

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Croydon Local Plan : Strategic Policies – Partial Review

June 2014

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1. Introduction

Croydon's Community Strategy 2010-2015 sets out the community's shared vision and priorities for the future of the borough. The strategy sets out the following set of key priorities for "developing and maintaining Croydon as an attractive place in which to live, work, visit and socialise"¹

- A sustainable city
- A connected city
- A caring city
- A learning city
- An enterprising city
- A creative city

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is the Council's collection of planning policy documents outlining the spatial strategy for the local area which will help deliver the Community Strategy. The Croydon Local Plan is the document that provides the basis for all other LDF documents and to which all LDF documents should conform.

The Croydon Local Plan, other Development Plan Documents (DPD) and the London Plan make up the new plan for the borough, replacing in part the existing Unitary Development Plan (Adopted July 2006). The Croydon Local Plan : Strategic Policies (CLP1) DPD was adopted 22nd April 2013 by Full Council. However, a number of factors (in part arising from the review of the London Plan) have triggered the need to complete a review of the CLP1 DPD. This review will be produced as a DPD in itself – and will be referred to throughout this document as CLP1 Partial Review.

1.1. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the completion of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for all DPDs. All SAs must also meet the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) directive. The purpose of the SA and SEA is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are applied to planning policies, allocations and guidance and to provide a framework for decision making. The main difference between the SA and the SEA is that while the latter only takes into account the impacts of a plan or programme on the environment, the former also takes into account economic and social impacts.

In undertaking the scoping study, Croydon Council has followed the latest and most appropriate guidance and best practice provided by the Planning Advisory Service.

¹ <http://www.croydon.gov.uk/community/advice/cstrategy/cs1015>

These guidance documents outline a number of stages that must be completed to comply with EU Legislation. Table 1 sets out the five stages for both SA and SEA, which are broadly equivalent.

Stage	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Sustainability Appraisal
A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, deciding on the scope and conducting scoping report consultation.
B	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	Developing and refining options and assessing effects
C	Preparing the Environmental Report	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
D	Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report
E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

Table 1: Stages of the SA and SEA

This scoping report addresses the requirements of Stage A of the SA and SEA for the CLP1 Partial Review, with the exception of the consultation, details of which can be found below. Table 2 below outlines the different tasks that make up Stage A.

Task	Description
A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
A2	Collecting baseline information.
A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
A4	Developing the SA/SEA framework.
A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA

Table 2: Stage A of the SA and SEA

1.2. Work completed and structure of this report

The work that has been completed in relation to each of the Stage A tasks is set out in Table 3. The right hand column of this table indicates the section of the report in which each of these tasks is covered.

Task	Work completed	Section of SA Scoping report
A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies • Identification of key drivers and goals for the above 	Section 2
A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of baseline topics, including those for which assessment is required by the SEA Directive and wider environmental, economic and social issues • Grouping of topics under the headings set out in the Council's vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An Enterprising City ○ A Learning City ○ A Creative City ○ A Connected City ○ A Sustainable City ○ A Caring City • Collation of baseline information for each topic 	Section 3
A3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of trends, issues and opportunities within the borough for each topic 	Section 4
A4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of Sustainability Appraisal framework for the purpose of assessing the impacts of policies and allocations on each of the topics examined in this Scoping Report 	Section 5

Table 3: Work completed on the Sustainability Appraisal to date

1.3. Consultation

Consultation on this Scoping Report is being carried out with regard to the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (March 2012)² which sets out how and when the community will be consulted on new planning documents. Built into the appraisal process are several opportunities to engage stakeholders and statutory agencies at key stages which should ensure that the SA will be sufficiently comprehensive.

The Government has designated the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage as the statutory agencies with environmental responsibilities in England and requires that they be consulted by plan making authorities on the content of the Scoping Report and SEA requirements.

² <http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/croydons-planning-policy-framework/sci>

There are a series of questions within the report which seek views on the context of the Scoping Report. The responses received as a result of this consultation will be considered in the SA which will be used to assess the effects of the CLP1 Partial Review. Any effects will be evaluated against a final list of sustainability objectives including any that have emerged from the Scoping Report consultation.

Consultation will run from 25 June 2014 to 30 July 2014

The Scoping Report can be viewed on the Council's web site via the following link - <http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework/localplan/>. Furthermore, the Scoping Report can be viewed at Access Croydon and the borough's central library.

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

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For more information or if you wish to join the LDF Consultee Database, please also see <http://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework/localplan/> or contact Tom Bergin on the number above.

1.4. Croydon's vision and the Local Development Framework

Croydon's Local Development Framework includes a number of Development Plan Documents and DPD which together with the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan provides the statutory framework governing development in the borough. The policy context and overall priorities for the LDF is provided by the borough's Local Plan vision and its Community Strategy.

The goals of the Sustainable Community Strategy are that Croydon will become:

- A sustainable city
- A connected city
- A caring city
- A learning city
- An enterprising city
- A creative city

The relationship of the Community Strategy and Croydon's vision to the LDF is set out in Figure 1-1.

The documents that make up the LDF are set out below:

- Croydon Local Plan – Strategic Policies (CLP 1)
- Emerging Croydon Local Plan – Detailed Policies and Proposals (CLP 2)
- Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies
- SW London Waste Plan SPD
- Masterplans
- SPDs and SPGs, including the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework

Supporting the borough's LDF is the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Mayor's Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework.

A partial review of CLP1 has been triggered by a number of factors, including:-

- Revised housing targets for Croydon arising from the Further Alterations to the London Plan (2014)
- A move from 'Local Areas of Special Character' to 'Local Heritage Areas'
- A need to review the boundaries of the borough's strategic 'Tier 2' employment locations

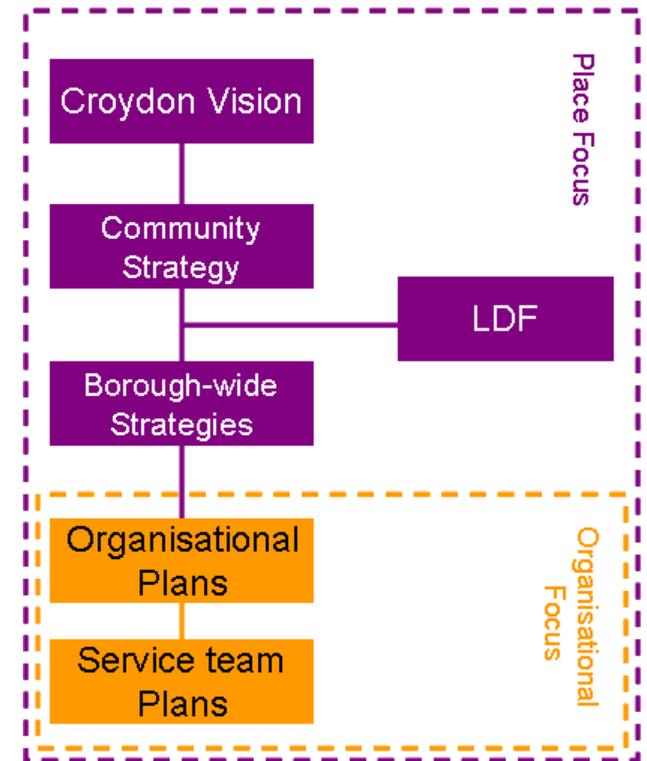


Figure 1-1: Croydon's Community Strategy and LDF

Supported by an up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), a review of the borough's affordable housing requirements in terms of tenure mix and dwelling type The CLP1 Partial Review will be produced as a discrete DPD in parallel with production of CLP2.

2. Policy context

A review of policies and plans that are relevant to the CLP1 Partial Review was undertaken in order to contribute to the SA and DPD. This included:

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

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

Question 1

*The documents reviewed are listed in **Appendix A**. Do you consider that there are other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives that could affect or influence the CLP1 Partial Review for Croydon? Please give reasons.*

2.1. International policy and plans

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements that could potentially influence the development of the CLP1 Partial Review and the SA.

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

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

All of the above are primarily environmental issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of consumption, land use and design that real achievements can be made towards addressing some of these issues. No key conflicts were identified between or within the international documentation, although a difficult issue was identified in the European Spatial Development Perspective (1999), namely reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. This issue is something common to all areas and authorities and through the SA process. The inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets should make it possible to identify where potential issues and trade-offs may arise and identify suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

2.2. National policy and plans

A review was undertaken of relevant white papers, plans and strategies. One of the most important documents reviewed was the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) which emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities by increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour amongst many other things. These are all key themes which must be fully considered in the development of the Croydon Local Plan and the CLP1 Partial Review. Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The following key issues were noted as being particularly pertinent:

- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
- The need to proactively support sustainable economic development
- The need to include local people in plan making
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas and encourage brownfield development through regeneration;
- The need to encourage the growth of communications infrastructure networks;
- The need to manage growth to promote sustainable methods of transport
- The need to protect the historic environment;

- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- The need to promote sensitive and effective waste management;
- The need to promote more sustainable transport choices and improve accessibility;
- Recognising the importance of open spaces (including Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land), sport, and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources;
- The need to prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.

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

2.3. Regional and sub-regional policy and plans

Many different plans and strategies have been produced at the regional and sub-regional level covering a variety of topics including: housing; economic development and performance; transport; climate change; water; renewable energy; equality and diversity; health; waste; cultural provision and diversity; tourism; sport and physical activity. The issues and objectives of these plans are important to the development of Croydon's LDF and specific issues raised need to be taken on taken into account when writing DPDs.

The Further Alterations to the London Plan (2014) suggest an increase of 1.91 million in London's population by 2036. The population will increase across all age groups but there will be above average increases for the 35-64 and over 65s groups. London's projected growth will inevitably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Croydon, and in particular on schools and services addressing the needs of an ageing population. A regionally specific environmental issue is the increasing pressure on water resources from a combination of growing population, diminishing summer rainfall (due to climate change) and ageing water supply infrastructure.

For Croydon, some of the most important policies and plans are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities such as the London Housing Strategy and the objectives and recommendations contained therein. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.

The Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) sets out planning regeneration and design guidance for major growth centres in London. The London Plan (2011) identifies 33 Opportunity Areas, one of which is the Croydon Town Centre. Croydon's OAPF (2013) in

conjunction with the Local Plan: Strategic Policies (2013), Town Centre Masterplans, DPDs and Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans provide a framework and guidance for future development within the Croydon Opportunity Area.

2.4. Local policy and plans

A number of local documents have been reviewed, which detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents collectively attempt to enhance sustainable development in the borough whether for social, economic or environmental purposes. The most important of these documents are the Local Plan and Community Strategy, which outline Croydon's vision. The key LDF documents are CLP 1 and emerging CLP 2 – this sustainability appraisal Scoping Report for CLP1 Partial Review.

These local plans have, above all else, been instrumental in the development of the SA framework and have been taken into account throughout this process. These plans provide a local response to the issues and guidance included in the international, national and regional plans and policies analysed in this document.

The SA process has a role to play in identifying the likely consequences of the CLP1 Partial Review and will act as a decision aiding tool. The SA will establish the relative merits of each action within the CLP1 Partial Review and attempt to mitigate any adverse consequences.

3. Key Sustainability themes and indicators

Based on the plans and policies reviewed in Appendix A, and using the headings outlined in the Community Strategy, a number of sustainability objectives and themes have been identified. Each sustainability objective has been grouped under the relevant theme or themes and each theme has been assigned to one of the key headings set out in Croydon's vision and Community Strategy:

- An enterprising city
- A connected city
- A sustainable city
- A caring city
- A learning city
- A creative city

Several of the objectives are relevant to more than one sustainability theme; e.g. an increasing shift away from car use will also help reduce carbon emissions and ameliorate air-quality. For each objective, a series of indicators has been identified. The baseline information and trends for each of these indicators is analysed in Section 4. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been based on this comprehensive set of themes and indicators. This Framework has also been adopted within the Sustainability Appraisals of emerging CLP2 and the Old Town Masterplan SPD.

The CLP1 Partial Review will be conducted for only a selection of the policies within CLP1. It is therefore likely that some of the sustainability themes and indicators will not be directly relevant to the proposals set out in the CLP1 Partial Review. However, it was considered best to apply the full appraisal framework to the CLP1 Partial Review as this:-

- demonstrates a consistent approach across LDF documents
- ensures a comprehensive appraisal (without pre-judging that specific sustainability issues will not be affected)

The policies of CLP1 that are not subject to the CLP1 Partial Review remain unchanged and continue to be supported by the CLP1 SA/SEA.

The list of objectives and sustainability themes can be found in Table 4 below. A full list of indicators can be found in the table in Appendix B.

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives
An enterprising city	Economic development and employment	Regenerate Croydon as a vital and diverse economic strategic centre
		Encourage business opportunities in high areas of unemployment, such as the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough.
A connected city	Transport	Promote public transport and improve conditions for all transportation users
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
		Promote the use of renewable energy
		Facilitate modal shift away from the private car
A sustainable city	Energy consumption	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
		Increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures
		Promote the use of renewable energy
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change by minimising risk of over heating through design
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and the quality of the environment, including incorporating features into development such as green roofs and an appropriate range of outdoor spaces in developments
		Increase quality and range of wildlife habitats in the borough
		Increase tree cover
	Water Use	Encourage more efficient use of water
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change and increased populations
	Drainage, flooding and water quality	Reduce pollution to water
		Reduce flood risk in vulnerable communities
		Steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Air quality	Reduce emissions of pollutants to air
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Waste	Promote waste minimisation, recycling and composting
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste
		Increase amount of energy generated from waste
	Noise	Reduce noise pollution, including reducing the adverse impacts of noise from traffic, freight, servicing, construction and demolition
	Conservation of the built environment	Maintain and enhance the historic environment
Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation		
Use heritage assets to provide educational opportunities and combat social exclusion		

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives
	Materials	Promote and increase use of building materials that have a low environmental impact
A caring city	Human health and wellbeing	Improve mental and physical wellbeing
		Provide better support for carers and those with long term conditions
		Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities
		Ensure a better living environment with enriched urban spaces, places for people that are safe, active and promote healthy communities and are adaptable to changing needs.
		Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime
	Crime and Safety	Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime
	Social inclusion and equality	Create community identity and sense of place
		Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments
	Housing	Everyone should have the opportunity to live in a decent home
		Improve housing conditions and reduce homelessness
Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, and provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of housing		
Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments		
A learning city	Archaeological heritage	Maintain and enhance the historic environment
	Education, skills and training	Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to education and training
		Improve educational and training facilities within the Borough
		Increase in places for children's education
A creative city	Culture, Sport & Recreation	Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.
		Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity.
		Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities

Table 4: Themes and objectives derived from policy

4. Baseline information and trends

The baseline information for each of these sustainability themes was analysed as well as the borough's population statistics to determine prevailing trends in the borough and data limitations were noted. This section sets out the key findings for each theme, together with the data limitations, and outlines a set of considerations relevant to the CLP1 PARTIAL REVIEW.

4.1. Croydon's demographic trends

Over the past ten years, the population in Croydon has grown by 10% to 364,800³ in 2011. Population is significantly denser in wards in the north of the borough, with a fifth of all Croydon residents living in just four northern wards.

Croydon, London and England have similar age profiles by broad age bands; the greatest difference is within the 65+ age range. England has the greatest proportion of older people (65+yr olds), 5.4% more than Croydon and 5.7% more than London. Croydon has a higher proportion of people aged 0-4yrs at 7.7% compared to London (5.9%) and England & Wales (5%). Croydon's population is estimated to grow to 433,000 by 2031 (GLA population projections⁴). In particular, there are expected to be increases in the under 15 and the over 65 age groups.

Croydon has the twelfth-largest proportion of Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) residents in London, comprising 44.9% of the total population. This compares with figures for London at 40.2% BME and England at 14.6% BME. The BME population is estimated to grow to more than 50% of the total population by around 2025. The largest increases are estimated in the Black African, Black Caribbean and Indian ethnic populations.

The number of immigrants registered with GPs, (which will under-represent the true picture) was up from 5,977 in 2009 to 6,560 in 2011; this represents a reduction from 2007 (6,631). The most popular destinations for the immigrant community are Broad Green, Fairfield and West Thornton. An increasing proportion of immigrants to Croydon are from India and Pakistan. These now account for over 34% of all immigrants (up from 24% in 2007).

³ 2011 Resident Population Statistics, Office of National Statistics

⁴ GLA 2013 round trend-based population projections (Central – incorporating 2012-based NPP fertility assumptions)

4.2. An Enterprising City

4.2.1. Economic Development and Employment

Baseline Trends

Croydon is a major economic centre in London and a primary retail, leisure, office and cultural destination for the South East. Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Purley Way combined provide the largest retail offer outside of central London (with 375,000 m² of floor space).

Economy

- In 2013, office space vacancy stands at around 52% in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre (CMC), this has increased from 37% in 2012. 24% of CMC office premises are completely vacant⁵.
- Croydon's office market was seriously impacted by the economic downturn, despite the lower average rental prices compared to other areas within London. A number of studies focused on the local economy have highlighted that the ageing commercial building stock, poor quality public realm and lack of coherence in navigating CMC have had a negative effect on its economic vitality.
- In 2013 around 21% of retail units in the CMC were vacant⁶ - this amounted to 24% of vacant floor space. Vacancy has increased from 2012 when it was 14% by floor space. At the point of the survey in 2013, a significant share of this vacant floor space was accounted for by the closure of the Alders department store. This space has been reoccupied since the survey.
- In Croydon's district centres retail vacancy rates have mostly been stable or decreasing over the period 2008 - 2013. However, for the Purley district centre, retail vacancy was the highest of all district centres at 17% by floor space in 2013, and has shown an increasing trend.
- In 2012, 34.8% of the jobs in Croydon were provided by the public sector⁷, this proportion is higher than the average for London (26.9%) and England (30.3%). The banking, insurance and finance sector is the next largest provider of jobs in Croydon at 24.5%.

Employment

- At June 2012, employment within the working age population of Croydon was 70.7%. Over the last few years, Croydon's employment rate has remained close to the UK average and has consistently been a few percentage points above the London average⁸.
- At August 2012, 12.1% of Croydon's working age population were in receipt of key out of work benefits⁹. 4.1% of the working population claimed Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) (Feb. 2012). The 18-24 year old age group has the highest proportion of JSA claimants at 9.4% - this proportion is higher than both the average levels for London and UK.

⁵ Croydon Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (January 2014)

⁶ Ibid

⁷ ONS Annual population survey, June 2012

⁸ NOMIS, labour market survey - June 2012 update

⁹ Ibid, February 2012 update

- The generally high level of employment masks significant spatial concentrations of worklessness which is broadly aligned with the distribution of deprivation as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD, see section 4.4.3). Data from the IMD 2010 shows that Fieldway, Selhurst, New Addington and South Norwood have remained within the 5 most deprived wards for employment deprivation between 2004 and 2010.

Data Limitations

None

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Support measures which improve the economic viability of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and district centres, including supporting:
 - refurbishment of commercial buildings
 - improvements in public realm
 - improvements in coherence and connectivity
 - consolidation of office accommodation to improve quality
 - Redevelopment of the Croydon Opportunity Area retail core
 - Regeneration of District Centres
- Support temporary use of vacant office and retail space which enhances areas and contributes to attracting economic activity to the areas.

4.3. A Connected City

4.3.1. Transport

Baseline Trends

The baseline data for transport in Croydon shows that although the borough has good public transport connections, a high proportion of trips are made by car, with a lower than average proportion of trips made on foot or by bicycle. There were 132 incidents of death or serious injury from road accidents in Croydon between 2007 and 2009.

Figure 2 shows the Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) across the borough – where 1 is poor access and 6 excellent. Most of the north of the borough benefits from moderate to excellent levels of access to public transport.

63% of Croydon's population have never cycled and only 7% are regular cyclists (at least once a week). The trend of growth in cycling within the borough is likely to lead to an increase of 2½ times 2000 levels by 2026. This is a much lower rate than the Mayor's target of a fourfold increase.¹⁰

Freight movements form a significant component of traffic flows on Croydon's road network¹¹ with demand generated from the major retail outlets in the metropolitan centre and the extensive retail and business park areas to the west of the Borough. The development aspirations of the borough are likely to increase freight and servicing vehicle flows.¹²

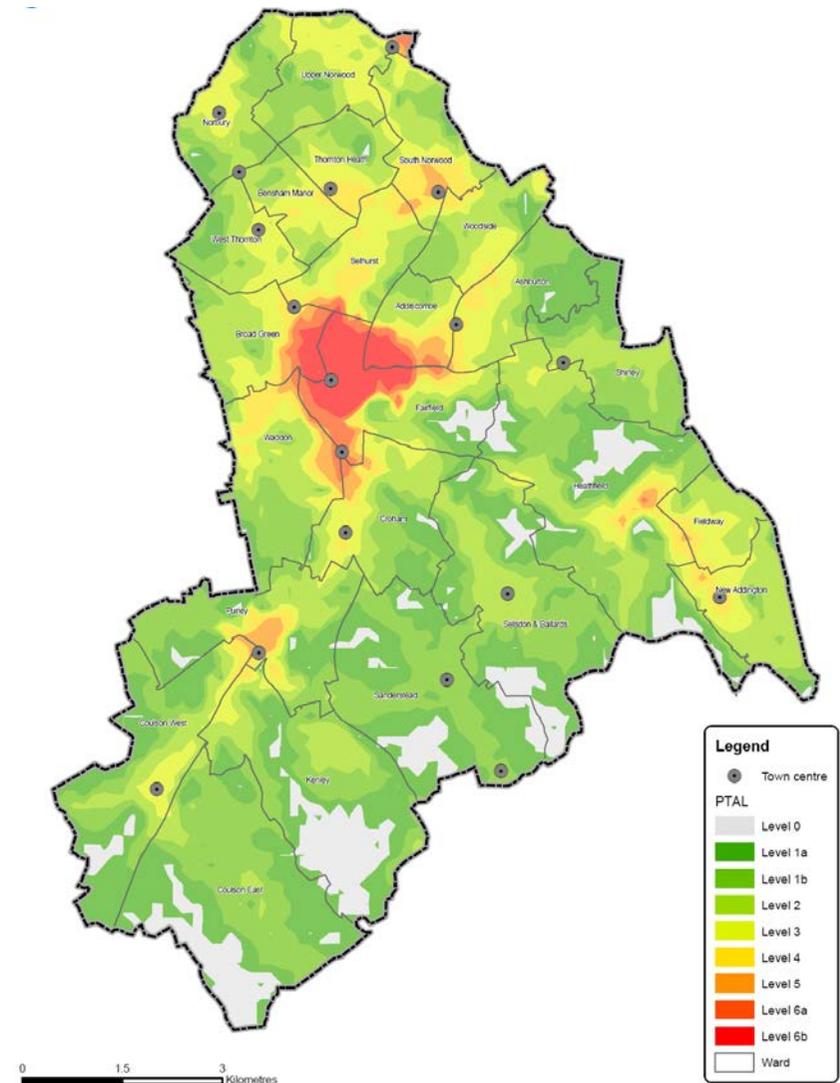


Figure 2: PTAL levels in Croydon

¹⁰ “Biking Borough Study” (July 2010)

¹¹ Croydon Borough Transport Strategy, Peter Brett Associates, 2010.

¹² Draft “Borough Wide Transport Strategy” (May 2010)

From 2005 -2011 there has been an absolute reduction of 15.8% in CO₂ emissions from the transport sector in Croydon. On a per capita basis this emissions reduction has been 21.8%. 99% of the transport related CO₂ emissions arise from road transport. In order to meet the Council's objectives of achieving a 34% reduction in borough-wide CO₂ emissions by 2025, there must be an increase in walking, cycling, public transport and lower emission vehicles. This will also help to reduce deaths and serious injuries from road accidents and improve air quality.

Data Limitations

There is limited data on freight transport activity to provide a clear baseline to measure improvements against.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

Reduce CO₂ emissions and air pollutants from transport primarily through:

- Encouraging modal shift to more sustainable transport – improving access to public transport, encouraging development in areas with good public transport links. Supporting improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure and development of car clubs.
- Reducing the need to travel – co-location of facilities, supporting development of high quality data communications infrastructure to facilitate home working.
- Promoting more sustainable freight movements – via modal shift (road to rail) and supporting sites that reduce freight movements via consolidation and rationalisation of distribution.
- Promoting lower emission vehicles, supporting development of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

4.4. A Sustainable City

4.4.1. Energy consumption

Baseline Trends

Over the period 2005 – 2012 CO₂ emissions arising from energy use in Croydon have declined – by 24% within the commercial/industrial sector and by 16.7% in the domestic sector. The reduction in transport related emissions over the same period was 15.8%. It is likely that much of the recent decrease has been caused by the economic downturn, with the commercial and industrial sectors being the most effected.

The domestic sector is responsible for around 50% of Croydon's total CO₂ emissions. There has been an overall trend for domestic sector gas consumption (primarily used for heating) to decrease, while electricity consumption has increased. This is largely due to fact that the majority of cost effective energy saving measures in the domestic sector reduce heating demand. However, there has been a marked increase in the range and numbers of electrical and electronic appliances used within UK households.

Despite the effects of the economic downturn, the historical energy consumption data does indicate that there has been a steady increase in energy efficiency across the usage sectors. However, the national framework for delivering energy efficiency in the existing domestic sector was radically changed in 2012. Previous grant schemes were replaced by the combination of the “Energy Company Obligation” and the “Green Deal” (an invest-to-save energy efficiency loan). The available funding from the former is significantly lower than the previous supplier schemes (and has recently been reduced further). Take-up of investment via the latter scheme has been low. Emissions should continue to be monitored to see if these changes affect the trajectory of domestic sector emissions over the coming years.

The longer term predictions of climate change are that the UK will experience a warmer climate. Given the longevity of new developments, designs should protect against future overheating (which would in turn drive increased emissions from the need for artificial cooling).

Data Limitations

Although Croydon has successfully been implementing a planning policy to install renewable and low carbon forms of energy in major developments in Croydon for 7 years, monitoring implementation has not been carried out fully. Furthermore, there is no information available for retrofitting renewable and low carbon technologies.

The information that Croydon has for installations of energy efficiency technologies is also limited, with no comprehensive data set listing all installations. However, the Energy Saving Trust has compiled a series of data sets for the whole of London indicating where the greatest potential for energy efficiency measures is in each borough. At the time of writing, this data could not be fully accessed.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emissions from new and existing buildings
- Ensure that buildings are less likely to overheat

4.4.2. Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Baseline Trends

In Croydon in 2008/09, 50% of open spaces were actively managed for nature conservation, placing it joint 10th among London boroughs. In 2009/10 the score has been verified at 45%, which indicates that there was a 10% decrease from the preceding year. Croydon has 81 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, 5 local Nature Reserves and 3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Croydon has a number of Habitat Action Plans in preparation for the borough's woodlands and hedgerows, chalk grasslands, heathlands and cemeteries and churchyards with interesting flora and fauna and potential for enhancement. These, together with several Species Action Plans, will form the basis of a Biodiversity Action Plan for Croydon. Within the borough there are three Regionally Important Geological Sites at Croham Hurst, Happy Valley and the Rose and Crown Pit.¹³

There are 184 hectares of chalk grassland in Croydon in the northern parts of the North Downs, especially along the slopes of a number of dry valleys. Croydon's chalk grassland supports a range of protected species. Of particular importance are the greater yellow-rattle, a nationally rare plant and the small blue butterfly. Other protected species associated with Croydon's chalk grassland include common lizard, slow-worm, adder and badger.

Croydon's burial grounds contain a wide variety of habitats, including grassland, woodland, scrub and occasionally wetland. Species associated with Croydon's burial grounds include woodland edge species such as bats, stag beetle, spotted flycatcher, tawny owl and song thrush, as well as holly blue, speckled wood and orange tip butterflies. Croydon Council's Bereavement Services have adopted the Charter for the Bereaved and within this are assessed against a wide range of environmental initiatives.

Croydon contains some significant areas of lowland heathland, which is listed as a priority habitat for conservation in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Many of London's remaining heathland sites have suffered neglect and mismanagement and are fast losing their characteristic plants to coarse grasses, bracken and developing woodland. Gauges of habitat quality on heaths include the age range of heather and kindred plants, the extent of important associated habitat components such as scrub and bare ground and their comparative species diversity. Because of their limited extent and degraded quality, London's heaths no longer support the nationally rare birds and reptiles associated with the habitat elsewhere in southern England, although the Dartford warbler, a highly specialised songbird of heathland habitat, might well be encouraged to make a comeback.

¹³ Croydon State of the Environment Report, 2010

The tree resource managed by Croydon Council comprises some 35,000 street trees, woodlands, which cover eight per cent of the borough and the trees in 120 parks and open spaces. Since 1999 trees managed by Croydon Council have been Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, the first time internationally that street trees have been included within the scope of an FSC certificate. The majority of Croydon's woods are native broadleaves and includes some of the finest examples of ancient woodland in London. In 1986 the Nature Conservancy produced an Inventory of Ancient Woodland for London which identified nineteen ancient woods in Croydon. Fifteen of these are included as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest as defined by the London Ecology Unit. Two of these sites, Croham Hurst and Devilsden Wood in Happy Valley are of national importance and are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and seven other woodlands are deemed Sites of Metropolitan Importance. The woodlands of the north of the borough are fragmented and generally much smaller than those in the south of the borough. This does not mean that they are of any less importance in the local context than those in the south. Some of these small woods, like Convent Woods and Biggin Woods are remnants of the Great North Wood, a series of oak woods which once stretched from Selhurst to Deptford. In addition to their wildlife value many of Croydon's woodlands provide invaluable leisure and recreation potential.

Hedgerows are a distinctive feature of the countryside. Many date back hundreds of years and may incorporate other historic features such as ancient earthworks and parish or old property boundaries. They also provide a haven for wildlife and a green link between semi-natural habitats. Examples of ancient hedgerows in Croydon are Mitchley Wood, Riddlesdown and the Addington Court Golf Course. However there is only limited information currently available on other hedgerows in the borough.

Data Limitations

The Council no longer has access to Greenspace Information for Greater London data, which would provide up to date habitat and species data.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Maintain and protect the borough's diverse habitats
- Enhance biodiversity by seeking to encourage habitat creation through development patterns
- Manage the boroughs trees / woodland effectively and ensure they are afforded adequate protection

4.4.3. Water use

Baseline Trends

Around 70% of London's water supplies are obtained via abstraction from the river Thames (upstream of Teddington weir) with the remainder coming from aquifer abstraction. Environment Agency analysis indicates that demand for water in South East England will significantly outweigh supply by 2035, with very limited opportunity for additional abstraction. Thames Water constructed a desalination

plant in 2010 to supply water in the event of conventional reservoirs becoming depleted. However, desalination is an energy intensive process and can only be considered as a short term emergency supply.

Croydon is supplied with potable water by two water companies, Thames Water and Sutton & East Surrey Water (which covers the south part of the borough). Water consumption data is not available at borough level but the average figures for each company's supply area are as follows:

<u>2009-10</u>	<u>litre/person/day</u>
Thames	163
Sutton & East Surrey	167
Average UK	146

The installation of water efficiency measures and water harvesting and recycling technologies in new and existing buildings would help to substantially reduce potable water consumption and reduce water stress in the region. The water regulator (Ofwat) introduced water efficiency targets in 2008 and the supply companies have to report against these annually. Introduction of water meters in existing properties has been pursued partly to drive more efficient water use, however installations in the London region have been lower than the rest of UK:

<u>2009-10</u>	<u>% of households metered</u>
Thames	28
Sutton & East Surrey	33
Average UK	37

Data Limitations

Data is not available at the borough level, but average annual figures are submitted by the water companies to Ofwat.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Reduce potable water consumption – by driving higher water efficiency in the built sector, encouraging use of harvesting and re-use of water (rainwater collection and greywater recycling).

4.4.4. Drainage, flooding and water quality

Baseline Trends

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment identifies the main risks of fluvial flooding in the vicinity of the Norbury Brook through Thornton Heath and Norbury and through Kenley, Purley and Waddon along the Brighton Road and Godstone Road valleys and around the culverted River Wandle.

As Lead Local Flood Authority, the Council has prepared a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. During the preparation of the Strategy, the Council has worked with communities, businesses, neighbouring boroughs, the Environment Agency and Thames Water to improve its understanding of local flood risk. The Strategy outlines the Council's longer term vision and flood risk management priorities, with an action plan to manage flood risk for the next six years. The action plan contains individual, community and council-led actions to manage both the likelihood and impact of flooding.

Croydon is ranked the 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding in England¹⁴. The area of chief concern for surface water flooding within London Borough of Croydon is that covered by the following three Critical Drainage Areas: Purley Cross, Brighton Road and South/Central Croydon. These Critical Drainage Areas delineate the pathway of a former river channel for a tributary of the River Wandle. During heavy rainfall, surface water follows its natural course along the A23 Brighton Road towards the Purley Cross Junction, resulting in flooding to significant depths.

During the high levels of rainfall and UK-wide flooding incidents of winter 2014, both Kenley and Purley Cross were subject to major flooding incidents. Due to the severity of the flooding, Croydon Council declared the situation as a "major incident" and affected homes were evacuated and schools closed.

The Thames Water sewer flooding records show that parts of Coulsdon, South Norwood and Selhurst are susceptible to significant sewer flooding. SuDS techniques should therefore be strongly recommended in these areas to ensure that existing sewer flooding problems are not exacerbated.

If emissions follow a medium future scenario, projected changes to the UK by the 2050s relative to the recent past are:

- Winter precipitation increases of around 15% (very likely to be between 2 and 32%);
- Precipitation on the wettest day in winter up by around 15% (very unlikely to be more than 31%);
- Peak river flows in a typical catchment likely to increase between 8 and 18%

Data Limitations

Historical records of flooding incidents are incomplete

¹⁴ Croydon Surface Water Management Plan, Scott Wilson, 2010

The following national datasets provided by the Environment Agency are available to local authorities and their consultants for emergency planning and strategic planning purposes:

- Flood Map for Rivers and the Sea;
- Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding;
- Flood Map for Surface Water;
- National Receptor Database.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Ensure that new development helps to minimise flood risk
- Consider site flood risk when making allocations
- Development capacity of land that falls outside areas of flood risk

4.4.5. Air Quality

Baseline Trends

National policy interventions have resulted in substantial reductions in emissions over recent years. Croydon has met and will continue to meet the existing statutory air quality objectives for all but one pollutant: nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Away from busy roads, annual average levels of NO₂ are well below air quality objective levels. However, the council's monitoring of current air quality shows that the air quality objective for NO₂ is not met at roadside monitoring stations. Road transport continues to be the dominant source of NO₂ emissions. However, NO₂ emissions arise from the combustion of fuels and in high density areas fixed sources (i.e. gas boilers) are a significant source of these emissions.

Data Limitations

None

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Reduce emissions of NO_x and particulates from road use
- Reduce emissions of NO_x from buildings

4.4.6. Waste

Baseline Trends

The amount of household waste pre capita is declining steadily and is below the national average. However, this should be seen in the context of an increasing population, which will tend to drive up the absolute generation of waste arisings for the borough.

The proportion of domestic waste that was recycled or composted in Croydon in 2011/12 was 38%. This figure was an improvement on the figure of 33% for the previous year, and is more than double the rate in 2005. However, given the fact that 70% of Croydon's domestic waste arisings could be recycled or composted, there is still significant opportunity for improvement.

Data Limitations

No information on commercial and construction waste.

No information on construction sites with site waste management plans

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Increase recycling and composting and reduce waste going to landfill

4.4.7. Noise

Baseline Trends

High road traffic noise levels have been recorded at many locations around the borough. Croydon's Noise Action Plan has identified a number of 'Quiet Areas' which require elevated protection from an increase in noise in agglomerations.

Data Limitations

n/a

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Protect priority areas from increases in noise from road and rail

4.4.8. Conservation of the built environment

Baseline Trends

Croydon's built environment has a rich and varied heritage. Heritage assets are categorised under national planning policy as to whether they are designated or non-designated heritage assets. All heritage assets contribute to the historic environment. Croydon's designated heritage assets are as follows:

- 149 Listed Buildings
- 21 Conservation Areas (Covering c.398 ha, 4.6% of the Borough's total area)
- 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs, see section 4.6.1 below)
- 2 Registered Parks or Gardens (Covering 25.7 ha, 0.3% of the Borough's total area)

Croydon's non-designated heritage assets are as follows

- 1,045 locally listed buildings, listed in the Appendix to SPD 1
- 22 Existing local areas of special character (LASCs), with a further 17 to be adopted alongside the Core Strategy (covering 128.7 ha, 1.5% of the Borough's total area once the Core Strategy is adopted)
- 50 Parks and Gardens on the Local List (Covering 585.7 ha, 6.7% of the Borough's total area)

There has been a significant increase in some heritage listings in recent years, including 9 new Conservation Areas designated in 2008 as part of a borough-wide review, as well as 147 new locally listed buildings designated in 2007 also as part of a borough-wide review. The Local List of Parks and Gardens and 17 new LASCs were also designated in 2008 (these will take effect with the adoption of the Core Strategy). There has also been a steady increase in other heritage listings, including some listed building and scheduled ancient monument designations in recent years. The number of listed buildings in Croydon has increased from c.130 in 1997 to 149 at present.

The setting of heritage assets has been significantly compromised over recent decades, for example the construction of bulky, deep plan, high rise modern buildings around the Grade I Listed church of St Michael in the 1990s. The lack of protection and ensuing disregard of the significance of a heritage asset's setting is an ongoing problem that should be addressed in any review of existing policy.

Data Limitations

- Local authority records regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets are sparse in places and in need of updating in others.
- Most conservation areas do not currently have accompanying CAAMPs. A CAAMPs project and a listed building survey are underway, both of which will increase data available to inform baseline info.
- There is no heritage at risk register maintained at a local level to supplement that run by English Heritage.
- No further review of the Local List is currently programmed, despite the fact the last review took place 5 years ago, and several errors have been logged since.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of both designated and non-designated heritage assets
- Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets
- Consider ways in which Croydon's wider historic environment and built and cultural heritage can be better protected and recognised.
- Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation
- Ensure the move from 'Local Areas of Special Character' to 'Local Heritage Areas' is based on a robust and transparent methodology.

4.4.9. Construction materials

Baseline trends

Information on use of construction materials in the borough is not readily available. Applications that have been required to meet Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) or BREEAM standards have achieved and in some cases exceeded minimum requirements relating to the environmental impact of construction materials. However, while policy encourages and requires the use of materials with a low environmental impact, the impacts of material selection are rarely quantified, making it difficult to identify any trends.

However, a study by York University¹⁵ suggests that the average carbon footprint of a new build house is 689.61 tCO₂, approximately the same amount that would be emitted from that house over a 20 year period of use. This does not take into account the other impacts of material selection, including biodiversity and water consumption. The impacts of construction materials are therefore high, and although these impacts may not be felt immediately at the local level, they manifest themselves through national and global trends, including climate change, resource depletion, erosion of biodiversity, water stress and pollution.

Recent national policy proposals¹⁶ are to abandon the voluntary national standard CfSH and to prevent local planning authorities from requiring local environmental standards beyond those set out in a revised set of national Building Regulations. These revised Building Regulations would not incorporate any standards relating to the environmental performance of construction materials. The proposal is that any higher environmental standards adopted in new construction would be voluntary and market led.

¹⁵ <http://www.york.ac.uk/sei/projects/completed-projects/york-ecological-footprint/>

¹⁶ DCLG "Housing Standards Review" 2013

If these proposals are adopted, there is a high risk that future development will proceed using higher environmental impact materials than at present. This is because environmental impacts of materials are not transparent or well understood by purchasers and specification of lower impact materials will not attract any market premium.

Data limitations

No local data is available

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Reduce the environmental impact of materials in construction processes and buildings
- Ensure sufficient monitoring of new development meeting CfSH and BREEAM standards.

4.5. A Caring City

4.5.1. Human health and wellbeing

Baseline Trends¹⁷

- Life expectancy for males in Croydon is 79.6 yrs (2008 – 2010) which is slightly higher than the averages for London and UK. Female life expectancy is 82.6 yrs which is similar to UK averages, but below London levels. However, these high average rates hide health inequalities between areas within Croydon. There is around a 10 year difference in life expectancy between the highest wards (Heathfield, Selsdon & Ballards) and lowest (Fieldway, Selhurst).
- The incidence of child obesity is worse in Croydon than the England average for both the age points measured (reception and year 6).
- Perinatal mortality is significantly higher than the average for England and London, and Croydon's performance compared to other local authorities has deteriorated compared to one year and three years ago. Croydon is in the worst 10% of local authorities for low birth weight babies.
- Croydon's under 18 and under 16 conception rates are both significantly higher than the national average (and higher than average London levels). Whilst the under 16 conception rate in Croydon is worse relative to its position three years ago, for both age groups the one year trend shows Croydon has improved relative to other local authorities.
- Croydon is ranked in the worst performing 10% of local authorities for helping older people achieve independence through rehabilitation, as well as for supporting older people to live independently at home.
- With only 7.7% of Croydon's adult population regularly taking part in sports or other active recreation, Croydon ranks in the bottom 10% of local authorities for physical activity.
- Note Croydon is the only London borough not to have a single location Children's Development Centre.

Data Limitations

None

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Reduce health inequalities across the borough.
- Ensure that all communities have access to leisure, recreation and health facilities that can support healthier lifestyles.
- Improve opportunities for walking and cycling – there is a synergy with transport objectives (4.2.1)

¹⁷ Croydon Borough Profile, Croydon Council, 2012

4.5.2. Crime and safety

Baseline Trends

- Total recorded crime in Croydon has shown a gradual decrease over several years to 2010. The distribution of crime broadly matches the geographical distribution of deprivation – with the town centre being the ‘hot spot’.
- Total serious violent crime is showing a decreasing trend, however 2010/11 figures show an increasing trend for serious youth violence and serious acquisitive crime.
- The 16–24 age range was accountable for around 46% of key offences suspects.
- There has been a steady year on year reduction in first time entrants to the youth justice system (age 10 – 17).
- Successful early interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour have increased.
- Anti-social behaviour hot spots are in the wards Fieldway and New Addington.
- Public confidence as measured by the Place Survey and Talkabout Croydon indicates that people believe that anti-social behaviour has increased.

Data Limitations

The DCLG have cancelled the biennial Place Survey. Public perception of crime and anti-social behaviour could still be measured via the Talkabout Croydon survey.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Ensure development contributes to reducing the higher incidence of deprivation in the northern and south eastern wards
- Ensure development and urban design ‘designs out’ crime and anti-social behaviour.

4.5.3. Social inclusion and equality

Baseline Trends

- The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score ranks Croydon as the 107th most deprived local authority in England, out of 326 local authorities nationally and the 19th most deprived London borough out of the 32 London boroughs.
- Overall, Croydon has become more deprived between 2004 and 2010. All electoral wards have become more deprived relative to England, but the north of borough is generally more deprived than the south, sharing more of the characteristics of inner London than the south of the borough. Fieldway and New Addington wards in the east of Croydon also have high levels of deprivation, with Fieldway being the most deprived ward in Croydon.
- “Place Survey” (2008) indicated that 77% of residents from different backgrounds say they get on well together (a 2% increase since 2006). Other relevant results from the 2008 survey were
 - 51% of residents feel they belong to their neighbourhood;

- 34% of residents thought they could influence decisions in the local area; but only 16% had engaged in local activity designed to increase participation;
- 23% participate in volunteering in the last 12 months;

Data Limitations

DCLG have cancelled the biennial Place Survey. The council may continue to collect similar inclusion and equality data via the “Citizens Panel” but the sampling and statistical significance of responses may not provide comparable data.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Ensure development contributes to reducing the higher incidence of deprivation in the northern and south eastern wards
- Ensure development of community facilities match the changing demographics of Croydon.

4.5.4. Housing

Baseline Trends¹⁸

- Croydon has around 148,000 homes – 79% private sector, 10% local authority housing, 9% Registered Providers, 2% vacant
- Population growth means that an additional 27,000 new homes would be needed in Croydon by 2031.
- Average house prices in Croydon were around 32% lower than average London house prices at January 2013. However, as average Croydon wages are lower than those for London, housing affordability remains a problem. “Entry level” private housing is currently around 8 times lower quartile earnings.
- The supply of homes has been falling, a trend likely to continue as a result of the economic downturn and reduction in the national affordable housing programme. The number of homes started on site in 2009/10 (874) was only half the level in the previous year. This rate applied equally to private sector and affordable housing. Subsequently the number of homes started increased, but as the supply of unimplemented planning permissions starts to reduce the number of homes under construction is also starting to fall again. As of 30th September 2013 there were 1,520 homes under construction, a decrease of 664 and 846 compared to September 2012 and September 2011 respectively.
- Social housing supply available each year for allocation is only sufficient to meet between 8% and 10% of existing housing need in the form of households on the housing waiting list and homeless households (9% in 2010/11). As a result social housing is only allocated to those households in the most urgent housing need and access to the private sector offers the only prospect of meeting the remainder of housing need.
- Applicants on Croydon’s housing register who were homeless rose by 16% in 2010/11 – this has reversed the previous long term reduction in numbers. Changes to housing benefit and predicted migration of households from more expensive rental properties in central London are expected to increase pressure on local social and affordable housing.

¹⁸ All baseline data extracted from “Housing Croydon Our strategy to 2015 - Evidence base to April 2011”

- All of Croydon's council housing met the decent homes standard in April 2011; however 37% of private housing fails to meet the decent homes standard.
- Fuel poverty is increasing nationally and in Croydon. It is estimated that there are more than 9,000 households in fuel poverty in Croydon.

Data Limitations

None

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- The FALP revised housing target for Croydon will have to be included in the CLP1 Partial Review to ensure conformity with the London Plan and set the context for the emerging CLP2 Proposals.
- An updated SHMA will provide evidence base support to any revisions to the Local Plan's housing policy.
- Croydon should meet the requirements for additional homes. These will need to be provided across a range of tenures while ensuring that appropriate levels of affordable housing are available.
- Focusing housing growth on areas with good public transport connectivity will minimise pressures on existing transport infrastructure, but other supporting community infrastructure (e.g. schools, leisure facilities etc.) will also need to be developed.
- To support sustainable communities in the long term, additional housing should be provided at a mix of sizes and flexibility to meet residents' needs over their lifetime.
- New homes should meet high environmental standards to reduce CO₂ emissions, adapt to the future effects of climate change, and help reduce the risk of fuel poverty. Refurbishments and conversions to residential use will need to incorporate energy efficiency improvements (in some cases including solid wall insulation) to reduce CO₂ emissions and help reduce the risk of fuel poverty.

4.6. A Learning City

4.6.1. Archaeological heritage

Baseline Trends

Due to their nature, the value of heritage assets of archaeological interest may not be immediately apparent and therefore not designated. Archaeological priority zones (APZs) and scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) are indicators of archaeological heritage in the borough of Croydon. However it is important to note that the NPPF outlines that ‘non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated assets.’ These may include nationally or locally important remains and are judged on an individual case basis.

APZs are assessed by English Heritage in conjunction with the local authority on the basis of evidence from past investigations and areas of concentrated identified and likely archaeological interest. APZs are then formally adopted by the local authority. There are currently 50 archaeological priority zones in the borough, covering 1,995 ha, 23 % of the area of the entire borough. These areas are periodically reviewed and updated. Given the increasing amount of development in the borough over the last decade and the amount of time since the last review the currently designated APZs are likely to be reviewed in the relatively near future; this has been confirmed by English Heritage’s archaeology advisor.

In addition there are 8 SAMs currently designated:

1. Group of four WWII fighter pens at the former airfield of RAF Kenley
2. Group of seven WWII fighter pens at the former airfield of RAF Kenley
3. Surrey Iron Railway embankment, approx. 130m south west of Lion Green Road, Coulsdon
4. St John the Baptist’s Church gateway, Howley Road
5. Elmers End moated site, South Norwood
6. Croham Hurst round barrow
7. Round barrows and ancient settlement, Farthing Down, Coulsdon
8. Newe (or Wide) Ditch, Riddlesdown

The Surrey Iron Railway Embankment is the only SAM designated since 2006.

The main environmental concerns in relation to archaeological heritage are that of major development in APZs, development affecting SAMs or their setting and infrastructure development.

Data Limitations

It has been a significant period of time since the boundaries of APZs have been reviewed. There may also be undesignated areas of archaeological significance, including potential SAMs.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Increase the level of protection given to archaeological heritage, including the requirement for desk based and (if necessary) field evaluation as recommended by English Heritage to be undertaken sufficiently early on in the planning process
- Include provision for the utilisation of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service in the planning process, which should be consulted where appropriate.
- To be informed by the Greater London Historic Environment Record, which should also be used to support the management of policies
- The CLP1 Partial Review will also be informed by an up to date APZ assessment.

4.6.2. Education, skills and training

Baseline Trends

- Early Years Foundation Stage (up to 5 yrs) – this measure has been improving over the last few years, the 2011 score of 62% is higher than both London and UK averages.¹⁹
- Achievement of at least Level 4 in English and maths Key Stage (KS) 2 – this measure has been steadily improving over the last 5 years and is over 75% (2010-11)²⁰
- Educational achievement of vulnerable groups - KS2 and KS4 data indicates that most equality groups are performing well in trends over time and in comparison to national data. At KS4 the attainment gap for BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups has reduced year on year to 3 percentage points, which is now below national levels. However, at KS2 this group remains a focus for improvement as the attainment gap has fluctuated over time between 5 and 12 percentage points. The main under-attaining group at both key stages is the white and free school meals (FSM) group. At KS2 the attainment gap for this group has widened over the past 3 years and is now higher than the national gap. While nationally the gap between those pupils eligible for FSM and those not eligible has steadily decreased, in Croydon the FSM gap during this period of time has remained around the current national average between 19.1 percentage points (2006) and 20 percentage points (2010). However the gap for pupils who are white and receive FSM stands at 34.9 percentage points in Croydon.²¹
- Proportion of 16 – 18 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEET) is 7.7%. There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of NEET despite the effect of the recession. However, specific wards account for disproportionately high levels of NEET. In June 2011 just 5 wards accounted for almost 40% of total borough NEET - Fieldway, Woodside, Selhurst, Waddon and West Thornton.

¹⁹ “Children’s services needs analysis” January 2012, Croydon Children and Families Partnership

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

- The percentage of the working age population in Croydon with no qualifications has reduced from 8.9% 2011 to 6% in 2012. Croydon has a lower 'no qualification' rate than the national and London average.
- Fieldway, Selhurst, New Addington and Broad Green have remained within the 5 most deprived wards as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (education domain).

Data Limitations

None

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Improve access to educational and learning facilities.
- Reduce education/training inequalities across the borough.
- Support the growth of further and higher education to improve skills.
- Support the development of skills training in the workplace, at home and in community facilities.
- Seek opportunities for employment and training from new development.

4.7. A Creative City

4.7.1. Culture, sport & recreation

Baseline Trends

- Percentage of adults that have used the public library service in a period of 12 months – 49% in 2010, a decrease on the 2008 figure of 53%.
- Percentage of adults that have visited a museum or gallery in a period of 12 months – 50% in 2010, a decrease on the 2008 figure of 53%.
- Percentage of adults that have attended or participated in an arts event at least 3 times in a period of 12 months – 43% in 2010, little change since 2008.
- With only 7.7% of Croydon's adult population regularly taking part in sports or other active recreation, Croydon ranks in the bottom 10% of local authorities for physical activity (also used as indicator for section 4.5.1).

Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy (2010-15) states that the creative sector should play a significant role in driving arts and cultural enterprises to support regeneration and establish Croydon as a cultural destination. The council-commissioned report 'Understanding and Shaping the Cultural sector in the London Borough of Croydon' (2010) provided detailed analysis of the cultural sector and of resident engagement in arts and culture. Among the recommendations of this study was the development of a central hub for creative businesses and removing blockages such as availability of suitable workspace.

Data Limitations

The 'Understanding and Shaping the Cultural sector in the London Borough of Croydon' report provides a one-off snapshot of activity in this sector. The borough would need to develop a suitable repeatable and consistent indicator to measure progress in developing the creative sector.

CLP1 Partial Review considerations

- Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.
- Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity.
- Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities (this is a shared objective with section 4.5.1)

Question 2

*Do you agree that the baseline data analysed, as set out in **Appendix B** is appropriate to the CLP1 Partial Review DPD?*

Question 3

*Do you have or know of any additional relevant baseline data that should be added to the listed in **Appendix B**? Can you assist in identifying and filling any gaps in sources of monitoring information? If yes, please state how.*

Question 4

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

Question 5

*Do you agree that the issues set out in Section 4 are the key sustainability issues and objectives for the CLP1 Partial Review DPD?
Please comment on your view.*

Question 6

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

Sustainability appraisal framework

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
An Enterprising City					
1. Support measures which improve the economic viability of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and district centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase economic activity in the CMC and district centres? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Businesses active in the CMC and district centres. Number of jobs supported by businesses active in the CMC and district centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport could increase as a result of increased economic activity Energy - greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity Water - water consumption from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity Waste - waste produced by buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished buildings use energy and water efficiently and that waste is managed appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – increasing economic activity and the availability of jobs

<p>2. Support temporary use of vacant office and retail space to attract economic activity to the CMC and district centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help increase use of vacant office and retail space in the CMC and district centres? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of vacant office and retail space in the CMC and district centres (percentage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport could increase as a result of increased economic activity • Energy - greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity • Water - water consumption from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity • Waste - waste produced by buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles • Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished building use energy and water efficiently and that waste is managed appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation – increasing economic activity and the availability of jobs • Crime – reducing deprivation and improving an area will help reduce perceptions of crime
<p>A Connected City</p>					
<p>3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local carbon emissions from transport • Percentage of journeys by mode of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport in these areas could 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality – reduction of pollutant emissions • Health – increase in number of people walking and

			increase as a result of increased economic activity	walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles	cycling
4. Improve accessibility to public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase accessibility to public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTAL 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – reduce deprivation by increasing access to services
5. Improve road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase road safety? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of road accidents Number of road traffic casualties 	n/a	n/a	n/a
A Sustainable City					
6. Reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emissions from new and existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption? Will it reduce fuel poverty? Will it facilitate the uptake of energy efficiency measures and low carbon technologies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local carbon emissions from buildings New & refurbished buildings meeting environmental performance standards (CfSH, BREEAM) Percentage of fuel poor households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation – compatibility of certain applications of technologies with listed buildings and conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on what measures can be acceptably implemented on historic buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health – risk of illness from damp and cold Air quality – reduction of NOx emissions Deprivation – reduction of fuel poverty Housing – improving quality of housing
7. Ensure that buildings are less likely to overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the risk of buildings overheating? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new developments incorporating specific design measures to reduce cooling demand and overheating risk, for example green roofs 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reduce energy consumption of buildings by reducing cooling demand Health – reduce risk of heat exhaustion

8. Protect and enhance Biodiversity in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it enhance biodiversity by seeking to encourage habitat creation through development patterns? • Will it help manage the local trees effectively and ensure they are afforded adequate protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major developments carrying out a site ecology study and implementing the recommendations • Status of protected sites • Percentage of protected trees on development sites that are retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and economy – potential for development to have an adverse effect on habitats 	<p>Ensure that development proposals include measures to protect and enhance habitats and, where possible, improve on existing conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding – certain SUDs techniques can help create or enhance habitats • Health – protecting and enhancing biodiversity can have a positive effect on amenity • Transport – safeguarding and protecting green corridors can help promote sustainable transport as well as biodiversity.
9. Reduce potable water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to reduce potable water consumption? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water efficiency & rainwater harvesting measures • Water consumption per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy, housing - water consumption from new buildings will increase demand and the potential for water stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new and refurbished buildings water efficiently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy – reduction of CO₂ emissions • Air quality – reduction of NOx emissions from buildings as less energy required for hot water use
10. Reduce flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce flood risk? • Has site flood risk been considered? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of sites where peak run off is lower post development • Allocation of housing sites to areas at risk of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – need for housing growth constrained by flood risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure housing is not built in flood risk areas • Ensure any housing built in flood risk areas has sufficient drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity – habitat protection
11. Reduce emissions of NOx and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce NOx and particulate emissions from road use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from air quality monitoring sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help improve public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – reduction of CO₂ emissions

particulates from road use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated emissions - e.g. % of trips made by mode of transport 	emissions from transport in these areas could increase as a result of increased economic activity	connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health – improvement of air quality reduces health impacts of pollutants
12. Reduce emissions of NOx and particulates from buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce NOx and particulate emissions from buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from air quality monitoring sites. Estimated emissions - e.g refurbishment and new build that achieves high environmental performance standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from buildings in these areas could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished building use energy efficiently and reduce emissions of pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reduction of CO₂ emissions Health – improvement of air quality reduces health impacts of pollutants
13. Increase recycling and composting and reduce waste going to landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce waste going to landfill? Will it help increase recycling and composting? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of developments implementing a site waste management plan Percentage of waste going to landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy, housing - increase in waste produced by new buildings and increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that buildings have sufficient waste storage facilities 	n/a
14. Protect priority areas from increases in noise from road and rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce the impact of noise from road and rail on priority areas? 	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. Increase the protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it allow for better preservation and enhancement of designated heritage assets? Will it allow for better preservation and enhancement of non- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of buildings on the Heritage at Risk register No. of heritage assets demolished / altered so as to substantially lose their significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Efficiency – installation of energy efficient measures having an impact on a building / area's special character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on what measures can be acceptably implemented on historic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Efficiency / carbon reduction – retention of historic buildings saving energy that would be used in demolition and the

<p>of heritage assets (designated and non-designated)</p>	<p>designated heritage assets?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage development that will be better integrated with the historic environment? 			<p>buildings</p>	<p>replacement of buildings</p>
<p>16. Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it allow the setting of heritage assets to be better protected? 	<p>No available indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing targets, including major development / high rise buildings in Croydon town centre – large developments having an impact on the setting of heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a framework for the assessment of impact of new development on heritage assets 	<p>n/a</p>
<p>17. Encourage investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage investment in the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of buildings on the Heritage at Risk register. 	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency / carbon reduction – retention of historic buildings saving energy that would be used in demolition and the replacement of buildings
<p>18. Consider ways in which Croydon's wider historic environment and built and cultural heritage can be better protected and recognised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the recognition and protection of the wider, undesignated, historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new heritage asset designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing targets / new development – undesignated heritage may be lost before it has been identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit listing applications to English Heritage where appropriate • Aim to implement regular reviews including those for conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and learning – encouraging local people to engage with Croydon's heritage

				areas and the Local List to allow for the inclusion of eligible new additions	
19. Encourage the use of materials with a lower environmental impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the environmental impact of materials in construction processes and buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credits score in materials sections of BREEAM or the Code for Sustainable Homes Proportion of certified timber used in construction Employment of BRE Green Guide to specification 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reducing CO₂ emissions from manufacturing processes
A Caring City					
20. Reduce health inequalities across the borough. Ensure that all communities have access to leisure, recreation and health facilities that can support healthier lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase access to leisure, recreation and health facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of facilities that can be reached by public transport, walking and cycling 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – increase accessibility to transport. Increase number of routes that can be walked or cycled. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport
21. Improve opportunities for walking and cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase opportunities for walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of facilities that can be reached by public transport, walking and cycling Percentage of journeys by mode of transport 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – increase accessibility to transport. Increase number of routes that can be walked or cycled. Reduce

					greenhouse gas emissions from transport
22. Ensure development and urban design 'designs out' crime and anti-social behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial distribution of incidences of crime and anti-social behaviour 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – reducing crime will reduce perceptions of crime, which can help increase economic activity in an area.
23. Ensure development of community facilities match the changing demographics of Croydon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can facilities be adapted to meet the requirements of Croydon's population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of community facilities by age, gender and ethnicity 	n/a	n/a	n/a
24. Ensure that demand for new housing across all tenures is met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase housing provision across different tenures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New housing completions by tenure and type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation - major development may have an impact on the setting of heritage assets Energy, water, waste, air pollution - increase in waste produced by new buildings and increased economic activity Biodiversity – potential impact of development on natural habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a framework for the assessment of impact of new development on heritage assets Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished buildings use energy and water efficiently and that waste is managed appropriately 	n/a

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new development does not impact significantly on existing natural heritage and helps to enhance biodiversity 	
25. Ensure that new housing meets the needs of Croydon's changing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help ensure that housing is sufficiently flexible for the needs of Croydon's population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes meeting Lifetime Homes standard 	n/a	n/a	n/a
A Learning City					
26. Increase the level of protection given to archaeological heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it allow for an increased level of protection given to archaeological heritage? Will require an applicant to undertake any necessary desk or field based evaluation as recommended by English Heritage sufficiently early on in the planning process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological finds from investigations required due to development Number of new designations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing targets / new development – undesignated heritage may be lost before it has been identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert developers to possible requirements for archaeological investigation at an early stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and learning – encouraging local people to engage with Croydon's heritage
27. To consult the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage consultation of the GLAAS and the GLHER? 	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

and utilise the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)					
28. Improve access to educational and learning facilities. Reduce education/training inequalities across the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve access to educational and learning facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBC 	n/a	n/a	Deprivation – help reduce deprivation
29. Support the growth of further and higher education to improve skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase the provision of further and higher education in the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people in higher and further education 	n/a	n/a	n/a
30. Support the development of skills training in the workplace, at home and in community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase opportunities for skills training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill level of workers 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – help reduce deprivation by making people more employable Economy – help stimulate economic activity by providing businesses with suitably skilled employees
A Creative City					
31. Promote growth of creative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase opportunities for creative industries in the borough? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of creative industries in the CMC and district centres 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – help stimulate economic activity by

industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.					encouraging business activity
32. Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase use of vacant buildings for creative/cultural activity in the borough? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vacant buildings in the CMC and district centres 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – reduce number of buildings that are not economically useful

Table 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Question 8

Do you agree with the SA objectives that have been identified? Do you know of any additional objectives that should be considered?

5. Sustainability appraisal report content

The SEA directive comprises strict minimum requirements for the content of the SA report. These requirements are set out in Table 6 below.

Statutory SEA requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.• The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.• The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.• Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Habitats Directive.• The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community of Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.• The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.• The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.• An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.• A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.• A non-technical summary of the information provided in the Environmental Report, as described above.

Table 6: Statutory SEA requirements

An outline table of contents for the Sustainability Appraisal, taking these requirements into account, is set out in Table 7 below. This table of contents is indicative only and may be subject to change.

Indicative contents for the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

CLP1 Partial Review DPD
Purpose and structure of the SA Report
Details of consultation

2. Sustainability Appraisal

The SA Process and progress to date
The Legislative Requirements of the SEA Directive
Context – SA scoping report and objectives
Internal Consistency of the SA Objectives

3. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Elements of the Core Strategy subject to the Assessment
Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Core Strategy Objectives
Compatibility Results
Recommendations

4. Assessment of Issues and Options

Main Strategic Options Considered
Comparison of Main Sustainability Impacts of Options
Proposed Mitigation for Options
Development of Preferred Options
Significant Sustainability Effects of Preferred Options
Mitigation of Significant Effects

5. Monitoring Framework

Approach
Existing Monitoring Programmes
Proposed Monitoring Framework
Conclusions and Recommendations

Table 7: Sustainability Appraisal Report contents

Appendix A – Policy and plan context

The following policies and plans have been reviewed:

International policies and plans

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting climate change • Increasing use of clean energy • Address threats to public health • Combat poverty and social exclusion. • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society. • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation). • Improve the transport system and land use management. • Secure a better quality of life for present and future generations. • Ensure future policy making is more coherent and cost effective, as well as promoting technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth should support social progress and environmental enhancement and protection

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies for sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment. 		
World Summit on Sustainable Development	2002	UN	<p>Sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance corporate environment and social responsibility. Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting. Increase use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advised energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies and sustainable use of traditional energy. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should encourage the use of renewable or sustainable energy and increase uptake of energy efficiency measures Sustainability objectives should seek to increase use of energy efficiency measures and low and zero carbon technologies
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats	1992	EU	Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) under Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive	It is required that each Member State propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types and which	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA will need to assess whether HDA is required as part of drafting the DPD. Objectives of DPD should

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			92/43/EEC is required to assess conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. HDA applies to DPDs. The scope of the HDA will depend on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project.	species the sites host. The information would include a map of the site, its name, location and its extent. The Commission will then establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.	avoid harm to protected species and sites.
European Biodiversity Strategy	1999	EU	Sets out four main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness. 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy emphasises the importance of spatial planning in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. • The SA should ensure that the impact of policies on biodiversity is assessed
European Spatial Development Perspective	1999	EU	Sets out aim for development to balance economic, environmental and social needs and safeguard regional diversity and cultural heritage in	Indicators and targets deferred to member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of this document are mirrored in the aims of the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			member states		
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy	2001	EU	Obliges member states to take steps to increase production and consumption of electricity from renewable sources	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should recognise the need to promote the increase of generation and consumption of renewable energy
EU 7th Environmental Action Programme	2002	EU	<p>The plan sets out the following broad aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accepting that climate change is a significant challenge and aiming to reduce CO₂ emissions by 70% Protecting and restoring natural systems and habitats Contributing to a high quality of life and social well being Better resource efficiency and waste management 	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD needs to be in conformity with broad EU goals, particularly the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and daughter directives (1993/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC) and (2004/107/EC)	1996	EU	Sets out a requirement to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it where levels of nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and lead where it is not	Refer to English Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should consider how to maintain good air quality and measures to improve it
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC)	2008	EU	Aims to maintain improve air quality in relation to fine particulates (PM 2.5)	Refer to English Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD Refer to English Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 improve it
European Landscape Convention	2006	EU	Aims to promote landscape management and protection. Each member state	Article 6 states the specific measures each member party must undertake, including:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should consider the impacts of planning policy on landscape and townscape.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			<p>undertakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6; c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above; d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising • Training and education • Identification and assessment • D Landscape quality objectives • E Implementation 	<p>This may be of particular relevance to site allocations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of this document are referred to in the Government's Statement on the Historic Environment (2011), which desires the ELC requirements should be embedded further within UK policy and practice. The DPD should consider how this might be achieved and how the understanding of landscapes can guide and frame spatial planning and land management

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.		
The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation	2010	UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. 	DEFRA UK Biodiversity indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should halt the loss of habitats and species in order to ensure that by 2020 our natural environment is resilient and can continue to provide the essential services that we would otherwise take for granted.
European Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC)	1991	EU	To set up a system for the coordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.	No targets or indicators	DPD should support the overall requirements and objectives.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	2000	EU	Applies to all surface and ground water bodies. It	The Directive requires all inland and coastal water	DPD should support the overall requirements and objectives and

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			introduces a series of new objectives, which will govern water management and activities affecting water 'status': status is a measure of ecological, chemical, hydrological and morphological quality in surface waters, and groundwater quantity/chemistry.	bodies to reach "good" status by the end of 2015. This is likely to present some major challenges given the current condition of some of the rivers within London. The WFD seeks to integrate the management of water with land use planning, biodiversity, flooding, tourism, leisure, recreation, health and agriculture through River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs). The Environment Agency will lead on the preparation of these RBMPs in England and Wales.	seek to deliver enhancements where possible. This is of particular relevance to site allocations where sites are adjacent to ground or surface water bodies.
International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter)	1964	ICOMOS	To act as professional standard that gives an international framework for the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings	Increase in public awareness of the common heritage of ancient sites and monuments	DPD should support the overall aims and objectives
Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter)	1987	ICOMOS	To establish principles and guidelines for the protection and conservation of historic towns to complement the 1964 Venice Charter, where the emphasis is on the individual monument. The Charter addresses issues including: the integration of conservation objectives into planning policies; the qualities of	No relevant indicators	DPD should support the overall aims and objectives, especially those that relate to conservation planning policy.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review and SA
			historic towns that should be preserved; participation of residents in the preservation process; and social and economic implications. .		

National policies and plans

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
Securing the future UK sustainable development strategy	2005	DEFRA	<p>The overarching document for sustainability in the UK Structured around 5 key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Using sound scientific advice • Promoting good governance <p>And 4 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Natural resource protection • From local to global: building sustainable communities • Climate Change and energy 	<p>The strategy contains 68 indicators, a number of which are headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 • Resource use: Domestic material consumption and GDP • Waste: arisings by (a) sector and (b) method of disposal • Ecological impacts on air pollution • Economic output: Gross domestic product • Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for (a) vehicles, (b) domestic burglary, (c) violence • Employment: people of working age in employment • Workless households: population living in workless household (a) children, (b) working age • Health inequality: (a) infant mortality (by socio-economic group), (b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women • Social justice: (social measures to be developed) • Environmental quality: (environmental measures to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD should reflect national strategic priorities and principles • The range of indicators should inform baseline review and monitoring

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				<p>be developed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellbeing: (measures to be developed). 	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	2012	CLG	<p>The principal objective of the NPPF is to bring forward sustainable development, which is defined as having three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.</p> <p>The NPPF sets out a requirement for local authorities to approve planning applications that are in accordance with the local plan without delay.</p> <p>The definition of what comprises sustainable development is in effect devolved to local authorities.</p>	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should be structured in a way that permits development that meets the economic, social and environmental needs of the area.
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	2011	CLG	<p>The objectives of PPS 10 require regional and local planning bodies to draw up planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the waste hierarchy to waste management, using disposal at the last option Create a framework for communities to take more responsibility for their own waste Help implement the national waste strategy and EU directives 	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should encourage more sustainable forms of waste management and help reduce the amount of waste going to landfill The requirements of PPS are dealt with primarily in the South West London Joint Waste Plan

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Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	2012	CLG	Sets planning policy framework for allocating suitable sites for travellers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific allocation of 5yrs worth of sites. • Identification of future sites up to 10 yrs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly relates to CLP1 policy SP 2.7 – review should identify suitable provision.
National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy	2011	DEFRA	<p>Puts in place long-term plans to manage risks ensuring other plans take account of them.</p> <p>Aim to avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk</p>	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD should take account of objectives of Strategy to minimise and manage floor risk.
Flood and Water Management Act	2010	DEFRA	<p>Gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of the management of flood and coastal erosion risk</p> <p>Gives LPAs responsibility for preparing and putting in place strategies for managing flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in their areas</p>	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD should integrate objectives of flood protection within proposals.
Climate Change Act 2008	2008	DECC	Sets a requirement for UK CO ₂ emissions to be reduced by 80% over 1990 levels by 2050, and 34% by 2020. Requires the drawing up of 5-year carbon budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual UK CO₂ emissions data • CO₂ emissions data by local authority area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD should provide a framework that contributes toward the reduction of CO₂ emissions in the local area
Energy Act 2011	2011	DECC	<p>Provides a framework to promote and encourage the uptake of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses. Provides the legislative framework for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Deal 	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD should provide a framework that facilitates the uptake of energy efficiency measures where possible

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Company Obligation Allowing tenants to request energy efficiency improvements to the property they are renting 		
Sustainable communities, settled homes, changing lives - A Strategy for tackling homelessness	2006	CLG	<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing homelessness Providing support for vulnerable people Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; Providing more settled homes. <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	No indicators or targets beyond period ending 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for Clean Air	2000	DEFRA	<p>Sets air quality standards and objectives for eight key pollutants to be achieved between 2003-2008. The Strategy also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map out as far as possible future ambient air quality policy in the UK in the medium term. 	For seven of these pollutants local authorities are required to work towards these objectives through a local air quality management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aims of the Air Quality Strategy should be mirrored in the objectives of the DPD

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives for 8 main air pollutants. 		
Working with the grain of nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002	2002	DEFRA	<p>Seeks to ensure that biodiversity is a consideration of all public policy, in particular:</p> <p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>Key indicators relevant to Croydon are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The populations of wild birds The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans Biological quality of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should set objectives that protect and enhance the importance of biodiversity
Biodiversity Action Plan	1994	DEFRA	The UK response to Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected.	The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. The DPD should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife

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					habitats within the Borough.
World Class Places: The Governments Strategy for improving the quality of place	2009	HM Government	Explains why and how quality of place matters and the practical steps the Government will be taking to build on the achievements of recent years and do more to create prosperous, attractive, distinctive, inclusive and sustainable world class places.	World Class Places: The Governments Strategy for improving the quality of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should balance needs of development with heritage and quality of public realm
By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice	2000	DETR and CABE	<p>Promotes high standards in urban design through development, and aims to encourage better design. It is intended as a companion to national planning policy.</p> <p>Relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems</p>	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should balance needs of development with heritage and quality of public realm
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment	2011	HM Government	<p>The Statement seeks to recognise the value of the historic environment and to promote its intelligent management to fully realise its national economic, social, and cultural contribution.</p> <p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure Government policy, guidance and standards emphasise the responsibility of managing the historic environment for present and future 	The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment	The DPD should address the key relevant objectives of 'The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment'.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			<p>generations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate level of protection • To encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level • To promote heritage as a focus for learning and community identity, by the placing of people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of Local environment • To ensure all heritage assets meet sufficient standards of maintenance • To seek to proper the role of the historic environment within the Government response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda 		
Conservation Principles	2008	English Heritage	<p>Sets out six main principles that responds to the need for a clear, over-arching philosophical framework::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic environment is a shared resource • everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment 	Conservation Principles	The DPD should address the key relevant objectives of 'Conservation Principles'.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the significance of places is vital • significant places should be managed to sustain their values • decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent • documenting and learning from decisions is essential <p>The document sets out a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place. Also includes a recommended approach to assessing significance, advice on how to apply the principles and policies in practice and detailed interpretation of policies on repair, on intervention for research, on restoration, on new work and alteration and on enabling development</p>		
Suburbs and the historic environment	2007	English Heritage	<p>Provides “checklist” for local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive vision for local suburbs that includes the historic environment; 	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The checklist should be used to ensure the adequate protection of existing conservation areas and, if necessary the re-evaluation of additional sites

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the results of urban capacity studies inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs; • Understand what is there; • Use control mechanisms carefully; • Consider issuing a DPD; • Engage the local community; • The public realm; • The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant. 		
Regeneration and the historic environment	2005	English Heritage	Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should recognise that reusing and adapting existing buildings is sustainable and helps to achieve a sense of place

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			replacement.		
Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment	2005	English Heritage	This position statement sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for the historic environment as an integral part of Community and Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies. It outlines how the historic environment contributes to regeneration in both social and economic terms. It is intended to be of assistance to LAs as their strategies are developed and updated.	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of community consultation on heritage value should inform the appraisal of options and proposals of the DPD.
Guidance on Tall Buildings	2007	CABE and English Heritage	<p>To promote Local Authorities to consider the scope for tall buildings where part of strategic planning.</p> <p>In identifying locations where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate, local planning authorities should, as a matter of good practice, carry out a detailed urban design study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural topography Urban grain Significant views of skylines Scale and height Streetscape Landmark buildings and areas and their settings, including backdrops, and important local views, prospects and panoramas. The setting of heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should identify constraints for tall buildings with respect to existing, townscape, heritage and housing demand.
Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management	2011	English Heritage	This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas, whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be	No relevant indicators – these should be set for each Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD must integrate conservation with housing proposals and then be locally applied in the building of specific local sustainable communities and places.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
			prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places , outlines how the management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system		
Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing	2012	English Heritage	Explains how local heritage listing, backed by the NPPF can help to recognise local distinctiveness and character and ensure these values are taken into account when changes affecting the historic environment are proposed. Provides guidance for developing new local heritage lists or making improvements to an existing one	No relevant targets / indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD policies relating to local heritage listing (including Locally Listed Buildings and Parks and Gardens) should be in line with the recommendations made in this document
The Setting of Heritage Assets	2011	English Heritage	This document outlines the important of careful management of change in the setting of heritage assets. It provides guidance on managing change, including a recommended step-by-step approach to assess the impact of development proposals on the setting of heritage assets.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should include provision for the conservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets in line with the guidance in the document. It is recommended to explore the possibility of including criteria and site specific based policies.

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Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings	2011	English Heritage	This document provides guidance on making historic buildings more energy efficient	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should encourage the sustainable retrofit of historic buildings in a way that is sympathetic to their existing features
Government 10 year transport plan	2000	DfT	Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should encourage an integrated transport system and facilitate modal shift away from the private car
Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future	2003	DECC	<p>The White Paper set out 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 improve our productivity to ensure that every home is adequately and 	See Climate Change Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should provide a framework that contributes toward the reduction of CO₂ emissions and increase in uptake of energy efficiency measures in the local area

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			affordably heated		
The Egan Review - Skills for sustainable communities	2004	CLG	<p>The Egan Review provides a framework for encouraging the growth of sustainable communities, which are defined as having the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership • Good transport, services and communications • Places to live that are high quality and have a low environmental impact • A flourishing and diverse economy • Vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 25% wards in the country • % of residents that are satisfied with their neighbourhoods as place to live • % of residents that have a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood or community • Domestic burglaries per 1000 household and % detected • % of adults that feel they can influence decision making in their area • Household energy consumption • % of people satisfied with recycling facilities • Number of days where air pollutants exceed target levels • No of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings • % of listed buildings at risk of decay • % of residents that find it easy to access local services • % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD help to implement the principles of the Egan review

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for CLP1 Partial Review
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average life expectancy • No/ of primary care professionals per 1000 population 	
Our towns and cities	2006	CLG	<p>Sets out the government vision of improving the quality of life in urban centres, including using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality services • Good design and planning which make living in an environmentally sustainable way more practical • Local involvement to shape the development of towns and cities 	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should create a framework for high quality development that meets the needs of local people.
Race relations Act	2000	UK government	Public authorities have a general statutory duty to consider the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between people of different racial groups	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of DPD policies across all sectors of the community should be given careful consideration.
Guidance on access statements		Disability rights commission	Focuses on meeting the needs of the disabled or older people and explains how access should be considered from the start of the design process through to the building and final use and maintenance of a building or space.	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should take into account the accessibility needs of the community

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World Class Places: The Governments Strategy for improving the quality of place	2009	HM Government	This strategy lays out why and how quality of place matters and the practical steps the Government will be taking to build on the achievements of recent years and do more to create prosperous, attractive, distinctive, inclusive and sustainable world class places.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD objectives directly related to improving quality of place
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment	2011	HM Government	<p>The Statement seeks to recognise the value of the historic environment and to promote its intelligent management to fully realise its national economic, social, and cultural contribution.</p> <p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure Government policy, guidance and standards emphasise the responsibility of managing the historic environment for present and future generations To ensure all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate level of protection To encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level To promote heritage as a focus for learning and community identity, by the 	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the aims in this document are mirrored in Chapter 12 of the NPPF DPD should be used as a way to implement an effective structure through which heritage assets can be properly managed and development judged The DPD should consider the role of the historic environment within its objectives for sustainable development and promote the sensitive upgrading of heritage assets to reduce their carbon footprint

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			<p>placing of people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of Local environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure all heritage assets meet sufficient standards of maintenance • To seek to proper the role of the historic environment within the Government response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda 		
The Setting of Heritage Assets	2011	English Heritage	<p>This document outlines the important of careful management of change in the setting of heritage assets. It provides guidance on managing change, including a recommended step-by-step approach to assess the impact of development proposals on the setting of heritage assets.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should include provision for the conservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets in line with the guidance in the document. • It is recommended to explore the possibility of including criteria and site specific based policies.

London wide policies and plans

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
The London Plan	2011	GLA	The 'London Plan' provides the Regional Spatial Framework within which Local Development Documents of the LDF will be prepared.	A large range of targets and requirements is set in relation to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD objectives should be consistent with those set out in the London Plan
Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan (adopted as formal alterations from 11/10/13)	2013			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying areas suitable for regeneration • Protecting strategic industrial locations 	
Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (Examination in Public due Sept 14)	2014		<p>The London Plan places particular emphasis on becoming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth • an internationally competitive and successful city • a city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods • a city that delights the senses • a city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment • a city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and preserving green open spaces • Ensuring the needs of London's diverse communities are met • Meeting the housing needs of a growing population through high quality developments • Ensuring access for children and young people to recreational and sports facilities • Providing adequate education facilities • Deliver mixed use development, including new office space • Enhance and protect spaces for creative work and performance • Delivering town centre development • Minimising carbon dioxide emissions and promoting energy efficiency and decentralised energy 	

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing drainage and flood risk Reducing water consumption Using the waste hierarchy to better manage waste Increasing provision of public transport and cycle infrastructure Sustainable parking standards Protecting heritage assets Protecting and enhancing biodiversity <p>A full list of indicators is set out in Chapter 8 of the London Plan</p>	
London Plan implementation plan	2013	GLA	Sets out how the London Plan policies will be implemented.	Sets out detailed requirements for meeting London Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA should take into account baseline information set out in the London Plan implementation plan when assessing DPD policies
Sustainable Development Framework	2005	London Sustainable Development Commission	<p>The framework sets out a vision for the capital and a set of 14 sustainability objectives to guide decision-making.</p> <p>It should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide the context for policy development and decision-making; undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; 	None provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should encourage social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the natural environment, prudent use of natural resources, maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitor progress towards a more sustainable city. 		
Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	2010	GLA	<p>The aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. The Strategy sets out policies and proposals to move towards this, identifies energy use and road traffic as the main air polluters in London and puts forward objectives for reducing this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets set for reducing emissions of airborne pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should generally be aware of these aims and consider its role in encouraging lower emission practices and encouraging energy efficiency in building and construction.
Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy	2002	GLA	<p>Provides a strategic framework within which the London Biodiversity Action Plans sit. The Strategy aims to protect and enhance the natural habitats of London together with their variety of species. Objectives for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity for people – to ensure all Londoners have access to wildlife and natural green spaces. Nature for its own sake – to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats. Economic benefits – to ensure the economic benefits of natural green space and greening are fully realised. Functional benefits – to 	<p>The Strategy contains 14 policies and 72 proposals to implement these policies. Relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the losses and gains of wildlife sites in London and how accessible they are to Londoners. Compile indicators of London's biodiversity, including data on bird populations, quantity of wildlife habitat, and access to natural green space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD can facilitate and allow for improved biodiversity within the Borough.

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			<p>ensure the city enjoys the functional benefits biodiversity can bring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development – biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development. 		
Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	2011	GLA	<p>This document sets out the strategic approach to the impacts of climate change, accepting that some changes will be inevitable including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased flooding • Increased likelihood of drought • Increase likelihood of overheating 	A number of actions are listed to increase the capacity of London Boroughs to deal with the impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD policies should seek to reduce the likely impacts of climate change through design and land use.
Delivering London's energy future - Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy	2010	GLA	<p>This document sets out the strategic approach to limiting future climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce London's greenhouse gas emissions • To maximise opportunities for the transition to a low carbon economy • To secure a reliable energy supply for London • To meet and exceed national climate change and energy objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD should seek to further the objectives of the energy strategy where possible
Mayor's ambient noise strategy	2004	GLA	<p>The strategy seeks to minimise the adverse</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the adverse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD should consider how the objectives of the noise strategy

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			impacts of noise on people living and working in London using the best available practices available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.	impacts of road traffic noise; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage preferential use of quieter vehicles, operations and technology minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing 	can be furthered
Mayor's Housing Strategy Draft London Housing Strategy	2010 2014	GLA	This strategy sets out Mayoral priorities for housing investment as well as providing a policy framework governing quality and availability of housing.	Sets a number of targets, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing housing provision according to the needs of Londoners Improving design standards for new build homes Greening existing homes Promoting regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD should take account of the objectives set out in the Housing Strategy
London's wasted resource - Mayor's waste strategy	2011	GLA	This sets out the strategy for managing London's waste more effectively by diverting it away from landfill	Targets are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970 kg per household in 2009/10 to 790 kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South London Waste Plan (see below) sets out the planning framework for determining applications for waste facilities However, the Old Town DPD should seek to further the objectives of the waste strategy where possible.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>30,000 tonnes a year in 2031.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London's municipal waste To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste 	
Securing London's water future - the Mayor's water strategy	2011	GLA	<p>The strategy aims to improve water management in London by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing water efficiency in new and existing buildings Introducing water metering Reduce water leakage Harvesting rain and recycling water Better manage surface water run off 	The strategy sets out 20 actions to deliver its objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should take into account the objectives of the Mayor's water strategy
Mayor's Transport Strategy	2010	GLA	<p>This strategy sets out six goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic development and population growth Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners 	No targets or indicators. However, there are a number of proposals in support of each objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should seek to further the objectives of the transport strategy

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
Mayor's Cultural Strategy	2010	GLA	The strategy recognises London's importance as a cultural and artistic centre and sets out actions to continue to support and invest in growth in this area	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should seek opportunities to preserve and maximise Croydon's cultural offering
London Trees and Woodland Framework	2005	GLA	<p>Aims to provide a strategic approach to trees and woodlands that delivers the Mayor's vision for London and the relevant Mayoral Strategies within the context of the England Forestry Strategy. Key aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment. • To help shape the built environment and new development in a way that strengthens the positive character and diversity of 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should take into account the role trees have in forming part of London's identity and policies should address the management, protection and enhancement of the borough's trees and woodlands

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and social inclusion. • To support the capital's economy. 		
London Freight Plan	2007	GLA/TfL	<p>Identifies the steps needed to address the challenge of delivering freight sustainably in London through 4 key projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freight Operator Recognition Scheme • Delivery and Service Plans • Construction Logistics Plans • Freight information portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should support the objectives of the London Freight Plan where possible
Archaeology and Planning in Greater London: A charter for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	2011	English Heritage	<p>A key aim of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS - part of English Heritage) is to work with London Boroughs and other partners to secure and measure the archaeological interest of London's historic environment</p> <p>To support the planning process</p> <p>To promote the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and enable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Archaeological Priority Zones • Locally Important Remains • Nationally Important Remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should include provision for the utilisation of the GLAAS in the planning process, which should be consulted • The development of DPD policies for the historic environment should be informed by the GLHER, which should also be used to support the management of policies • The DPD should include objectives that relate to archaeological protection, including the requirement for

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			it to be utilised by both Local Authorities and in the planning process by applicants.		sufficient archaeological investigation to be undertaken as part of the planning process, as recommended in this document
The Canopy – London’s Urban Forest – A guide for designers, planners and developers.	2011	GLA	Recognises the value of trees in providing cost-effective means of improving several aspects of the urban environment. The document recognises a number of challenges in ensuring that trees continue to enhance London’s environment, including: insurance, development, neglect, road alignment, climate change, fear/ignorance, vandalism and ageing trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance on how to integrate trees into the urban landscape and ensure they are protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should recognise the benefits that retention and planting new trees can create for urban landscapes and ensure that policies adequately address these issues.
London Housing Design Guide	2011	GLA	Sets standard for new housing in terms of: environmental performance, accessibility, type and tenure, layout, storage, noise, daylight and amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several standards relating to the design criteria listed to the left. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should take into account the standards set out in the Housing Design Guide to ensure that new housing meets the needs of the borough’s residents.

Local plans and policies

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Community Strategy	2011	Croydon Council	<p>The objectives of the Community Strategy are that Croydon will become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enterprising city • A learning city • A creative city • A connected city • A sustainable city • A caring city <p>The Community Strategy provides a framework to achieve these goals, with detailed action plans and policies set out in other local strategies and the Local Development Framework</p>	A series of indicators is set put under each objective of the Community Plan. There are mostly based on the set of National Indicators, which is yet to be replaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD policies should help to provide the spatial planning framework to deliver the goals of the Community Plan.
Croydon Local Plan – Strategic Policies (CLP1)	2013	Croydon Council	<p>CLP1 was adopted in April 2013, and provides the strategic framework to guide development in Croydon.</p> <p>CLP1 sets out targets for what development should be delivered over the duration of the plan (up to 2031).</p>	A monitoring framework is set out in detail covering each Core Strategy policy up to 2031.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This DPD is a review of this document
South London Waste Plan	2012	London Boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Sutton	The South London Waste Plan DPD contains policies to guide the determination of planning applications for waste management	<p>The South London Waste Plan seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify sites for sustainable waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should support the objectives of the South London Waste Plan where possible

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			facilities and identifies existing waste sites to be safeguarded and areas where waste management development may be suitable. It is a Old Town DPD and covers the geographical area comprising the London Borough of Croydon, the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, the London Borough of Merton and the London Borough of Sutton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help manage waste efficiently • Safeguard existing waste management sites • Improve recycling provision for new developments 	
Strategic flood risk assessment (SFRA)	2008	Scott Wilson	Commissioned by the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon, the primary objective of the study was to enable the four participating London Boroughs to undertake sequential testing to inform the development of their emerging LDF documents.	<p>Consider the consequences of including SuDS on development sites and the impact these can have on the developable area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess allocation sites in relation to geology and local issues to determine where the use of SuDS is feasible. • The Thames Water sewer flooding records show that parts of Coulsdon, South Norwood, Streatham Vale and Selhurst are susceptible to significant sewer flooding. SuDS techniques should therefore be strongly recommended in these areas to ensure that existing sewer flooding problems are not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD must consider flood risk and the potential for SuDS when determining appropriate land uses and allocating sites.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>exacerbated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider, through the PPS25 Sequential Test, how to steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding. 	
Children and Young People's plan	2013	Croydon Council/Croydon Children's trust	<p>The plan seeks to help children reach their full potential by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging children, young people and their families in decision making at every stage; Working together to identify needs and provide appropriate support as early as possible; Ensuring that children are kept safe; and Valuing our workforce and supporting them to acquire the skills, knowledge and experience to support children and families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each priority set out in the document has an action plan which identifies resource requirements, milestones and target outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should take into account the needs of Croydon's children and young people when allocating sites
Developing Croydon's health and wellbeing strategy	2012	Croydon Council	<p>This document has not been adopted at the time of writing.</p> <p>The main objectives of the strategy are to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved health and well-being increased independence integrated, safe, high 	<p>The following targets are set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of babies born with low birth weight Improve the uptake of immunisation Improve children and adults' emotional and mental wellbeing Reduce the numbers of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD must aim to provide proposals to improve health and wellbeing across the borough.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>quality services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a positive experience of care 	<p>children and adults who are overweight or obese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve sexual health by increasing early diagnosis and treatment • Reduce the harm caused by alcohol misuse • Early intervention for children and families with complex needs • Early detection and treatment of cancers • Rehabilitation and re-enablement to prevent repeat emergency admission to hospital • Support and advice for carers • Improve housing conditions and reduce homelessness • Redesign of mental health Pathways • Support for people with long term conditions with a focus on diabetes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease • Improvement in clinical quality and safety of health services • Increased proportion of planned care delivered in community settings • Redesign of urgent care pathways • Patient and service user 	

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				satisfaction with health and social care services	
Air Quality Action Plan 2012-2017	2012	Croydon Council	This is a requirement under the Environment Act 1995 – contains measures aimed at achieving air quality objectives	Levels of the following pollutants are measured at sites across the borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon monoxide • benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Lead • nitrogen dioxide • sulphur dioxide • particles (PM10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should seek to ensure that steps are taken to ensure they play their part in improving local air quality.
Standards and Requirements for Improving Local Air Quality – Interim Policy Guidance	2010	Croydon Council	This document provides detailed advice on how the Council will consider, and how developers should deal with, planning applications that could have an impact on air quality.	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should seek to ensure that policies are set in line with local air quality requirements
Code of Practice for control of pollution and noise from construction and demolition sites	2007	Croydon Council, with Merton, Sutton, Wandsworth and Bromley Councils	The purpose of the Code is to ensure that disturbances due to noise, vibration, dust and smoke arising from demolition and construction works are kept to an acceptable level	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should seek to ensure that pollution from construction and demolition sites is effectively controlled
Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy 2009-2012	2008	Croydon Council	Sets out priority areas for reducing crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Crime, particularly serious youth violence • Anti-Social behaviour • Drugs and alcohol • The management of offenders including reducing re-offending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the serious violent crime rate • Reduce the serious acquisitive crime rate by 6% by 2010/11 • Increase the number of drug users in effective treatment by 11% by 2010/11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should consider how design and allocation of sites can help support the targets of the Crime Reduction Strategy

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence, Hate Crime, Sexual offences and human trafficking • Safer Communities - Community engagement, cohesion, preventing violent extremism and reducing the fear of crime • Business Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 • Achieve a 48% sanctioned detection rate for domestic violence • Increase the number of successful early interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour from 75 to 87 by 2010/11 	
Play strategy for Croydon 2010-2013	2010	Croydon Council	<p>The strategy should be considered alongside the Children and Young People's strategy and seeks to enhance play areas and remove barriers to play, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing dominance of traffic, particularly cars, in residential areas • Intolerance of children and young people playing out • Poor access to, and conflicts over, dedicated play space and the wider public realm • Perception of danger and threat • Emphasis on academic achievement and structured, prescribed activities at the cost of play time • Social, environmental 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should take into account the play needs of children and young people

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>and economic disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of disability 		
Croydon's Economic Development Strategy	2008	Croydon Council	<p>The objectives of this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a successfully diversified business base • To design and develop a high quality business environment that allows enterprises to form and remain in Croydon. • To maximise the economic benefit from Croydon's external linkages with other key economic hubs. • To achieve the maximum economic impact of Croydon Town Centre • To maximise economic inclusion across Croydon's communities • To improve the quality of economic partnerships in Croydon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Public sector and Retail combined account for no more than 35% of total employment. • Employment in creative and cultural industries and Knowledge intensive industries is on a par with the London average. • Business formation and survival rates to reach at least the London average. • Achievement of rates of inward investment and re-investment are commensurate with Croydon's position as the 'third city' in Greater London. • Inward investment to create at least 300 jobs in the Borough per annum. • Croydon is renowned as a competitive, modern location offering excellent value for money. • Occupancy rates are high and there are a number of iconic, easily recognisable business premises. • Office vacancy rates to be no more than 10% by 2018. • The external environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that the Strategy's targets can be met. • The DPD should encourage the uptake of work-related training schemes.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>is greener, well designed and provides high quality amenities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business space is diverse and affordable • Croydon is established as a competitive transport and business node • International linkage via Gatwick Airport becomes a key feature of the Croydon offer. • Croydon is a well regarded destination for visitors and offers excellent and affordable quality of life • The town centre residential population has increased to 30,000 with an associated quality of amenity • The town centre is a relatively crime free destination • Crime rates to be consistently below the London average. • District centres have developed key leisure, employment and amenity offers which fully complement the town centre. • Connectivity is excellent via regular bus and Tramlink connections. • Croydon does not possess 	

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>any SOA neighbourhoods within the 10% most deprived in London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity rates are at least 10 percentage points above the London average. • All wards have economic activity rates at the London average as a minimum • There is a significant increase in the utilisation of higher level skills across both the public and private sectors 	
Croydon Transport Strategy	2010	Peter Brett Associates	The prime objective is to maximise opportunities to enhance Croydon's current transport infrastructure and services, to enable better transport planning and delivery to support the borough's growth up to 2031.	Targets set for short (2012-2017), medium (2017-2022) and long term (2022-2031)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should seek opportunities to enhance Croydon's transport infrastructure
Climate Change Mitigation Strategy	2010	Croydon Council	The aim of the strategy is to reduce the borough's CO ₂ emissions as part of its aim to become "a Sustainable City" as set out in the community strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CO₂ reduction of 34% by 2025 from a 2005 baseline • Several actions set for transport, residential and commercial sectors to achieve CO₂ reductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, the DPD should seek to facilitate the actions set out in the strategy
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	2010	Croydon Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sets out the borough's strategy for dealing with the impacts of climate change, in line with the Mayor's climate change adaptation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of actions is set out to implement the objectives of the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, the DPD should seek to facilitate the actions set out in the strategy
State of the	2011	Croydon Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This provides a 	Several indicators for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA should take account

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Environment Report			snapshot of Croydon's environmental performance against a series of indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic CO₂ emissions • Developing a low carbon economy • Transport and air quality 	of the trends for each indicator
Croydon Infrastructure Delivery Plan	2011	Croydon Council	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the hard, social and green infrastructure needed to support and underpin Croydon's growth through to 2031.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP is to be updated and published alongside the LDF annual monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should take account of the strategic infrastructure needs of the borough as set out in the IDP
Revised Planning Guidance Note 1: Planning obligations	2012	Croydon Council	Describes the Council's approach in securing planning obligations	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No implications
DPD 1 - Local list	2007	Croydon Council	<p>The key objectives of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an explanation of the purpose of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest • To address key issues arising from buildings being included on the List • To promote awareness of architecture and the historic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of buildings on the Croydon Local List 	DPD should seek opportunities to improve the policy protection given to Locally Listed buildings and recognise the value of non-statutory designated heritage assets
DPD 2 – Residential extensions and alterations	2007	Croydon Council	<p>The key objectives of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide design guidelines for residential extensions and alterations • To encourage the 	No relevant targets	DPD should take account of the recommendations made in this document and seek opportunities to improve the policy requirements for high quality, inclusive and sustainable extensions and

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>highest possible quality of design through promoting a well thought out process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage innovation and creativity • To encourage sustainability 		alterations to buildings
Equality Strategy 2012-2016 (Draft)	2012	Croydon Council	<p>The purpose of Council's Equality Strategy is to set out in one place its equality objectives. It contributes to the borough's vision and is underpinned by the Council's values and its policy statement outlining its commitment to equality.</p>	<p>A number of indicators is set out under each strategic objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build stronger communities by tackling deprivation • To encourage safer communities by reducing violence • To improve outcomes for children by providing a better start in life • To achieve better learning outcomes for children and young people by narrowing the attainment gap for those who are vulnerable • To improve economic outcomes for young people and adults by increasing opportunities to be in education, employment or training • To achieve better outcomes for children and young people by increasing the proportion that say they are listened to and able to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should consider how it can facilitate the delivery of the strategic objectives of the Equality Strategy

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve health and wellbeing by reducing health inequalities • To improve health and social care by providing better care in later life • To improve support for vulnerable people by making it easier for them to have more choice and control over their lives • To maintain a modern and diverse workforce by increasing the proportion of staff who say they are valued and treated fairly 	
Older People's Strategy 2010-2013	2010	Croydon Council	The strategy and action plan seeks to enable older people and their families and carers to be part of the delivery of Croydon's vision and to make a significant contribution to achieving its aims	There are a number of actions listed under each of the key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving their quality of life • Independence of choice and control • Improving health • Improving their ability to make a positive contribution • Ensuring equality and freedom from discrimination • Ensuring dignity and respect • Promoting their economic well-being • Ensuring that we deliver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should take into account the different needs of Croydon's diverse population of older people.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Stronger communities strategy 2011-2014	2011	Croydon Council	The strategy sets out our framework for building stronger communities in Croydon over the next three years. It is supported by a detailed annual action plan, which will be implemented by a range of local partners. This strategy is a living document that will be annually reviewed and updated to ensure it is aligned to changes that take place nationally and locally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy sets out a number of targets in its action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should consider how it can facilitate delivery of the actions set out in the stronger communities strategy
Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	2008	Croydon Council	The strategy seeks to build on the 2003 Homelessness Strategy, which provided a comprehensive framework for addressing homelessness in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for affordable housing Referrals to homeless persons service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD will need to consider the need for affordable housing and temporary accommodation
Overcrowding reduction strategy 2010-2014	2010	Croydon Council	<p>The strategy sets out the Council's approach to alleviating overcrowding, recognising that there is a shortage of adequately sized family housing, within the borough.</p> <p>Key priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a range of housing options to overcrowded families Maximise opportunities to develop new social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% reduction target in overcrowding per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD should identify how it can help to reduce overcrowding and identify where sites might be appropriate for family housing.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			housing to meet the needs of overcrowded families and under-occupying households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the best use of social housing • Develop and promote re-housing opportunities within the private sector 		

Appendix B – Sustainability objectives and indicators

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
An enterprising city	Economic development and employment	Regenerate Croydon as a vital and diverse economic centre	Area of Strategic Employment Location	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend
			Percentage of vacant office space in Croydon Town Centre & District centres	Yes – Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Trend has been an increase in vacancy (to 2013) for CMC. District centres have been stable or decreasing in vacancy, apart from Purley.
			Percentage of vacant buildings & sites used for temporary enterprises	Currently not monitored	No trend
			Companies House registration rate	Yes – monthly - Companies House	Increasing trend year on year against 09/10 rates
	Encourage business opportunities in high areas of unemployment, such as the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough.		Number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation	Yes – 2004-2010 – Croydon Observatory	Fieldway, New Addington, Selhurst and South Norwood have remained within the 5 most deprived wards for employment deprivation between 2004 – 2010.
			Percentage of working age population in employment	Yes – 2008-2012	The employment rate in Croydon is above the London and UK and UK averages at 70%, but the last 4 years have shown a steady downward trend
			The percentage of adult population qualified to level 4	Yes – 2004-2012 Croydon Observatory	The percentage without qualifications fell from 8.9% (2011) to 6% (2012). Croydon level is now lower than London and UK averages
			People per Industry of Employment	Yes – 2012 – Croydon Observatory	Almost 35% of jobs in Croydon are in the public sector, above both the London and UK average
			Percentage of working	Yes – 2006-2011	There are currently over 30,000

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
			age people on out of work benefits		residents on out of work benefits, above the average for both London and the UK.
A connected city	Transport	Promote public transport and improve conditions for all transportation users	The percentage of people of working age living within the catchment area of a location with more than 500 jobs accessible by public transport and/or walking	No – 2005-2008 – NI 175 - National Data Archive – no data for Croydon	No trend
			Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	No – 2005-2008 – NI 176 - National Data Archive – no data for Croydon	No trend
	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Percentage change in per capita carbon dioxide emission in the LA area over 2005	Yes – 2005-2011	There has been a 15.8% reduction in transport emissions since 2005, with most of this reduction occurring during the years of recession since 2007. Most of the emissions (99%) come from road transport.	
		No. of charging points for electric vehicles	Yes – Croydon Asset register	No discernible trend – there are approximately 30 electric vehicle charging points currently available in the borough	
	Promote the use of renewable energy	Vehicles fuelled by renewable electricity or sustainable biofuels	No	No information currently available.	
	Facilitate modal shift away from the private car	Percentage of school journeys by each mode of transport	Yes – 2010-2011 – Schools Census Data	There is insufficient data to be able to identify any statistically significant trends. However, the available data appears to indicate that although there is still a very high proportion of journeys made by car, the number of pupils of primary school	

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
					age and above that walk or cycle to school is increasing.
			Percentage of journeys by each method of transport	Yes – 2009-2011 (average) – Travel in London, Report 4	The data shows that the proportion of journeys made on foot or by cycle are low compared to the rest of Outer London, although trips made by public transport are higher, which is to be expected given the high standard of public transport links in Croydon. Trips by car are average for Outer London. This suggests that there is substantial scope for increasing the number of journeys made by foot or bicycle.
			No of car club cars	No – but Zipcar website shows locations of cars in Croydon	There are approximately 30 car club cars available in Croydon at the time of writing. Approximately 318,000 trips per day in Croydon are made by car, which suggests that there may be considerable scope for increasing the number of car club spaces in the borough.
			Number of people cycling regularly	Yes – Croydon Biking Borough Study 2010	This shows that a large proportion of the borough's population do not cycle and that cycling activity overall is lower than in the whole of London, with the exception of trips under 2 km.
		Road safety	Road traffic casualty rate.	Yes – 2007-2009 - Public Health Observatories data	The data is a snapshot rather than a series. There were 132 incidents of death or serious injury from road accidents in Croydon between 2007-2009. This is below the national average.
A sustainable city	Energy consumption	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Percentage change in per capita carbon	Yes – 2005-2012 Department of Energy	There has been a 24% reduction in emissions from industry and

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
			dioxide emission in the LA area over 2005	and Climate Change	commerce a 16.7% reduction in domestic emissions since 2005. The biggest reductions have come in years of recession and the level of emissions reductions is not commensurate with data on installations of energy efficiency measures and renewable technology, suggesting that the reduction in energy is linked more to reduced affordability than to increased efficiency.
		Increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures	Installations of energy efficiency measures in local area	Yes – project specific data for RE:NEW, Coldbusters, Warm front and Heatseekers projects. With changes in national energy efficiency schemes, access to installation data may not be available (e.g. via Green Deal and ECO)	While a number of domestic energy efficiency programmes have been successfully delivered in the past 6 years, there are currently no specific programmes to increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures for businesses. The level of coverage of these programmes is small, suggesting that emissions reductions in Croydon are more to do with the recession and high prices than activity to increase efficiency, meaning that there is a heightened risk of people entering fuel poverty.
		Promote the use of renewable energy	Installations of renewable energy technologies	No	No trend, although since 2005 there has been a significant number of installations of renewable and low carbon technologies as a result of implementation of policy EP16 of the Croydon Plan

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change by minimising risk of over-heating through design	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following overheating risks from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from heat waves • Increased energy consumption
		Reduce fuel poverty	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	Yes – 2005-2009 - DECC	While the rate of fuel poverty in Croydon is below the national average, it is increasing substantially. A high proportion of the borough's housing stock has a low energy rating and many homes are hard to treat, increasing risk of fuel poverty.
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and the quality of the environment	Distribution of designated sites	Yes – Core Strategy	
			Distribution of key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species	DEFRA UK Biodiversity indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Populations of selected species (birds) 1b. Populations of selected species (butterflies) 1c. Populations of selected species (bats) 2. Plant diversity 3. UK priority species 4. UK priority habitats 5. Genetic diversity 6. Protected areas 	In Croydon in 2008/09, 50% of open spaces were actively managed for nature conservation, placing it joint 10th among London boroughs. In 2009/10 the score has been verified at 45%, which indicates that there was a 10% decrease from the preceding year.
		Green Chains/Corridors	Yes – See Core Strategy		

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
		Increase quality and range of wildlife habitats in the borough	Improved local biodiversity - % of sites with positive conservation management	DEFRA UK Biodiversity indicators 1a. Populations of selected species (birds) 1b. Populations of selected species (butterflies) 1c. Populations of selected species (bats) 2. Plant diversity 3. UK priority species 4. UK priority habitats 5. Genetic diversity 6. Protected areas 7. Woodland management 10. Impact of air pollution 11. Invasive species 14. Habitat connectivity 15. Biological river quality	In Croydon in 2008/09, 50% of open spaces were actively managed for nature conservation, placing it joint 10th among London boroughs. In 2009/10 the score has been verified at 45%, which indicates that there was a 10% decrease from the preceding year.
		Increase tree cover	Tree Preservation Orders	Yes – Croydon list of TPOs	Croydon’s list of TPOs indicates that several protected trees are currently deemed as being indefensible. In other words, if these trees are damaged, then it may be difficult to take enforcement action. Furthermore, the list of TPOs is out of date and needs urgent review.
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following risks from extreme

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				Report - March 2010	weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought – risk to plant and animal species • Risk of sewage overflow from flooding, leading to contamination
	Water Use	Encourage more efficient use of water	Per capita water consumption	Data only available at supply company area level (e.g. Thames Water, Sutton & East Surrey Water)	While there is no local data for water consumption, the Mayor's water strategy indicates that Londoners use more water (167 litres per person per day) than the national average and that only a quarter of homes have a water meter. An increase in population will put more pressure on what is an increasingly limited resource.
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change and increased populations	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following risks to drinking water supply from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of contamination of groundwater from flooding • Water pipes bursting as a result of hot weather • Drought
	Drainage, flooding and water quality	Reduce pollution to water	Groundwater vulnerability	No local data. Only EA Groundwater vulnerability mapping	No trend
			Chemical and biological surface water quality	No local data.	No trend
		Reduce flood risk in vulnerable communities	Distribution of areas at risk of flooding.	Yes – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1 & Level 2)	No trend

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				Surface Water Management Plan (2011) – areas at risk of surface water flooding.	
		Steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding	Distribution of areas at risk of flooding Proposed new indicator – number of applications approved contrary to Env. Agency advice	Yes – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 2) Surface Water Management Plan (2011) – areas at risk of surface water flooding.	No trend. Sequential Test approach is applied when assessing site proposals.
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following flood risks from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of sewage outlets overflowing during flood events • Risk to buildings and people • Reduced capability of emergency services and waste collection during flood events • risk of transport links being blocked
	Air quality	Reduce emissions of pollutants to air	Emissions data for monitoring pollutants	Yes – 2001-2009 - State of Environment report 2010	Trend – away from busy roads NO2 emissions are below statutory targets. However, targets are not being met at roadside monitoring locations. While road transport continues to be the main source of NO2 emissions, fixed sources (from gas fuelled heating systems) are a growing significant source.

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	Waste	Promote waste minimisation, recycling and composting	Kilograms of household waste collected per head	Yes – Local authority waste statistics	The amount of household waste pre capita is declining steadily and is below the national average. However, this should be seen in the context of an increasing population, which will tend to drive up waste arisings.
			Household waste recycling rate	Yes – Local authority waste statistics	Trend is a steady increase in the amount of waste that is recycled or composted - 38% in 2011/12 compared to 5% in 2005. Ultimately around 70% of Croydon household waste arisings could be recycled or composted.
			Number and location of existing waste management facilities	Four sites listed in South London Waste Plan	SLWP provides a description, issues and constraints for each of the sites
			Number of construction sites implementing a site waste management plan to reduce construction waste	No data	No trend
		Increase amount of energy generated from waste	Energy recovery	Yes – 2006-2010 - State of the Environment report 2010	The amount of energy generated from waste has increased over the past 5 years and is now at around 3%.
	Noise	Reduce noise pollution, including reducing the adverse impacts of noise from traffic, freight, servicing, construction and demolition	Road noise mapping	Maps –noise management strategy	No discernible trend
			Rail noise mapping	Maps –noise management strategy	No discernible trend
	Conservation	Increase the level of		149 Listed Buildings	7 Listed Buildings 2011 English

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	in the built environment	protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of both designated and non-designated heritage assets	Listed Buildings		Heritage at Risk Register
			Conservation Areas;	21 Conservation Areas, Some adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans	1 CA on the 2011 EH Conservation Areas at Risk Register
			Scheduled Ancient Monuments	9 SAMS National Heritage List for England	3 SAMS on the 2011 English Heritage at Risk Register
			Locally Listed Buildings	c.1110 Locally Listed Buildings – see Supplementary Planning Document 1	No trend
			Local areas of special character	22 Existing LASCs, with a further 17 to be adopted alongside Core Strategy,	No trend
			Historic Parks and Gardens	50 Parks and Gardens on the Local List and 2 on the National List, Croydon Council and the National Heritage List for England	No trend
			Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation	Buildings at risk	English Heritage at Risk Register: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Listed Buildings • 3 SAMS • 1 Conservation Area English Heritage at Risk Register 2011
	Materials	Promote and increase use of building materials	Developments achieving a high proportion of CfSH or	No local data. Risk that CfSH will be closed by government, there is no	No trends. Risk that government proposals to abandon CfSH will remove a current planning policy

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		that have a low environmental impact	BREEAM materials credits. Recommend collection and monitoring of CfSH & BREEAM completions	proposed replacement national standard that addresses environmental performance of materials	driver for specifying low environmental impact materials
A caring city	Human health and wellbeing	Improve mental and physical wellbeing	Life expectancy at birth (females and males)	Yes – 2005 – 2010 – Croydon Observatory	The overall trend is towards increased life expectancy. The average for Croydon is slightly above the averages for England & London
			Proportion of children in poverty	Yes – 2011 - Public Health Observatories data	The most recent data indicates that over 25% of children in Croydon are in poverty. This is well above the national average of 20.92%
		Provide better support for carers and those with long term conditions	Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	Yes – 2011-12 – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Although there has been an improvement in this indicator in Croydon over the last year, the percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living is still significantly below the national average.
			Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	Yes – 2011-12 – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The proportion of older people in Croydon receiving support to maintain independent living is well below the national average.

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		Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities	Health inequalities (Slope Index of Inequality males and females)	Yes – 2011 - Public Health Observatories data	The gap in life expectancy between the most affluent areas and the most deprived areas in Croydon is higher than the London average for both men and women. While this gap is lower now than it was in the years 2001-2005, the figures for intervening years have both gone up and down, suggesting it is too early to be able to identify a marked improvement.
			Number of wards with SOAs in bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation)	Yes – 2011-12 – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The data shows that Croydon is close to the national average in relation to this indicator, although the 3 year trend indicates that this situation is worsening.
			Child obesity – Percentage of obese children in Year 6	Yes – 2011 - Public Health Observatories data	Over 22% of Year 6 children in Croydon are obese, which significantly exceeds the national average of 18.7%
			Adult obesity	Yes – 2011 - Public Health Observatories data	The percentage of obese adults in Croydon is marginally above the national average of 24.2%
		Improve housing conditions	Excess winter deaths	Yes – 2006-2008 – Office of national statistics (ONS)	This data is a snapshot rather than a series. There were 98 excess winter deaths in Croydon during the period 2006-2008. This rate is above the national average. Most of these deaths were caused by cold or cold-related illnesses.
	Crime and Safety	Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime	Recorded crime rates per 1,000 people;	Yes – Metropolitan Police – March 2010 – March 2012	Croydon's crime rate rose from 95 in 2010-11 to 96.35 in 2011-12.
			Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (Aged 10 to	Yes – Ministry of Justice, 2010	No trend is discernible. However, Croydon's rate of juvenile re-offending is estimated at 25-30%.

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			17) Young offenders in suitable education, employment or training		This is similar to rates for Inner London, but higher than rates for Outer London.
			Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 5% for crime deprivation	Yes – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – 2004 - 2010	Date for 2010 shows that wards have become relatively more deprived in terms of crime. The most deprived areas in the borough are mostly in the north of the borough, although Heathfield, Fieldway and New Addington also show high levels of deprivation.
			Serious acquisitive crime rate	Yes – Metropolitan Police – March 2010 – March 2012	Data for only two years is available. However, rates for robbery and non-residential burglary declined slightly in 2011-12, while rates for domestic burglary rose slightly. The highest rates for burglary occurred mostly in the north of the borough, while rates for robbery were significantly higher in the wards constituting and surrounding Croydon Metropolitan Centre.
			Serious Violent Crime Rate	Yes – Metropolitan Police – March 2010 – March 2012	During the period for which data is available, the number of violent crimes in Croydon dropped marginally, while recorded crimes for London as a whole rose. Violent crime rates were highest in the wards in and around Croydon Metropolitan Centre, but rates were also significantly higher than average in Broad Green, Selhurst, Thornton Heath and South Norwood.

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			Residents' perception of crime or fear of crime.	Yes – Croydon Crime Reduction Strategy 2009-2012 – No date range provided	Croydon's crime reduction strategy indicates that 45% of residents felt unsafe or fairly unsafe in their area after dark. Perceptions of antisocial behaviour had also increased.
			Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	No	Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy provides a plan to reduce crime and public perceptions of crime through the Safer Croydon Partnership.
	Social inclusion and equality	Create community identity and sense of place	Percentage of Borough's population who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area;	Yes – NI 1 data – 2007/8 CLG have cancelled "Place Survey" that collected NI 1.	The data indicates that 79.6% of people in Croydon believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. This is 5% above the national average..
	Amenities	Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to key services, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities	Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes - map. Also Croydon Council list of Historic Parks and Gardens	There are over 120 parks and gardens in Croydon, of which 51 are locally listed parks and gardens.
			Percentage of Borough population satisfied with local public services;	Yes – Local Indicator 8 data – 2007-2011	Data shows that the level of satisfactions with public services rose to 71% in 2011.
		Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Increase access to open and green spaces	Metropolitan Open Land	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend
	Local Open Land		Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend	

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			Green Belt	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend		
			Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend		
			Croydon Panoramas	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend		
			Local Views	Yes – Core Strategy maps	No trend		
	Housing	Everyone should have the opportunity to live in a decent home	Number of new housing developments designed and constructed to a high and sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment;	Number of new housing developments designed and constructed to a high and sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment;	Number of homes meeting CSH Level 4	No comprehensive data available	
				Plan to meet the changing housing requirements of the whole community, and provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of housing	Population change	Yes – Croydon Observatory (ONS / GLA)	Predicted increase of 9% by 2031
					Net number of additional homes	Yes – annual, AMR	Currently below regional (GLA) target for new homes (2011/12)
					Net number of affordable homes	Yes - annual, AMR	Trend marginally below target (25%)
					Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings	Yes – Croydon Observatory (CLG)	Reached 9 times in 2007 – has remained around 8 over 2009 – 10
					Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments	The percentage of homes achieving the minimum standards set out in the London Housing Design Guide	No – data not currently collected
				A learning city	Archaeological heritage	Maintain and enhance the historic environment	Location and number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
			Location and number of Archaeological Priority Zones	1,994.5 ha, 23% of the Borough's entire area.	The areas have not been reviewed for a significant amount of time.
	Education, skills and training	Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to education and training	Number of wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 30% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation	Yes – Croydon Observatory (ONS)	Between 2004 – 2010 there has been a slight improvement, with 10 wards showing improvement, 12 showing no change and 3 experiencing a fall
			Percentage of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)	Yes – annual, Croydon Observatory (DfE)	There has been a steady decrease in overall proportion – but 5 wards in higher deprivation areas account for disproportionately high levels of NEET.
		Improve educational and training facilities within the Borough	Percentage of working age population with no qualifications;	Yes – Croydon Observatory	A steady reduction since 2007 – in 2011 the Croydon rate (6%) was below the London and UK average.
A creative city	Culture, Sport & Recreation	Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.	Number of creative industries in the borough (indicator to be developed)	Currently not measured	No trend
		Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities	Percentage of adults using libraries, museums or participating in arts events	Department for Culture, Media & Sport NI 9, NI 10, NI 11 (only 2009 data available for NI 11)	From 2008 to 2010 there has been a slight decrease for use of libraries and museums – no trend for arts as only 2009 data available.
		Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity.	Percentage of vacant buildings & sites used for creative/cultural uses	Currently not measured	No trend