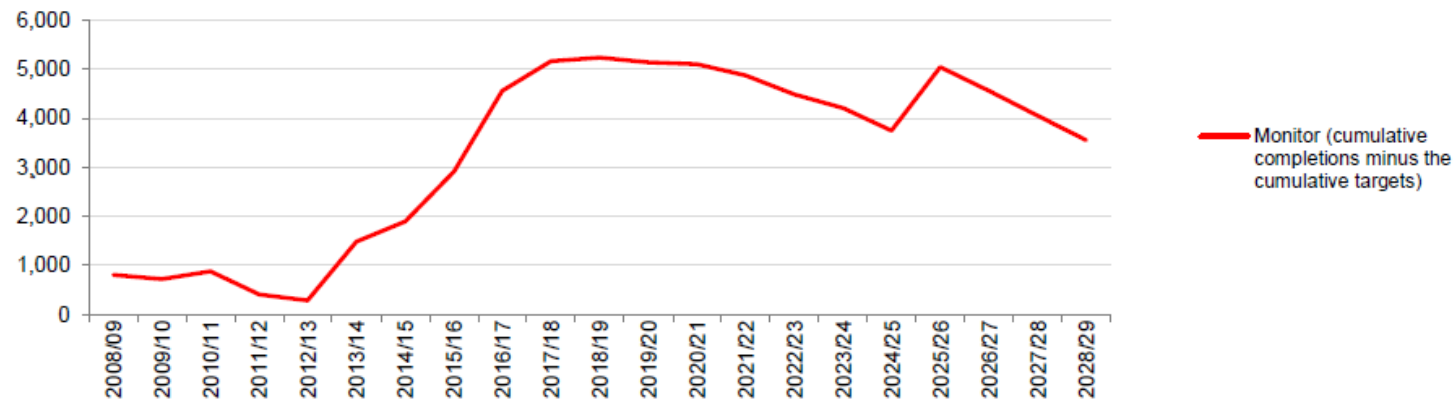
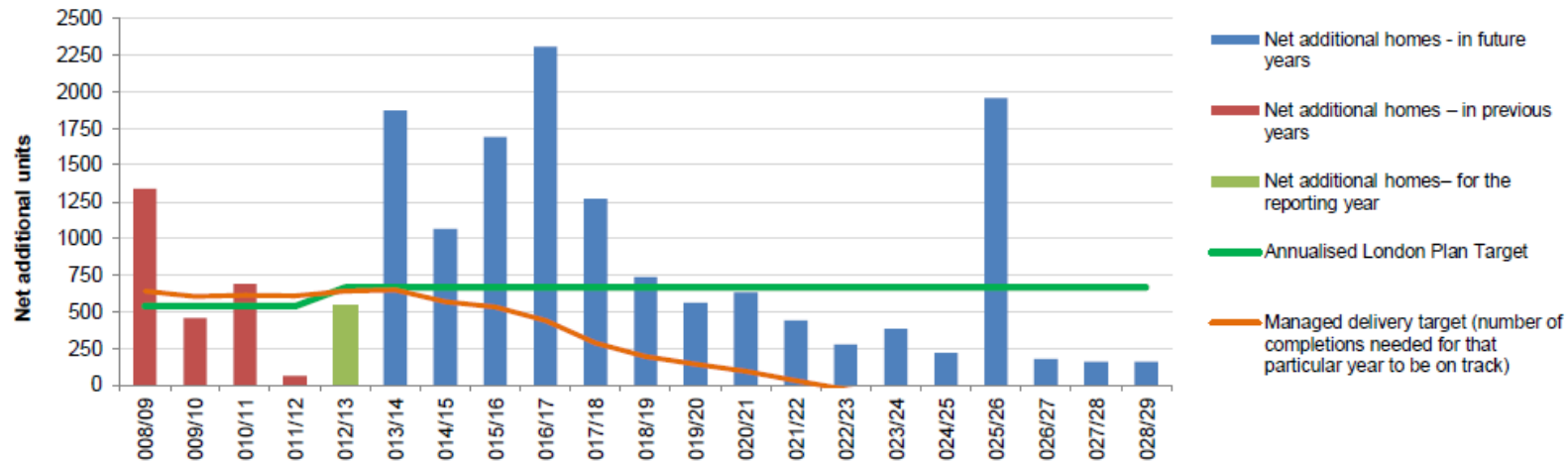
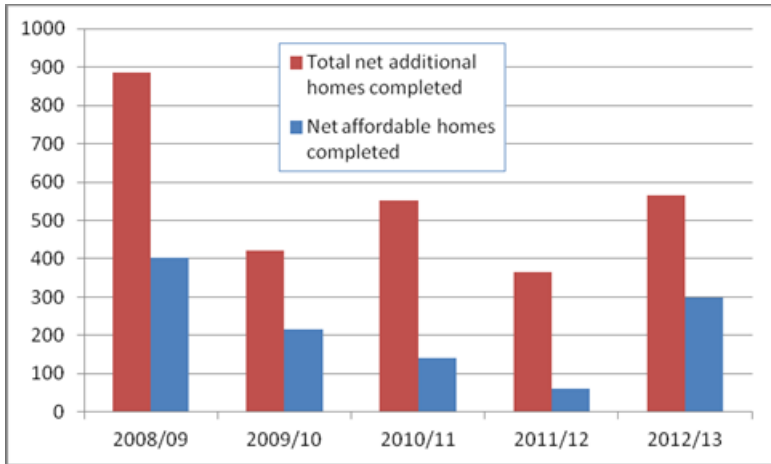


Figure 15: Affordable housing completed (2008/09 – 2012/13), AMR 2012/13



Town centres and Employment

Figure 16: Vacancy rate, all designated shopping frontages 2007 – 2013, AMR 2012/13

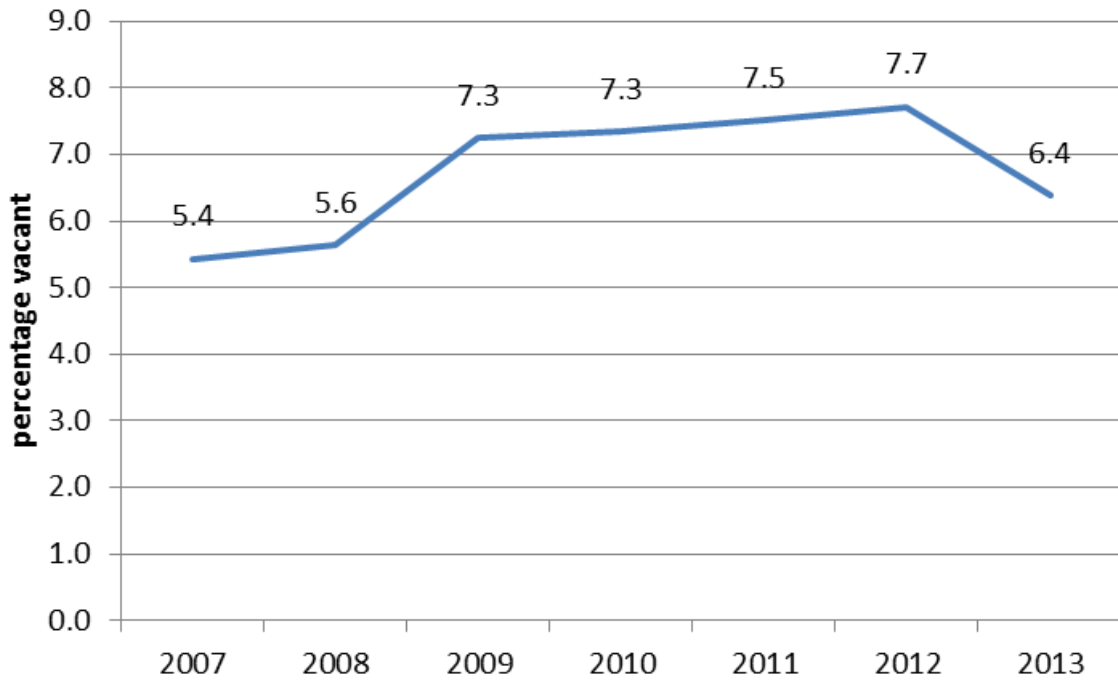


Figure 17: Retail (A1 shops), food, drink and entertainment (A3, A4, A5), all protected shopping frontages in LB Camden, 2007 to 2013, AMR 2012/13

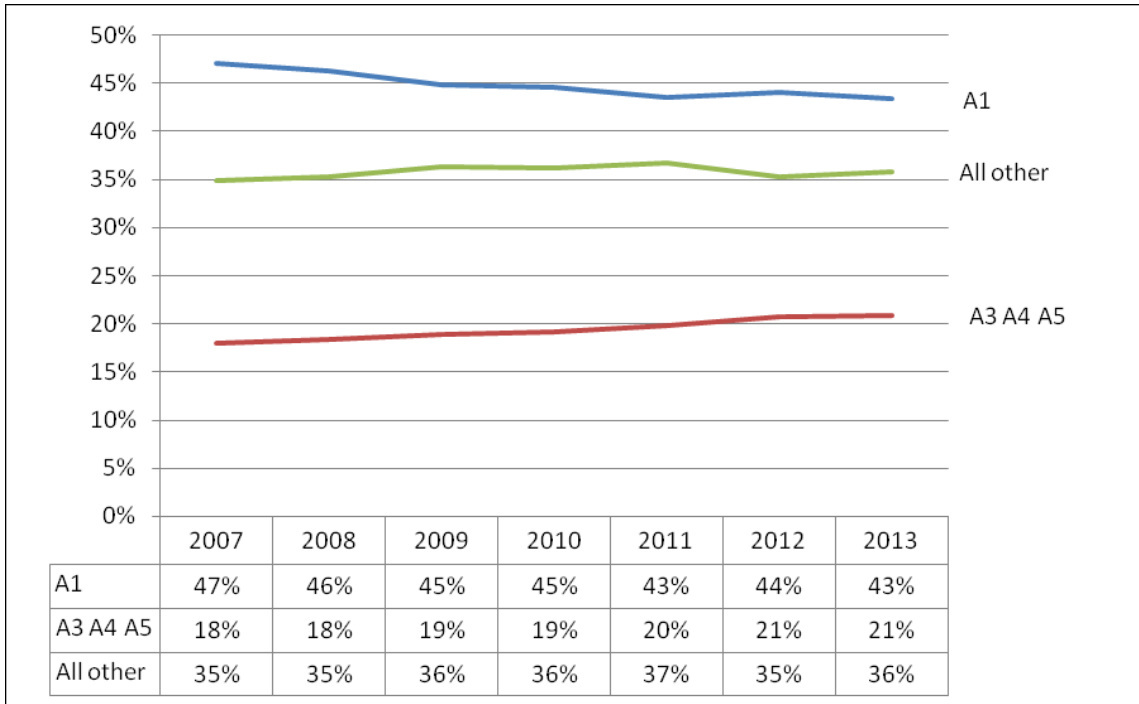


Figure 18: Change in employment floorspace (7 years), AMR 2012/13

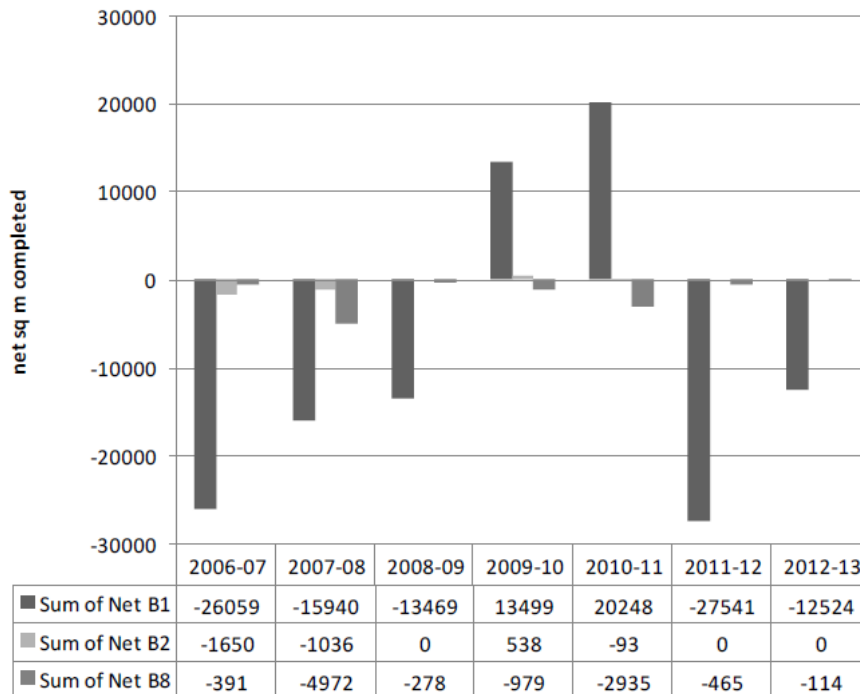
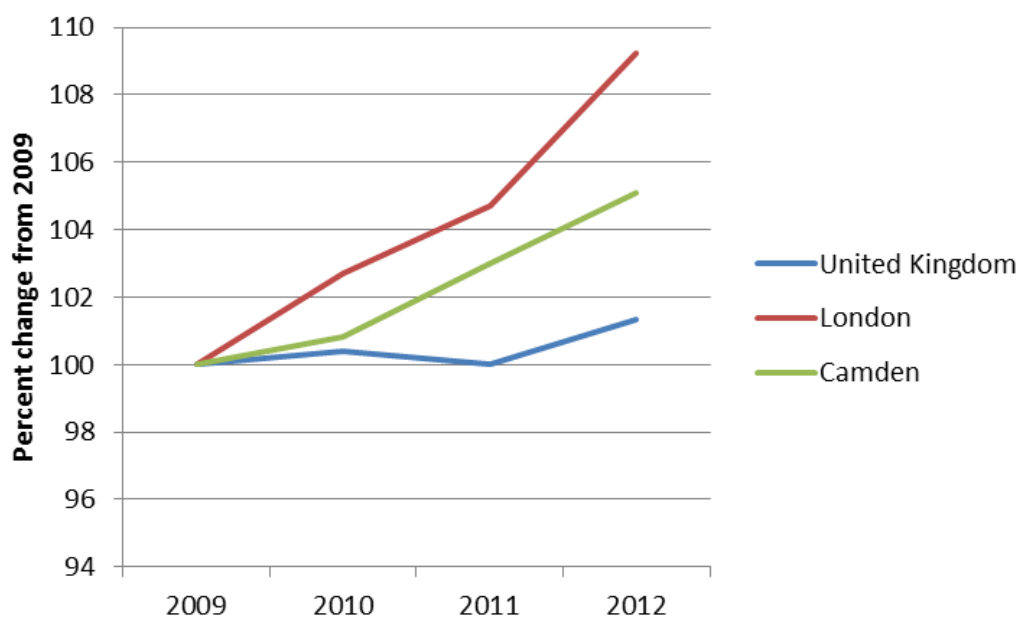


Figure 19: Change in number of businesses, Camden and comparators, AMR 2012/13



Recycling and waste management

Figure 20: LB Camden Municipal Waste Arisings, AMR 2012/13

Year	Total Municipal Waste Arisings	Camden Household Waste	Camden Non-Household Waste	Camden Household Recycling	Camden Non Household Recycling	% of household waste recycled
2001/02	134,503	83,668	36,921	12,533	-	14.46%
2002/03	135,225	83,135	36,503	13,857	-	16.07%
2003/04	132,105	78,868	34,955	16,486	-	19.17%
2004/05	133,494	63,782	48,641	19,788	-	25.21%
2005/06	134,914	55,990	58,108	19,580	305	27.14%
2006/07	135,697	54,231	57,978	21,248	2,096	28.05%
2007/08	131,426	51,753	57,010	19,607	2,902	27.12%
2008/09	126,589	50,532	53,135	20,391	2,452	28.27%
2009/10	122,606	48,516	50,649	20,875	2,511	29.75%
2010/11	121,322	51,437	41,754	24,652	2,792	32.23%
2011/12	117,582	50,688	38,481	25,124	2,793	32.97%
2012/13	110,890	40,567	35,170	21,274	2,491	30.91%

Appendix 5: Baseline information gaps

Nature of gap (indicator)	Why there is a gap	How we will fill this gap
Number of applications affecting trees protected by TPOs	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process.	It is possible that this information could be monitored in the future through the Council's development monitoring process.
Number of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process.	It is possible that this information could be monitored in the future through the Council's development monitoring process.
Number of developments that have incorporated green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process.	It is possible that this information could be monitored in the future through the Council's development monitoring process.
% new developments using sustainable construction	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process	<p>It could be that some of this information could be collected from the Council's building control services. However, given that building certifications can be obtained independent of the Council, this data would still be incomplete. It could also be gathered through planning applications. Though this may prove inefficient in terms of use of officers' time, as it would likely be a matter of going through every application during its assessment to determine whether sustainable construction is included.</p> <p>It may be that this gets picked up through proposed housing standards set by the Government.</p>
Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures e.g. SUDS	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process.	The Council is now a lead local authority –When the SuDs Approval Body is set up there may be a way of monitoring the number of SAB applications that are

		approved in the future through this process.
Water quality		Important to note that there will be a 2 nd Thames river basin management plan out for consultation in 2014 -and this will set out the draft site specific and catchment wide actions that require implementation to enable waterbodies to reach good ecological status or potential by 2027.
Provision of health facilities by type per 1000 population	This information is currently not available.	Key reforms in health mean that the borough will have a leading role in delivering local health services, together with new responsibilities. New indicators are likely to be developed to reflect these changes.
% Developments incorporating secure by design principles	This information is currently not collected through the Council's development monitoring process.	It is possible that this information could be monitored in the future through the Council's development monitoring process.
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	Awaiting information.	These will be inserted into the baseline as soon as they are made available