ISLINGTON

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Local Plan Review

First published February 2017; Updated November 2018

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   The London Borough of Islington (LBI) is in the process of reviewing its Local Plan, including the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Finsbury Local Plan Area Action Plan (AAP). This Scoping Report represents the first stage of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the review of the Local Plan. The IIA process is carried out alongside the plan production process, and will make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative impacts of a policy.

1.2   This first scoping stage of the process identifies relevant plans, policies and programmes that will inform the IIA and the Local Plan; identifies baseline information; identifies key sustainability issues and problems; and proposes an IIA framework consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the Local Plan can be assessed as it evolves. It is important to note that IIA is an iterative and on-going process, and therefore stages and tasks in the IIA process may be revisited and updated or revised as a plan develops, to take account of updated or new evidence as well as consultation responses.

1.3   Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004), three statutory consultation bodies with environmental responsibilities must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information included in the draft Scoping Report:

• Environment Agency

• Historic England

• Natural England

1.4   Because the IIA has a broader scope than environmental issues, as well as consulting with the statutory bodies the draft Scoping Report was also published to invite wider feedback from the general public and other interested stakeholders to inform the IIA process; this consultation took place in October/November 2016. Full details of the consultation on the draft Scoping Report and responses received are set out in Section 8 of this document.

1.5   An updated IIA was first published in February 2017. In line with the 'iterative' nature of the IIA, this November 2018 update has been published alongside the Regulation 18 Local Plan Review consultation to provide details on plans for future updates (see paragraph 1.6 below); no further changes to the substantive IIA document have been made at this stage, further to those published in February 2017.

1.6   The council will publish a further update to the IIA alongside the Regulation 19 version of the draft Local Plan, currently planned for summer 2019. This will include updated baseline information alongside full assessment of alternatives and cumulative assessment of the draft policies.

2   WHAT IS AN INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT (IIA)?

2.1   The IIA brings together into a single framework a number of assessments of the social, environmental and economic impact of planning policies, incorporating: the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken as a parallel process to the IIA, with findings of the HRA screening integrated into the IIA as appropriate. The IIA approach therefore addresses all of the Council's legal duties to carry out comprehensive assessments of the plan and its proposed policies within one integrated process.

2.2   Integrating the assessments in this way ensures a comprehensive assessment to inform development of plan policies. As many of the issues considered the assessments overlap in practice an integrated approach will produce better recommendations and outcomes. The IIA will be carried out as an iterative process that considers the impacts of emerging policies and proposes policy alterations or mitigation for any adverse impacts that are identified. The IIA will follow the prescribed structure for the SA process (Figure 1) as the basis of the framework while incorporating the requirements of the Equalities Analysis (EqA) and the Health Impact Assessments (HIA).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

2.3   Under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts - economic, social and environmental - of the plan. When conducting an SA of DPDs an environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12.

2.4   Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with Government Guidance *A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive* (ODPM, 2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Sustainability Appraisal, as defined under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive. The term SA is therefore used to refer to the combined assessment.

Heath Impact Assessment (HIA)

2.5   Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic approach to predicting the magnitude and significance of the potential health and wellbeing impacts, both positive and negative, of new plans and projects. The approach ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. HIA is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population (as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways) and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or widened by a proposed plan or project.

2.6   While HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Local Plan preparation process, the physical environment is shaped by planning decisions which can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle, affect the quality and safety of the environment, encourage or discourage employment and training opportunities, enhance or impair social networks, and nurture or neglect opportunities for a rich community life. An HIA identifies actions that can enhance positive effects on health, reduce or eliminate negative effects, and reduce health and social inequalities that may arise through planning decisions. It considers how and to what extent proposed policies are likely to affect the health of people in Islington and recommends changes to improve outcomes.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

2.7   The Equality Act 2010 includes a public sector equality duty which requires public organisations and those delivering public functions to show due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act

- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it

- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

2.8   An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way of measuring the potential impacts (both positive and negative) that a policy, function or service may have on the key protected characteristics covered by the Equality Duty and on Human Rights. The EqIA process supports decent decision making by enabling a good understanding of the need and differential impacts that policies may have on different groups.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.9   Under Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) land-use plans, including Local Plans, are also subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. HRA for the Local Plan review will be undertaken during the production of the Local Plan and the findings will be taken into account in the IIA where relevant.

3   PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

3.1   The methodology used for the IIA process for the Islington Local Plan review is based on the SA process to produce a single joint appraisal. The key stages and tasks for the SA process, and their relationship with the Local Plan process, are set out in Figure 1.

3.2   This document reports the scoping stage (Stage A) of the IIA. As set out in Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), the purpose of the scoping stage is to set identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal report. The report is structured to present information in line with the tasks identified as part of Stage A.

Sustainability appraisal process

Local Plan preparation

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

Consult on Local Plan in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).
Consultation may be undertaken more than once if the Local Planning Authority considers necessary.

Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report

Stage C: Prepare the publication version of the Local Plan

Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public

Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public

Submit draft Local Plan and supporting documents for independent examination

Outcome of examination
Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Local Plan Adopted

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

Monitoring
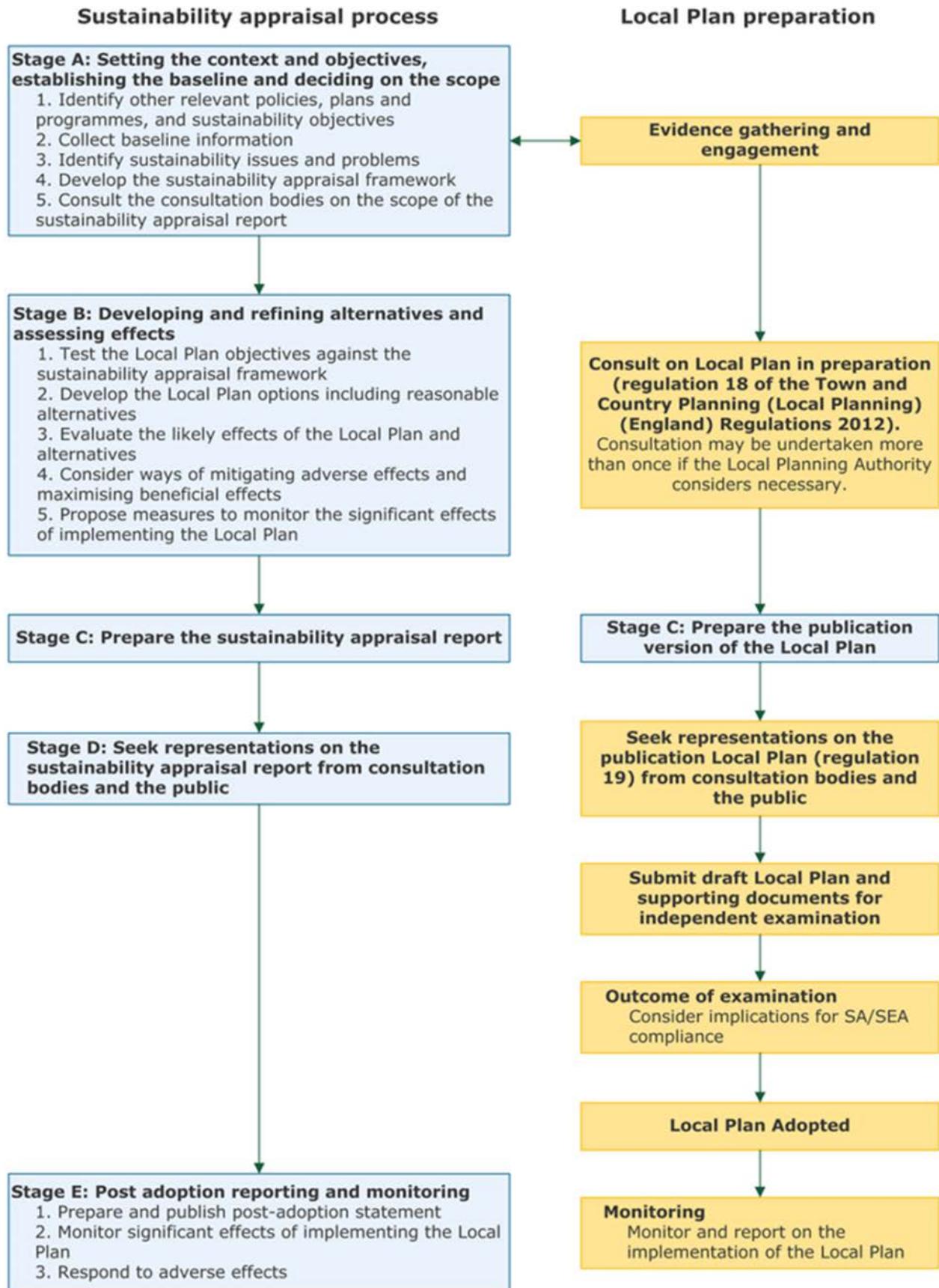Monitor and report on the implementation of the Local Plan

Figure 1 The Sustainability Appraisal process to be followed by the IIA (PPG)

4   STAGE A1: IDENTIFYING RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

4.1   Stage A of the IIA process requires consideration of other plans, policies, programmes and strategy to identify key sustainability, health and equalities objectives established at the international, European, national, regional and local level that are relevant to the Local Plan review. A comprehensive review was undertaken, the results of which are summarised in Appendix A, and this review has informed the both the identification of issues as part of Stage A3 and the proposed IIA objectives set out in the IIA Framework as set out in Section 7.

Figure 2 Relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies reviewed as part of the scoping stage

INTERNATIONAL
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015)
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002)
EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds
EU Directive 92/43/EEC and 97/62/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna
EU Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive)
EU Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise
EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (Floods Directive)
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Air Quality Directive)
EU Directive 2008/98/EC Waste Framework Directive
EU Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
European Landscape Convention 2000
Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011)
Pan-European 2020 Strategy for Biodiversity (2012)
Proposal for a Decision on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 - Living well within the limits of our planet (EC, 2012)
Living Planet Report 2012 – Biodiversity, biocapacity and better choices
NATIONAL
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
The Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)

Planning Practice Guidance
Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations (2004)
Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
Flood Risk Regulations 2009
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Community Infrastructure Levey (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended)
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
Policy Advice Note: Inland Waterways (TCPA and British Waterways, 2009)
A Natural Development (Natural England 2009)
Air Pollution: Action in changing climate (DEFRA 2010)
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)
Active Travel Strategy – Departments of Health and Transport (2010)
Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The National Flood and Costal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England (2011)
The Carbon Plan – delivering our low carbon future (2011)
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen (White Paper, 2011)
Healthy Lives, Healthy People – Department of Health Public Health Strategy (2011)
The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (2012)
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012
Reuniting health with planning: healthier homes, healthier communities (2012)
Planning for Sport: aims and objectives (Sport England, 2014)
Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (Sport England, 2013)
Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities (Sport England, 2014)
Construction 2025 (2013)
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (2013)
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)
The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (Historic England, 2015)
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England, 2015)
The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (Historic England,

2015)
Historic England Advice Note 1 Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (Historic England, 2016)
Historic England Advice Note 4 Tall Buildings (2015)
Easy Access to Historic Buildings (Historic England, 2015)
Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Application of Part L of the Building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (Historic England, 2011)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservative Areas) Act 1990
Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Human Rights Act 1998
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended 2008)
Planning and Energy Act 2008
Climate Change Act 2008
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009
Sustainable Communities Act (as amended 2010)
Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Equality Act 2010
Localism Act 2011
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013
Infrastructure Act 2015
Housing and Planning Act 2016
REGIONAL
The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011
The Mayor's Transport Strategy
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy 2010
The Mayor's Housing Strategy 2014
Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy – 2012 and Beyond
London Infrastructure Plan 2050 and 2015 update report
Healthy and Sustainable Food for London: The Mayor's Food Strategy 2006
Equal Life Chances for All: The Mayor's Equality Framework
Clearing the Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy 2010
Securing London's Water Future: The Mayor's Water Strategy 2011
Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience: The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011
Delivering London's Energy Future: The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011

Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2002
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy 2004
All London Green Grid
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011
Making Business Sense of Waste: the Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy 2011
London The Circular Economy Capital: Towards a Circular Economy – Context and Opportunities (LWARB supported by the GLA, 2015)
Better Health for London: Next Steps (2015)
The London Health Inequalities Strategy 2010
Jobs and Growth Plan for London (London Enterprise Panel 2013)
The Mayor's Vision for Cycling 2013
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (EA, 2012)
Thames River Basin Management Plan (EA, 2015)
London View Management Framework SPG (2012)
All London Green Grid SPG (2012)
Character and Content SPG (2014)
Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (2014)
Town Centres SPG (2014)
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2014)
Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)
Housing SPG (2016)
CAZ SPG (2016)
Crossrail Funding SPG (2016)
City of London Local Plan (2015) and City Plan 2036 Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation (2016)
Camden Local Plan Submission Draft (2016)
Haringey Strategic Policies (2013) and Local Plan Submission (2016)
Hackney Local Plan (2016)
LOCAL
Islington Looking Forward: Islington Sustainable Community Strategy 2008
Islington Air Quality Strategy 2014-2017
Islington Housing Strategy 2014-2019
Islington's Transport Strategy: Local Implementation Plan 2011 to 2031
Closing the Gap: Tackling Health Inequalities in Islington 2010 – 2030 (Islington Council and NHS Islington)
Islington Children and Young People's Health Strategy 2015 – 2020 (Islington Council and Islington CCG)
Islington's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2015)

Islington's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2016
Islington's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-2020 (consultation draft)
Towards a Fairer Islington: Our Commitment – Corporate Plan 2015 – 2019
Islington Children and Families Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy 2015 – 2025
Spaces for wildlife, places for people: Islington's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2013
Islington Conservation Area Guidance
Islington's Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy 2016 – 2020
North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
Islington Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)
Dignity for All: Islington Council's Equality and Diversity Policy (2012)
Closing the Gap: The Final Report of the Islington Fairness Commission 2011
Working Better: The Final Report of the Islington Employment Commission 2015
Islington Youth Crime Strategy 2015

5 STAGE A2: BASELINE INFORMATION

5.1 Baseline information on the current conditions in Islington has been collected as a starting point to predict and monitor effects and to help identify the sustainability, health and equalities issues and ways of taking them into account. This section presents an overview of the baseline information that is considered to be of most relevance to the Local Plan. There is a great deal of available information and demographic and statistical indicators that could be listed, but as stated in SEA guidance the level of information should be relevant and appropriate to the spatial scale of the plan.

5.2 The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics to establish the current context from an economic, environmental and social perspective. The baseline topics and issues listed are intended to correlate as closely as possible with those listed in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive:

(a) Biodiversity

(b) Population

(c) Human health

(d) Fauna

(e) Flora

(f) Soil

(g) Water

(h) Air

(i) Climatic factors

(j) Material assets

(k) Cultural heritage

(l) Landscape

5.3 There will inevitably be a degree of interrelationship between the issues, and the baseline also includes matters related to the HIA and EqIA aspects of the IIA. This information on historic and likely future trends (where available) will assist in identifying existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the Local Plan review as well as informing the development of the IIA objectives. The baseline information also provides the starting point from which to assess the potential effects of alternative proposals for the Local Plan in the subsequent stages of the IIA process, and the baseline for future monitoring following the adoption of the Local Plan.

5.4 Analysis of the baseline data shows that there is a fairly comprehensive data set around social, economic and environmental conditions in the borough. However there are data gaps regarding the amount of private open space in the borough and its overall contribution to open space, and London's Resource flows, specifically where resources London consumes come from.

10

ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Climatic factors

Weather

5.5   Available scientific evidence supports the current understanding that global warming causes climate change. If global emissions of greenhouse gases due to human activity continue at today's levels, then average global temperatures could rise by 4°C by as early as 2060 and up to 6°C by the end of this century. This has an adverse impact on weather patterns including rainfall intensities and frequencies, and extreme weather events.

5.6   For London, extreme summer temperatures are projected to increase, with daily summer maximum temperatures to increase from 34.4 degrees Celsius (1961-1990) to 37.2 degrees Celsius (2041-206) for the central percentiles of probability[1]. Rainfall intensity is also projected to increase, with 5 day winter rainfall accumulation to increase from 56.1mm (1961-1990) to 62.5mm (2041-2060).

5.7   For London, most climate change impacts will be felt through the increase of extreme weather events such as heatwaves and floods[2]. High temperatures will be more acutely felt in inner London, due to the Urban Heat Island and the temperature difference of up to 10 degrees when compared with London Heathrow.

Contribution to climate change

5.8   Islington's carbon dioxide emissions have been in decline, and are well below the national average per capita, and slightly above the London average [3]
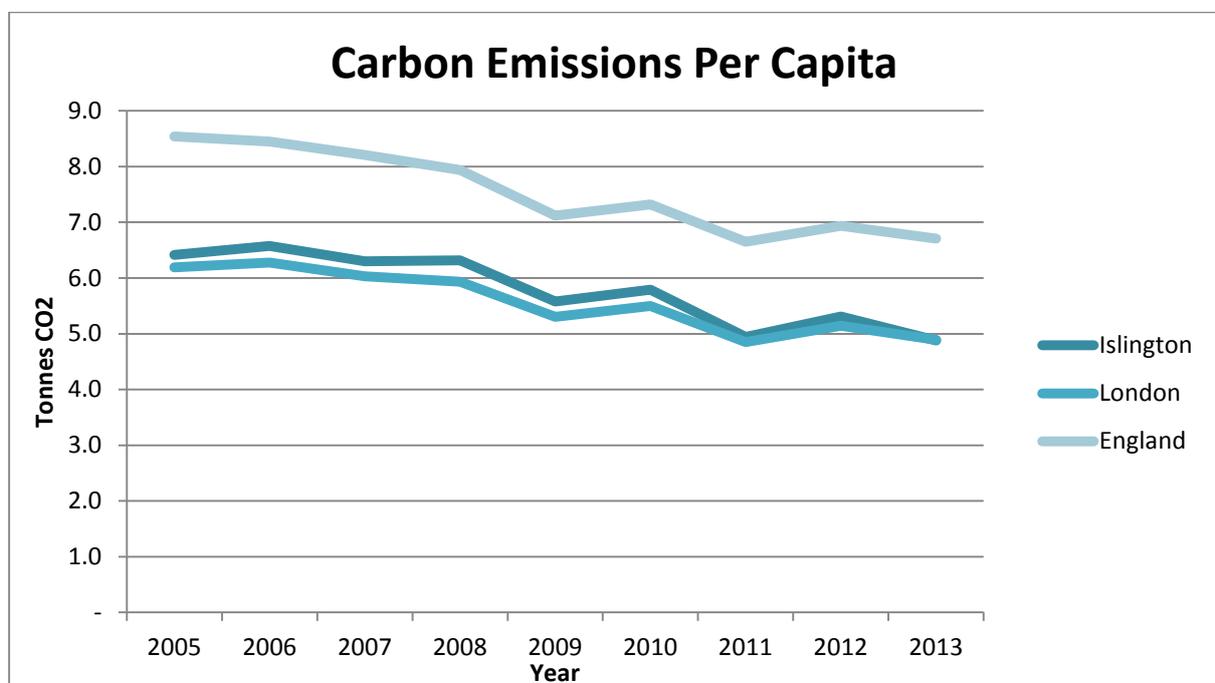

Figure 3 Carbon Emissions per Capita for Islington, London and England 2005-2013
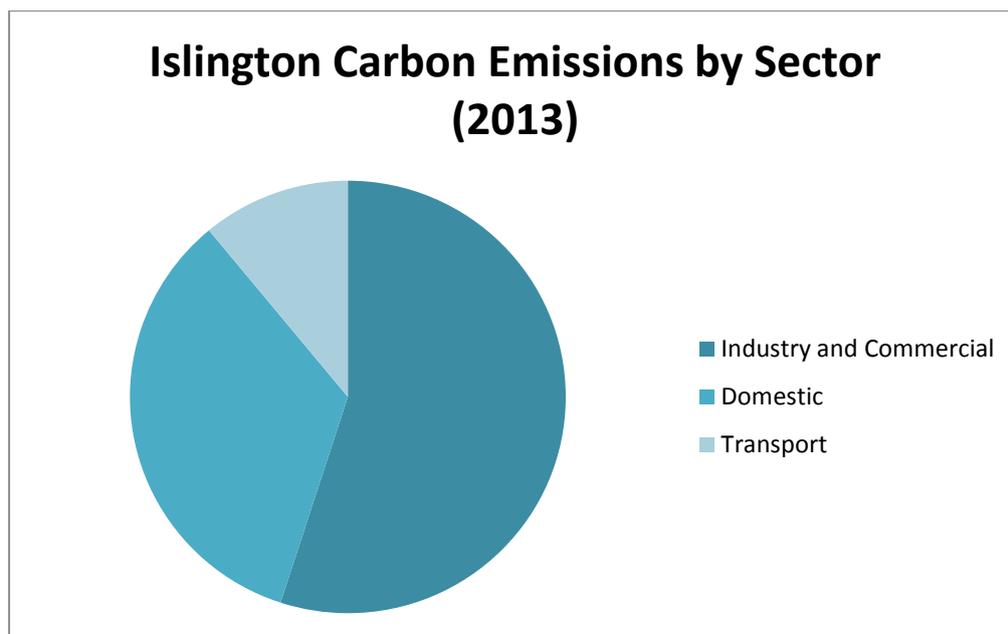
Islington Carbon Emissions by Sector (2013)

- Industry and Commercial
- Domestic
- Transport

Figure 4 Islington Carbon Emissions by Sector for 2013

Pollution – Air quality, noise

5.9   Periodical assessments undertaken by the local authority as required by the Environment Act 1995, found that in Islington objectives for NO2, and PM10 were not going to be achieved. Subsequently, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for the entire borough was declared in 2003 and has been retained since.

5.10   The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. Many large cities in England and Wales have consistently exceeded the limit value for NO2, and in central London many road side locations have exceeded the hourly limit for NO2. Furthermore, some parts of London have exceeded the daily limit value for PM10.

5.11   Road traffic is associated with 75% of PM10 emissions (including exhaust emissions and brake and tyre wear) and 49% of oxides of nitrogen, and is therefore a major contributor to poor air quality in Islington[4].

5.12   In 2010, 84 deaths of Islington residents were attributable to elevated fine particulate air pollution (PM2.5), although this estimate is imprecise and the real figure is likely to be between 14 and 168 attributable deaths[5]. Additionally, a further 164 to 222 deaths in 2010 were attributable to nitrogen dioxide (assuming a 30% overlap of deaths from fine particulate matter)[6].

5.13   In Islington, an estimated 7.5% of deaths in 2013 were attributable to fine particulate air pollution (PM2.5), which compares to 6.7% in London and 5.3% in England. However there is a high degree of uncertainty in the estimates and the proportion of deaths in Islington attributable to PM2.5 is likely to be between 1.3% and 14.2%[7]. 33 of Islington's 45 primary

schools and 6 of its 10 secondary schools recorded concentrations of NO2 above the EU limit in 2015.

Air quality and climate change

5.14   Warmer temperatures and more frequent hot sunny days lead to an increase in ground level ozone (O3) concentrations, which is formed by reactions of sunlight with Nox. O3 is an irritant and can exacerbate pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. Air quality is affected by many weather-related factors, such as temperature, wind dispersion and humidity, which are all affected by a changing climate. Therefore, climate change has the potential to worsen air quality conditions in the borough.

Noise

5.15   A survey of Islington residents undertaken in 2011 identified road traffic, sirens, human noise and construction noise as the most noticeable noise when out and about in Islington[8]

Noises Noticed Out and About
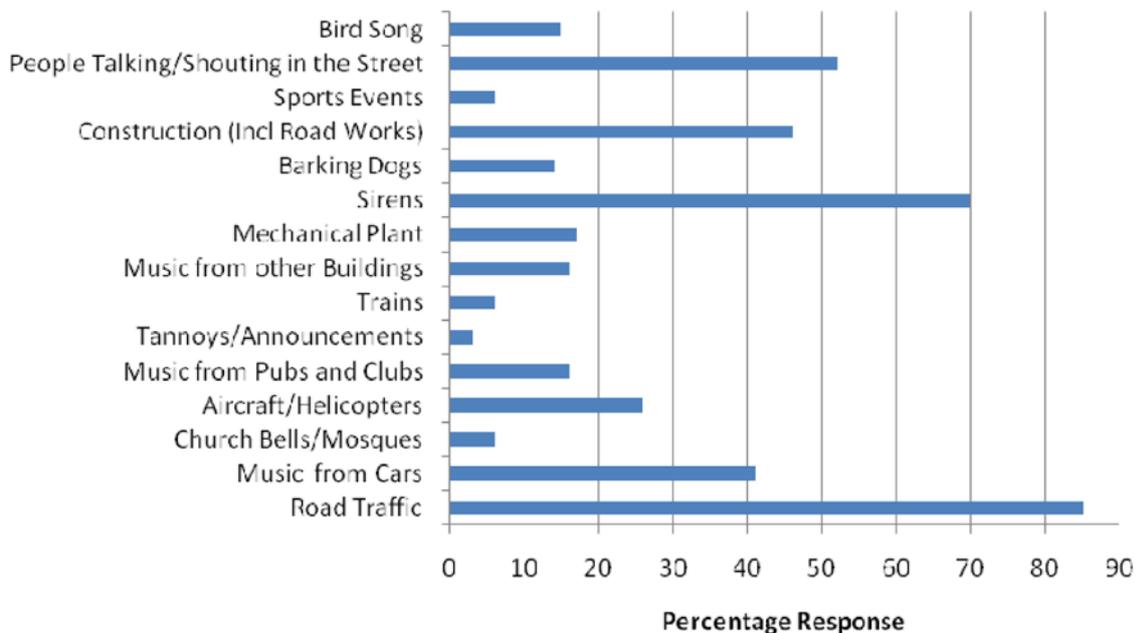
Figure 5 Percentage of respondents noticing noise when out and about in Islington

Vibration

5.16   Road traffic, and particularly heavy vehicles, are a significant source of vibration in Islington. Vibration can affect people's health as well as damage structures and buildings, which is of particular concern in sensitive areas that have high levels of architectural, historical or amenity value (such as conservation areas, listed buildings, green spaces and high streets).[9]

Flood risk and water management

5.17   Islington is situated on higher ground in the central district of London, with a ridgeline running from the north to north west of the borough, and the majority of surface water flows from north to south.

5.18   The Regents Canal crosses Islington but for the most part is within a tunnel from Colebrook Row to Muriel Street; a distance of 886m. There are a number of natural springs at the foot of the hill that rises to the north of Finsbury, which includes Sadler's Well, London Spa, and Clerkenwell. They were originally used for water supply and later supplemented by the 'New River' waterway bringing water from the River Lea in Hertfordshire to Finsbury.

Ordinary Water Courses

5.19   Islington has no 'critical' ordinary watercourses. The New River falls under the responsibility of Thames Water and the Regents Canal is the responsibility of the Canal & River Trust. The SFRA states that ordinary watercourses within the Borough pose a minimal threat of flooding.[10]

Groundwater Flooding

5.20   Islington is underlain by gravel deposits (Boyn Hill formation and Hackney Gravel formation) to the south and east, which overlay an impermeable clay layer beneath. This may contribute to localised flooding events after periods of prolonged rain due to water being released from the gravels, because of the impermeable layer of clay preventing the rainfall percolating through.

Surface Water Flooding

5.21   The dominant flooding mechanism in Islington is pluvial flooding (surface water flooding). Analysis of the number of properties at risk of flooding has been undertaken for the rainfall event with a 1 in 100 probability of occurrence in any given year. This indicates that there are 1,071properties (783 households and 288 commercial/residential properties) across the borough that could be at risk of surface water flooding of greater than 0.03m depth[11].

5.22   Of these, 108 properties (82 households and 26 commercial/industrial properties) are indicated to be at risk of flooding to a depth of 0.5m or more, 32% of which are basement properties. Twelve units of infrastructure are also identified as being at risk from surface water flooding. This includes seven 'essential', three 'highly vulnerable' and two 'more vulnerable' infrastructure units.

5.23   The majority of households indicated to be at risk of surface water flooding of greater than 0.03m depth (576 out of 783 households, or 74%), are located in the North West Islington critical drainage area (CDA). This includes local flood risk zones (LFRZs) at Gillespie Road (highways drainage), Jackson Road (pooling of water due to a single culvert under railway line), Finsbury Park station (highways drainage), Archway Road (high velocity flows down steep gradient) and St John's Grove (pooling of water).

5.24   The majority of households indicated to be at risk of surface water flooding to a depth of 0.5m or more (54 out of 82 households, or 66%) are located in the Camden Town and South West Islington CDA. This includes LFRZs at Caledonian Road (pooling of water) and Clerkenwell Road (pooling of water). All three of the CDAs are cross-boundary, overlapping neighbouring boroughs (Camden, City of London, Hackney, Haringey).

Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs)

5.25   There are three groundwater source protection zones within Islington, shown on the figure below. These are areas of influence around groundwater sources used for public drinking. The Inner Zone (red) is defined as 50 days travel time to the source and Outer Zone (green) as 400 days travel time to the source.
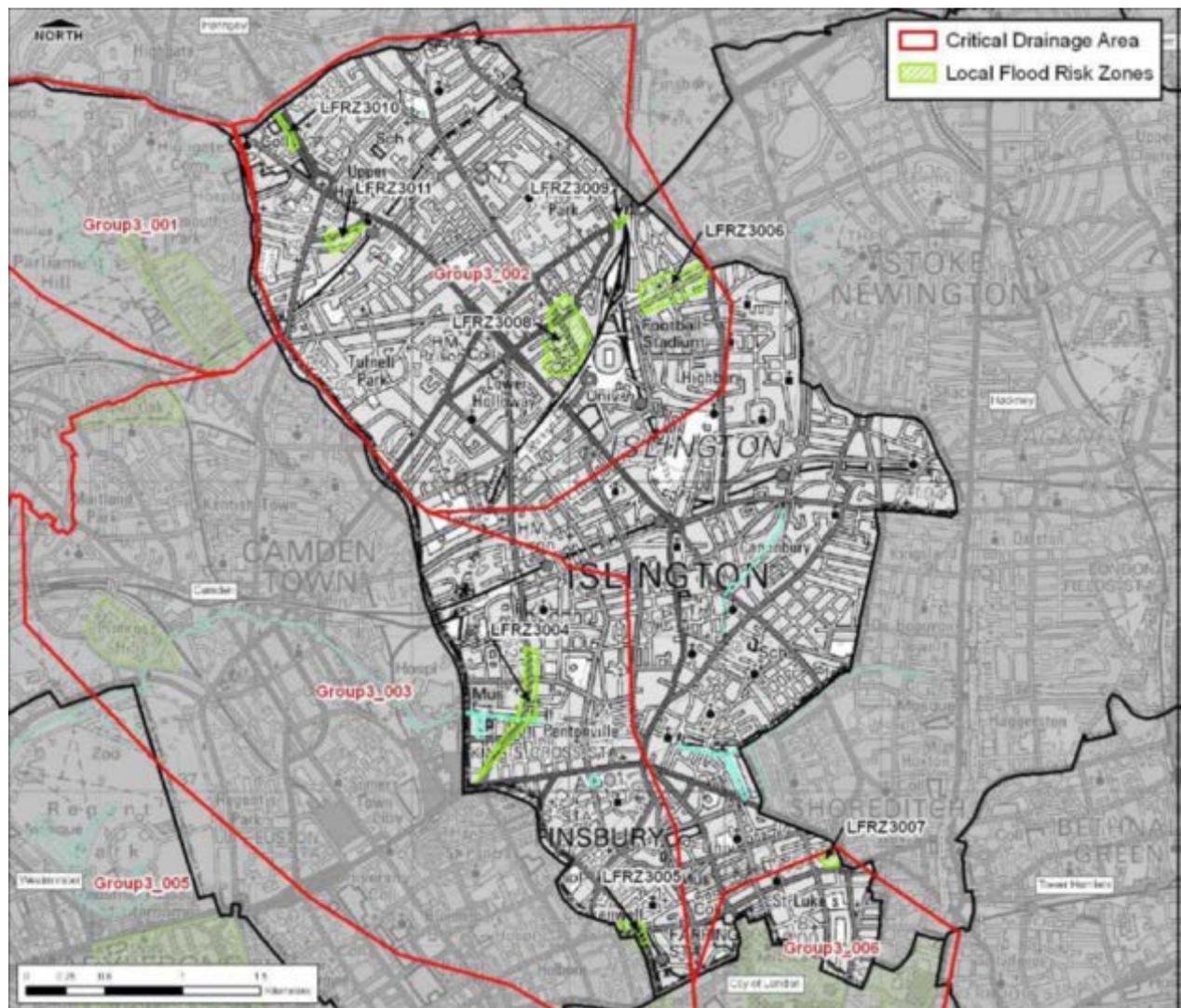
Figure 6 Local Flood Risk Zones and Critical Drainage Areas for Islington

Water quality

5.26   Under the Water Framework Directive[12], The Regent's Canal (Lower Section) is classified as a heavily modified water body which currently achieves a 'moderate status'. The significant water management issue for this section of the canal is attributed to the physical modification of the water body. Draft actions and measures that would help reach 'good' status include improving the management of riparian vegetation and planting to create more diverse habitats, sedimentation management strategy and re-naturalising banks where possible.

5.27   Diffuse water pollution from urban runoff is an issue for water quality in the borough and more widely across London. As diffuse water pollution is caused by various sources, it is often hard to identify the cause. In urban areas generally, diffuse water pollution includes: pollutants from car parks and transport; heavy metals and pollutants washed from roofs; animal faeces.

Natural resources

Water consumption

5.28   As a London borough, Islington falls within the Thames Basin catchment, also known as the Thames Water's London Resource Zone , which is an area classified as being under 'severe water stress'. The Thames basin is one of the most intensively uses water resource systems in the world, with supply mainly consisting of 80% of surface water and 20% by groundwater.

5.29   Currently the average Londoner consumes 167 litres of water a day (l/d) which is above the England and Wales average of 148 l/d. In some dry years, London's consumption of water outstrips available supply.
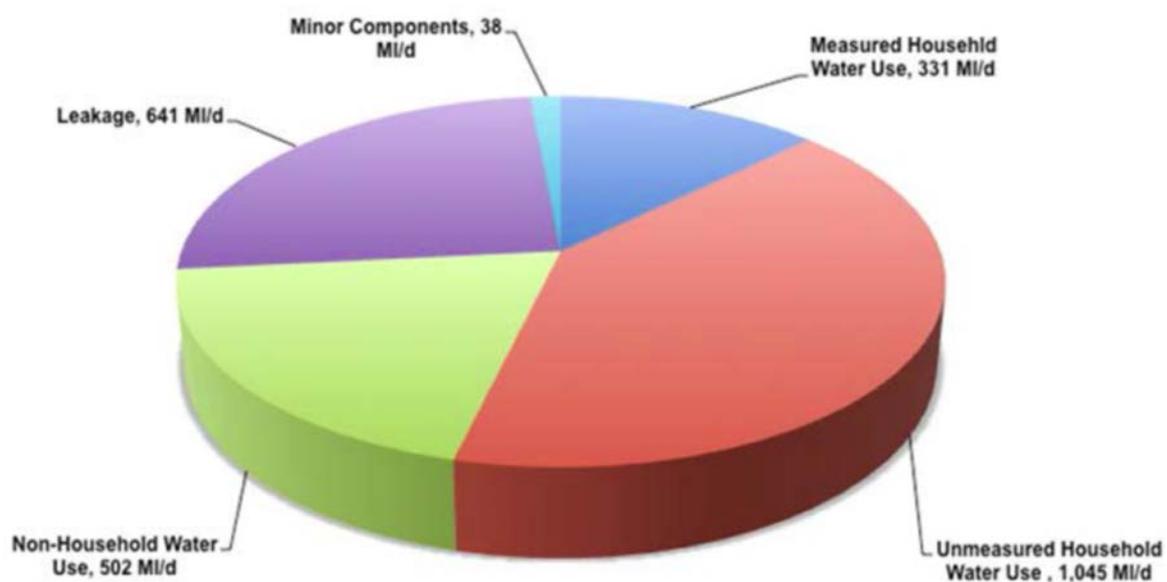
Figure 7 Water demand (Thames Basin) by component

5.30   Projections for population growth in London and in the wider south-east will mean that new strategic water resources will be required. Thames Water forecast that overall household water demand will increase by 250MI/d between 2015 and 2040[13]

5.31   The need for this is exacerbated by the climate change predictions of more sporadic and intense rainfall and a higher likelihood of droughts, as well as the need to protect the water environment following Water Framework Directive requirements. The table below shows the forecasted gap between supply and demand in London by 2040.Figure 8 Forecasted gap between supply and demand in London[14]

5.32   There is a link between inefficient water use and carbon emissions. Currently, water use accounts for 27% of all carbon emissions from homes.

Figure 8 Forecasted gap between supply and demand in London[15]

Water resource zone	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
London	18.8	-59.4	-132.7	-213.1	-291.7	-361.1	-415.9
Swindon and Oxfordshire	37.34	27.08	-0.14	-12.05	-21.30	-26.70	-32.66
Slough, Wycombe and Aylesbury	21.47	11.57	7.93	4.89	0.77	-2.60	-6.09
Guildford	6.85	0.85	0.06	-1.14	-2.14	-2.85	-3.80
Henley	5.32	5.14	4.76	4.31	3.80	3.26	2.67
Kennet Valley	41.25	26.05	21.68	16.38	11.41	7.84	5.49

Note the data are in Ml/d with deficits shown in bold red.

Waste and recycling

Waste

5.33   Islington contains one waste facility in the borough (household reuse and recycling centre and waste transfer station) located at Hornsey Road. Islington falls within the North London Waste Authority area comprising 7 London boroughs including Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.

5.34   Quarterly residual household waste rates (excluding waste sent for recycling, composting or reuse) for Islington between April 2014 and June 2014 were 105kg/household, the 2nd lowest of the London borough's behind the City of London Corporation [16].

5.35   Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures accounts for 29% of North London's waste, represented by the Construction and Demolition (17%) and excavation (11%) streams shown in the figure overlead [17] . The contribution of non-domestic sectors to North London's waste streams is significant, and can broadly be represented by the non-local authority collected waste streams making up approximately 69% of waste (note: some LA collected waste is non-domestic trade waste and hazardous waste is a sub category of all waste streams).

Recycling

5.36   Household waste recycling rates for Islington were 33% for 2014/15, which has steadily increased from 26% in 2007/08 and 32% in 2011/12[18]. Whilst this rate is consistent with the London average also at 33%, these recycling rates are notably below the national average of 44% for 2014/15.
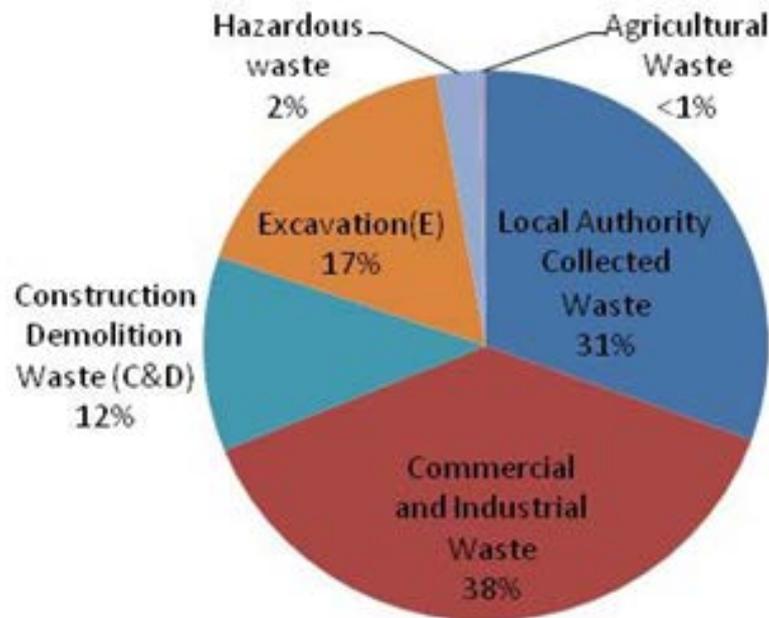
Figure 9 Proportion of North London Waste in Each Waste Stream, 2013

Soil and geology

Topography

5.37   Islington is situated on higher ground in the central district of London, with a ridgeline running from the north to north west of the borough. The LiDAR Topographic Survey Map (figure overleaf) shows that the north of the Borough falls from a high point of 100mAOD near St Aloysius College towards a low point close to the Emirates stadium, and then rises back up to a ridge line at Highbury. This ridge line runs to the east of the A1, continuing in a southerly direction to Pentonville, before descending through Finsbury to the low point at Farringdon Station of 7mAOD. On the west boundary of the Borough towards Tufnell Park there is another localised high point centred on Hilldrop Road.

Soils

5.38   There are two soilscapes found in the borough – base-rich loamy and clayey soils are found in the north-western half of the borough and loamy soils with naturally high groundwater are found in the south-eastern half[19].

Geology

5.39   Islington is largely underlain by London Clay which varies in thickness from approximately 15 to 65 metres[20]. There are smaller areas to the south east of the borough underlain by younger riverine deposits including the Taplow Terrace (eastern edge between Newington Green and Clerkenwell) and Boyn Hill Terrace (lower Holloway to Finsbury).

5.40   The chalk layer is the major aquifer for the Thames region with the clay overlain providing a protective layer, however contamination can occur through deep disturbance such as boreholes (piercing a hole through the clay into the aquifer).
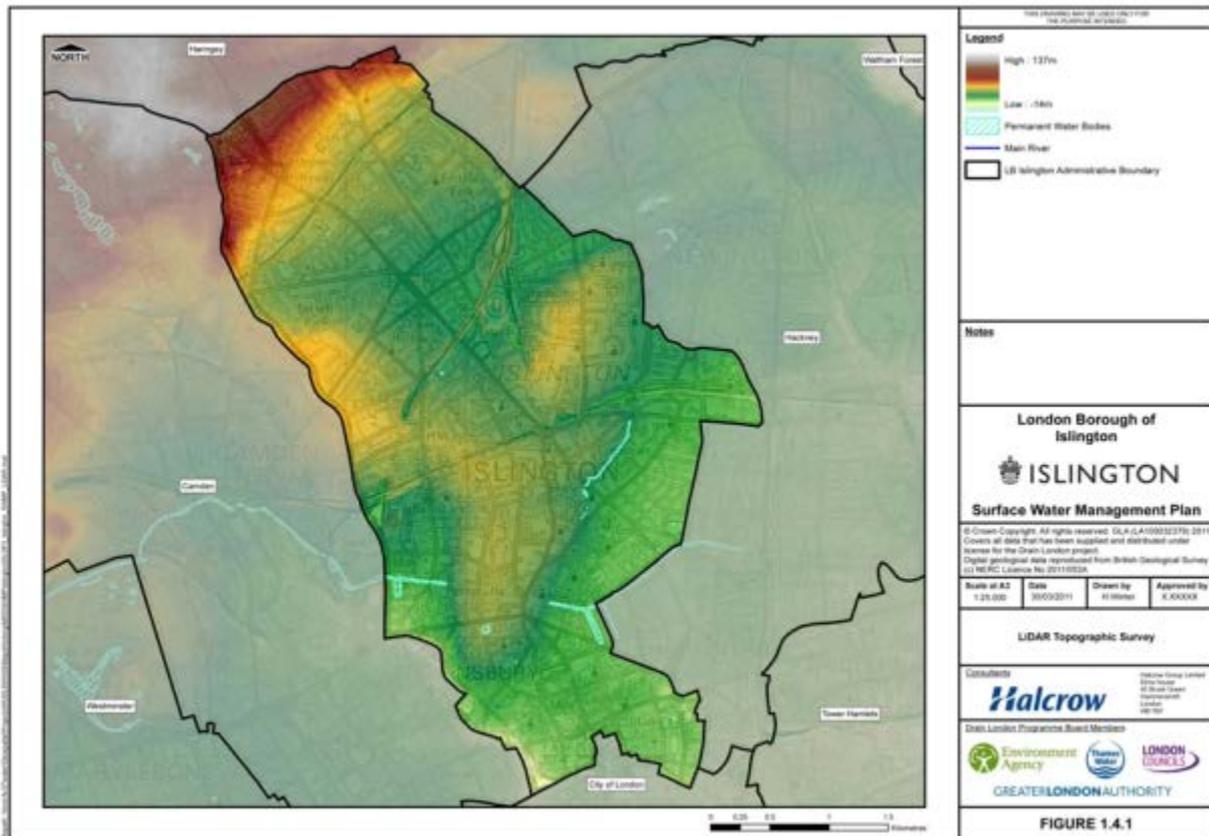
Figure 10 Topography in the borough ranging from high (red) to low (pale green)

Geodiversity

5.41   Islington contains one site identified as a potential Locally Important Geological Site (LIGS) – Spa Green Sadler's Wells which contains Finsbury Gravels approximately 2m thick[21]. There have been no additional sites of geological importance designated since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011.

Land contamination

5.42   There are three bands of sites of potential concern for contamination in Islington, with 30 sites in the 'High' rating, 183 in the 'Medium' rating and 1051 sites in the 'low' rating[22]. The map below shows the relatively even distribution of sites across the borough, with some clear linear areas following rail lines.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

5.43   Islington's biodiversity includes a number of rarities and nationally important species. Examples include at least four native black poplar trees, one of Britain's rarest native timber trees; the first recorded sighting in Britain of Lasius emarginatus, an ant species usually found in Europe; the red data book species Nomada lathburiana, a cuckoo bee which is a species of conservation concern; and the first breeding colony in Britain of the long-tailed blue, a rare migrant species of butterfly.

5.44   Railway side land and brownfield sites make up some of largest semi-natural habitat in Islington[23]. Significant development pressure has led to loss of biodiversity in these areas, forming the largest habitat loss in Islington in recent years[24]. As a result, species in these

areas have declined including nationally rare species such as the black redstart, which has been subsequently lost from the borough.
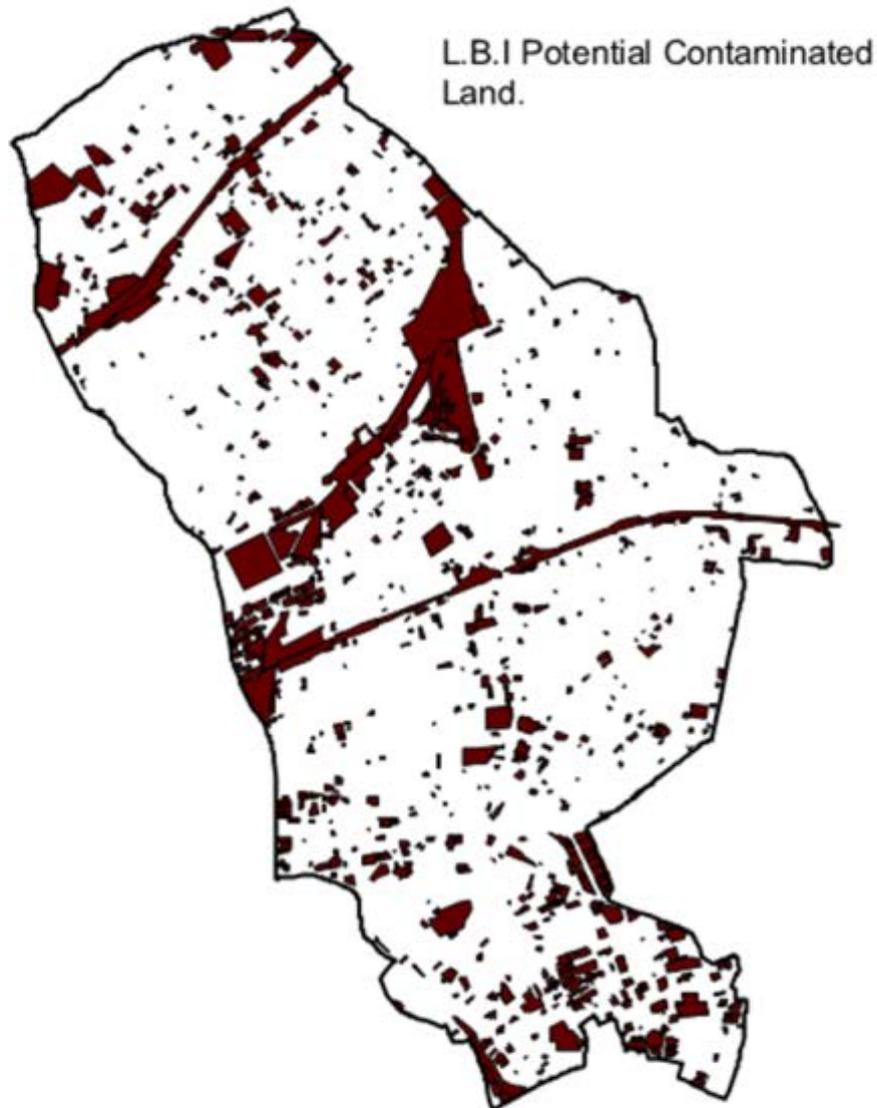
Figure 11 Distribution of potentially contaminated land

5.45   In 2016, a rare species of orchid called the 'green-winged orchid' was identified as growing on a green roof in Islington. This site is the only known occurrence of the species in central London.

5.46   Habitats present in Islington which are covered by London targets or regional action plans include: acid grassland, woodland, orchards, built structures, canals, churchyards and cemeteries, parks and urban green spaces, private gardens, reed beds and standing water.

Statutory designations

5.47   Islington does not contain any internationally designated nature conservation sites such as Natura 2000 /Ramsar sites or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Within a 15km radius of Islington, there are the following sites:

- Lee Valley Park Ramsar site and SPA

- Epping Forest SAC

- Richmond Park SAC

- Wimbledon Common SAC

5.48   Islington is not located within the green belt and does not contain any designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). The Borough has three statutory Local Nature Reserves: Gillespie Park, Barnsbury Wood and the Parkland Walk.

Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation

5.49   Islington contains three Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of Metropolitan grade, 13 SINCs of Borough Importance – Grade 1, and 36 SINCs of Borough Importance – Grade 2[25] occupying a total area of 917,656sqm of designated SINC. Islington's SINCs are predominately parks, but also include cemeteries, church yards, school grounds, the Regents Canal, housing estates and rail side land.

Open space

5.50   Amongst London boroughs, Islington has the lowest amount of open space per head of population. The comparative lack of open space per head of population will be amplified as Islington's population continues to rise, increasing the pressure and demand on existing provision. To put this into context, Islington currently manages 3.84sqm of open space per resident. This is a relatively small amount and places great emphasis on the need to increase public and private open space provision.

5.51   In Barnsbury, Clerkenwell, Hillrise and St Mary's Wards, fewer than 20% of homes have good access to a local, small or pocket park. The only Wards in which more than 50% of homes have this access are Finsbury Park and Highbury West. The only significant open space in Islington is Highbury Fields, although Finsbury Park sits immediately to the north east of the borough boundary.

5.52   The amount (in area) of open space managed by the council and that is publically accessible has marginally increased over the past decade. There is limited data with regard to open spaces not publically accessible and under council management.

5.53   A large proportion of Islington's open space is privately managed, with gardens contributing significantly. Studies show that garden composition has changed significantly in recent years, including loss of mature planting and other soft landscaping such as lawns, attributed to changes in garden design and management and the impact of urban creep (such as building extensions, outbuildings, basements, driveways and other hard surfacing)[26].

Food growing

5.54   There is approximately 20,000sqm of food growing space within Islington. This equates to 6,000sqm of allotments, 9,000sqm of community gardens and 4,750sqm of food growing space on other land (such as schools, estates, community land).
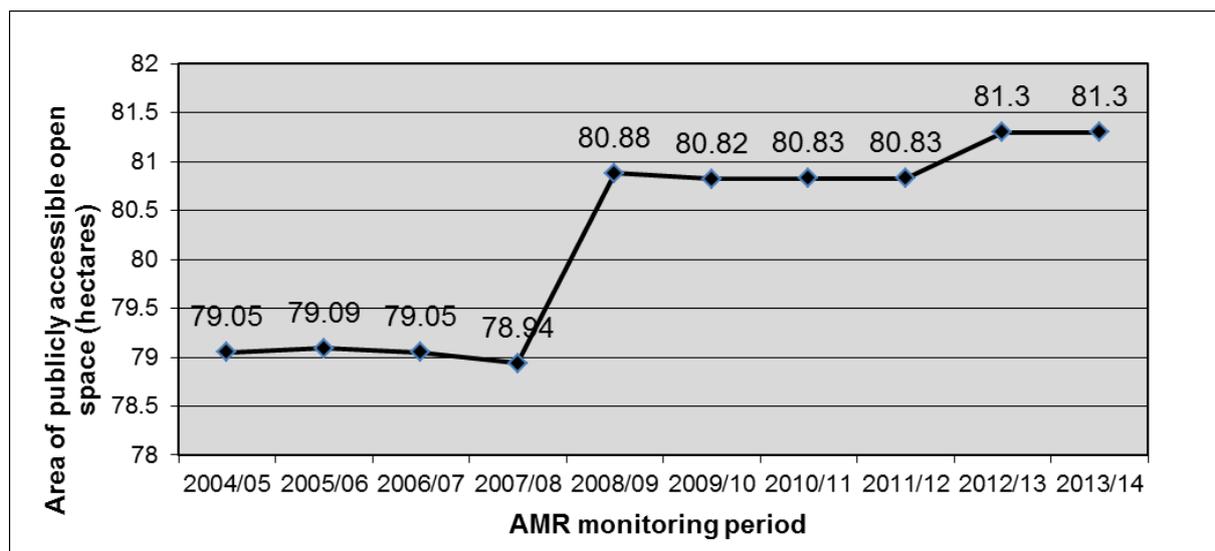
Figure 12 Area of publically accessible open space in the borough for 2014[27]

Cultural heritage and townscape

5.55   Islington is a densely built inner London borough with a rich heritage of buildings and spaces. The densely developed nature of the borough is based on buildings of eclectic and diverse architecture and age. The spatial development pattern established in the 19th century is still largely intact, with busy mixed use town centres at key junctions and arranged along the main north-south routes through the borough complemented by smaller local centres interspersed amongst largely residential neighbourhoods.

5.56   The majority of the borough's land area is covered by established residential neighbourhoods with traditional street patterns and low to medium building heights interspersed with open block development and medium to tall building heights typical of mid-century redevelopment. The majority of the borough's historic town centres and shopping streets are composed of predominantly low and medium rise buildings, with heights generally increasing towards the core of the centres and massing arranged along the street frontages in narrow plots.

5.57   The south of the borough is within the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) and the central, high density employment dominated areas of Clerkenwell, King's Cross and Old Street/City Road. All of these areas are characterised by traditional street patterns with predominantly medium building heights, although the latter has two clusters of tall buildings at the City Road Basin and Old Street roundabout.

Archaeology

5.58   Islington has 19 Archaeological Priority Areas concentrated around the south and middle of the borough. During the Roman, medieval, and later periods, archaeological evidence indicates the borough's use for activities such as burial of the dead, quarrying, and the disposal of the city's waste.

5.59   To the north of this area the archaeological evidence suggests that the borough was mainly open land, with Islington village the only significant settlement throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Figure 13 Publically accessible open space in Islington[28]

Figure 14 Archaeological Priority Areas in Islington

Heritage Assets

5.60   There are 41 Conservation Areas in Islington covering an area of 567.58 hectares, approximately 38% of the borough. All of the conservation areas have Design Guidelines. Some additionally have appraisals and Management Plans. There are 4,257 Statutory Listed Buildings and 1,207 locally listed buildings spread across the borough.
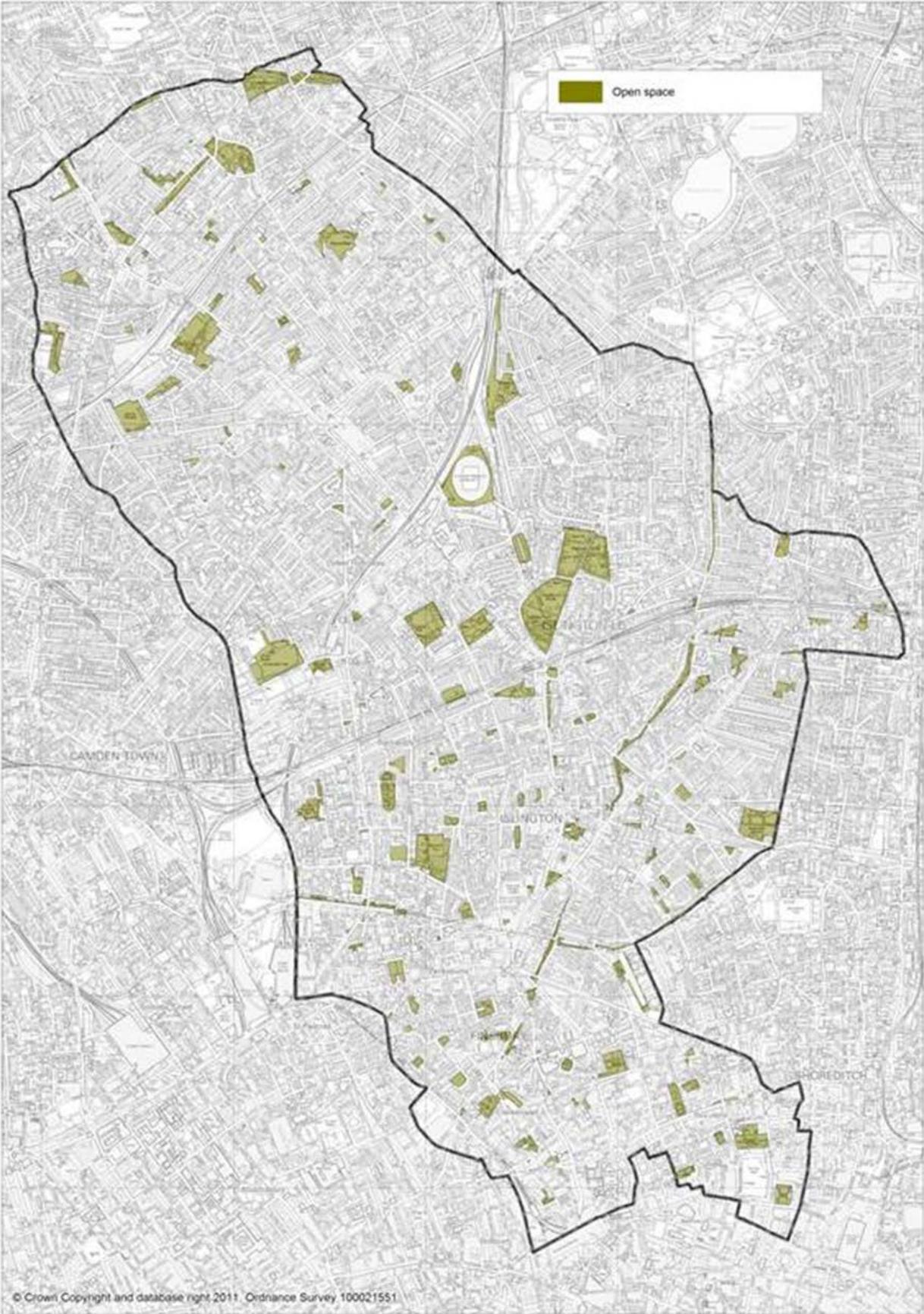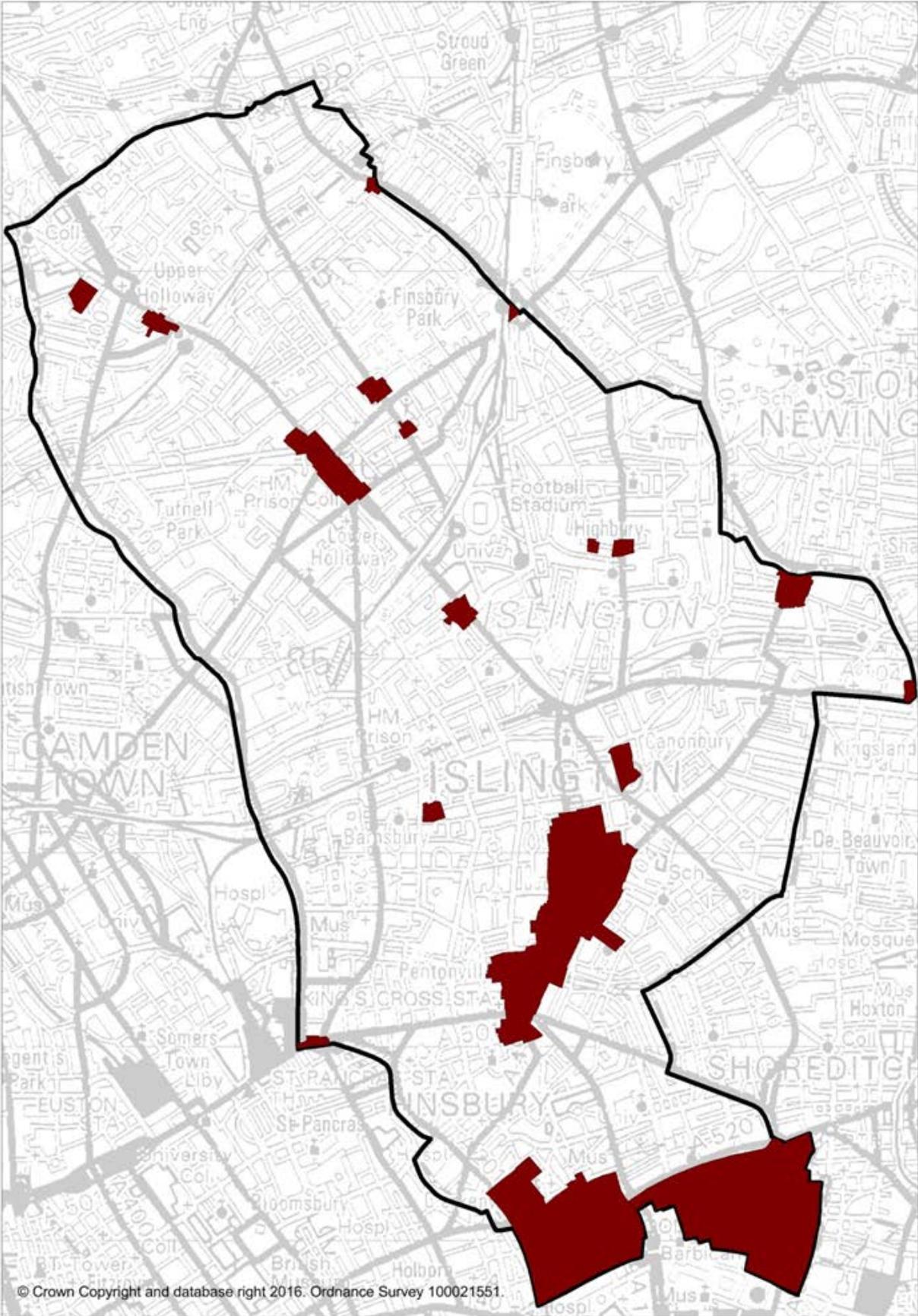
5.61   Islington contains one Registered Park and Garden – Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, a non-conformist burial ground dating from the 1660s . This is a designation identified by Historic England for the heritage value of a park or garden.

5.62   Islington contains two Scheduled Monuments, St. John's Gate and the Nunnery of Mary de Fonte, both located in the south of the borough.

Heritage at Risk – Listed Buildings and Places of Worship

5.63   Islington has 24 listed buildings or places of worship on the 2016 Heritage at Risk Register. Historic England categorises these assets by condition and priority for action. There are four condition categories: Very bad, Poor, Fair or Good. For buildings and structures and places of worship, six priority categories are used as an indication of trend and as a means of prioritising action.

5.64   Of Islington's 24 assets at risk, Historic England categorises 17 as in 'poor' condition. Of these, two are ranked Priority A, with an additional single asset given the lowest 'very bad' condition and Priority A for intervention. Most of the at-risk assets are Priority C. The categorisations for priority action are:

A Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed

B Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented

C Slow decay; no solution agreed

D Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented

E Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use)

F Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.

5.65   The majority of Islington's heritage assets at risk are therefore at risk of 'slow decay' and have no solution such as repair works or proposed occupation and use in place. The Local Plan Review, through its policies on land use and heritage issues, can act as an enabler of development taking into consideration the condition of heritage assets, particularly those on the HARR, alongside all other relevant planning and material considerations.

Heritage at Risk – Conservation Areas

5.66   Twelve conservation areas are on the Heritage at Risk Register, which accounts for 30% of the borough's total. Of the 12 at risk, nine are categorised by Historic England as 'deteriorating', the second worst of four categories. One is judged to be 'deteriorating significantly' with one each under 'no significant change' and 'improving'.
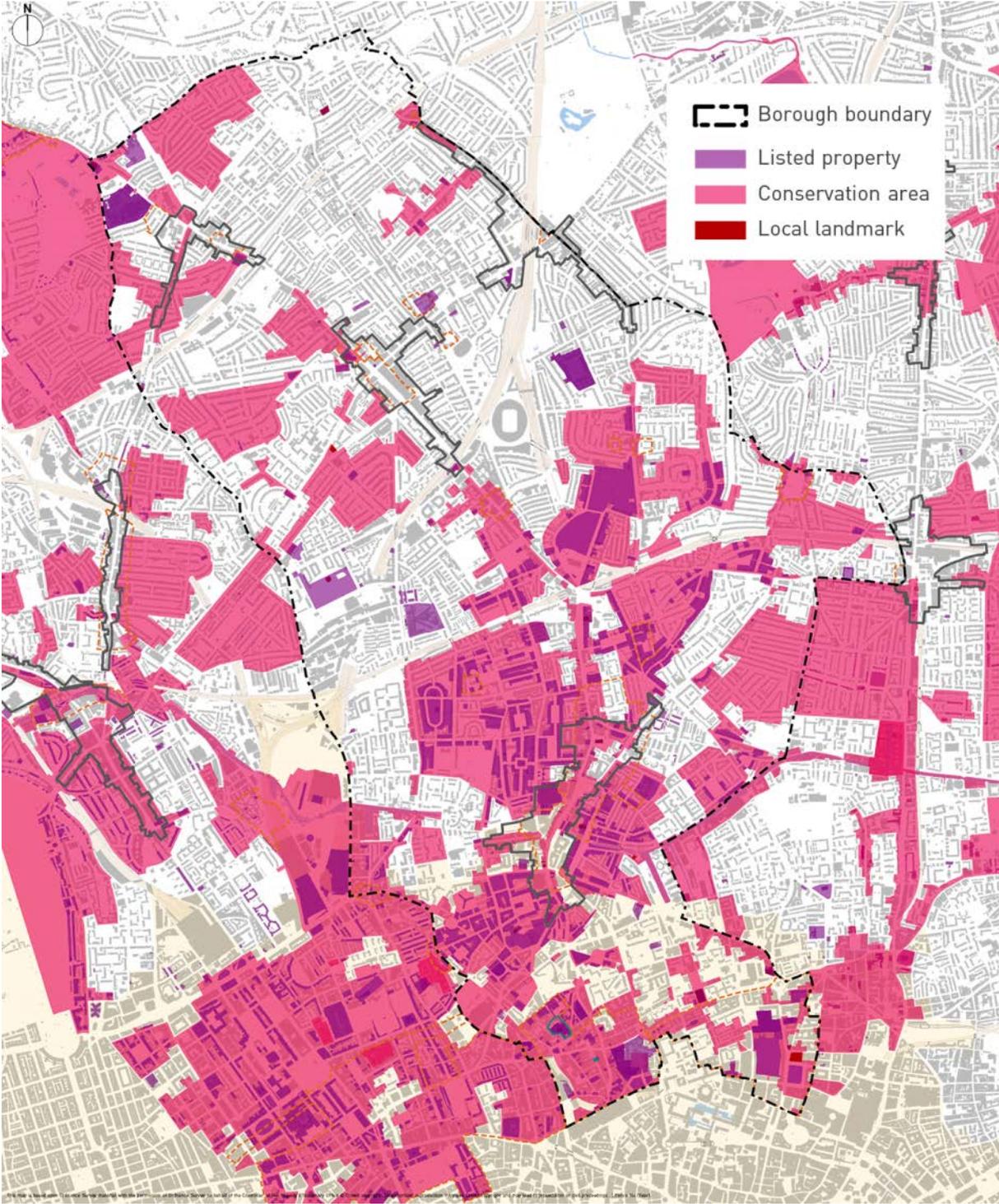
Figure 15 Conservation Areas and Statutory Listed Buildings

Figure 16 Heritage Assets at Risk

	Heritage Asset	Type	Condition	Priority Category
1	Gates and railings around New Church Hawe and gates on south side of the square, Charterhouse Square EC1	LB II, CA	Poor	C
2	Bevin Court, Cruikshank St WC1	LB II*, CA	Good	F
3	Odeon, Holloway Road, N7	LB II, CA	Poor	C
4	Studio (former chapel), Lloyd Baker St, WC1	LB II, CA	Fair	D
5	Islington War Memorial Arch, N7	LB II	Fair	D
6	Railings and gates to Islington Tennis Centre, Market Rd N7	LB II	Poor	A
7	Railings, walls, gate piers and gates to Caledonian Road Park, N7	LB II	Poor	C
8	Clock Tower, Market Road N7	LB II*	Poor	D
9	Finsbury Health Centre, Pine St EC1	LB I, CA	Poor	C
10	Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Ave, EC1	LB II*, CA	Poor	C
11	40 Rosebery Avenue, EC1	LB II, CA	Poor	C
12	Vaults to House of Detention, Sans Walk, EC1	LB II, CA	Fair	D
13	St Paul's Church, St Paul's Road, N1	LB II*, CA	Poor	C
14	Railings, Thonhill Square, N1	LB II, CA	Poor	C
15	Railings, Wilmington Square	LB II, CA	Very bad	C
16	Church of St James + railings, Clerkenwell Close, EC1	L PoW II*, CA	Poor	C
17	Celestial Church of Christ, Cloudesley Square N1	LPOW II*, CA	Very bad	A
18	Union Chapel, Compton Terrace, N1	LPOW I, CA	Fair	C
19	Former Mecca Bingo Hall, Essex Road	LPOW, II*, CA	Poor	C
20	Church of our Most Holy Redeemer, etc, Exmouth Market, EC1	LPOW, II*, CA	Poor	A
21	Church of St Joseph, Highgate Hill, N19	LPOW II*, CA	Poor	C
22	Hope Church, N7	LPOW, II*, CA	Poor	C
23	Church of St Silas, Penton St, N1	LPOW II, CA	Poor	C
24	Church of St Mary, Upper St, N1	LPOW II, CA	Poor	C

Strategic and Local Views

5.67   A number of the Mayor of London's strategic views cross Islington. There are also a number of local views, including views from:

- Farringdon Lane / Farringdon Road / Clerkenwell Road to St. Paul's Cathedral

- St. John Street to St. Paul's Cathedral

- Angel to St. Paul's Cathedral

- Archway Road to St. Paul's Cathedral

- Archway Bridge to St. Paul's Cathedral

- Amwell Street to St. Paul's Cathedral
- Dartmouth Park Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral
- Pentonville Road to St. Pancras Chambers and Station

Figure 17 Protected vistas and locally protected views that occur/ pass through Islington

Infrastructure

Energy infrastructure capacity / vulnerability at London level

5.68   The London Infrastructure 2050 report states that London's population is expected to reach 11 million by 2050, a 37% increase from 2011[29]. How London responds to the challenge of supplying the necessary infrastructure is a city, if not region wide issue and cannot be dealt with at borough level.
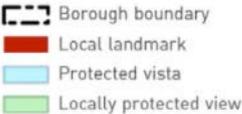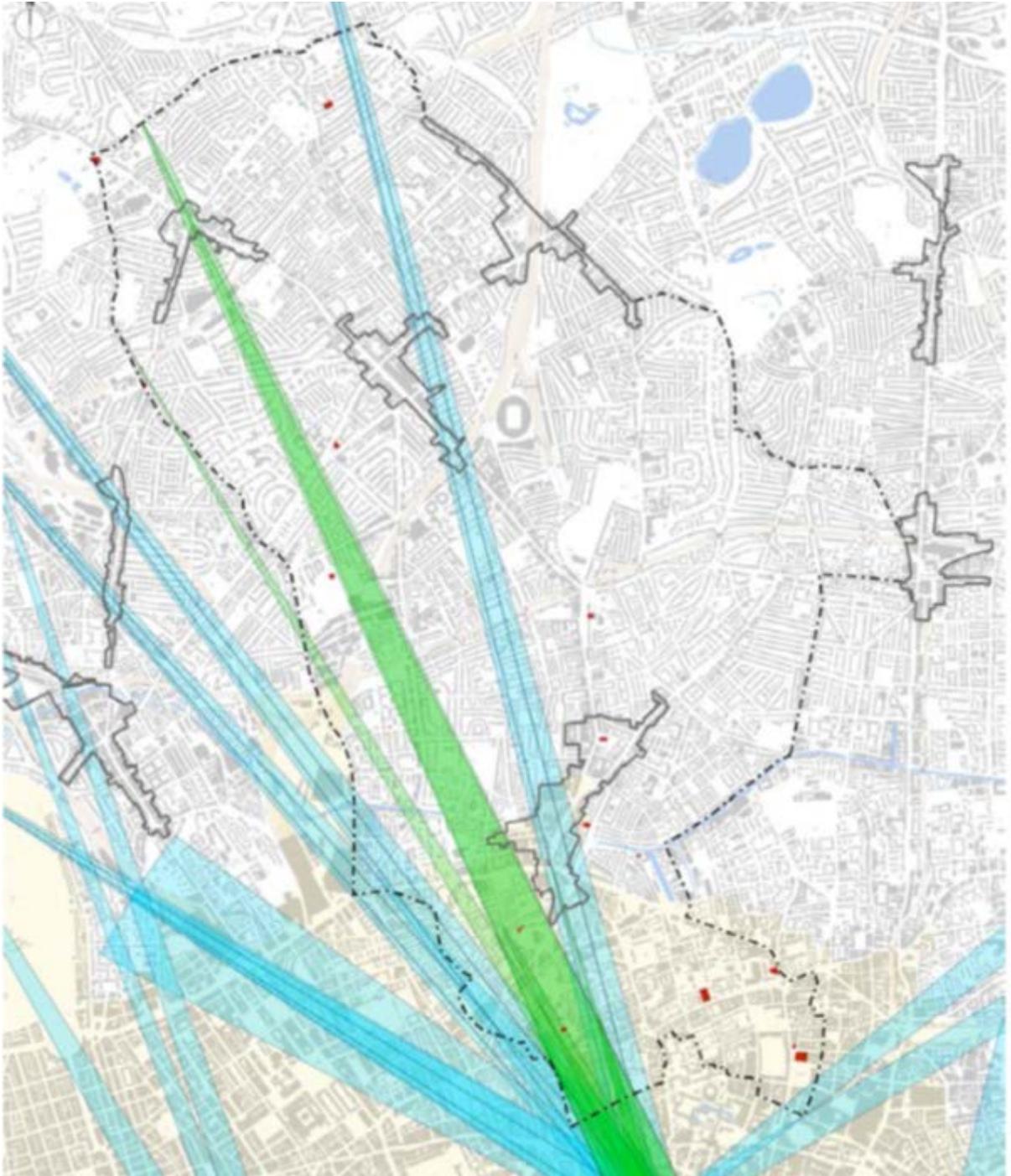
5.69   The report warns that "recent rates of infrastructure investment in London do not appear to have been sufficient for the long-term needs of London's economy, particularly when viewed in the international context.[30]"

5.70   Some of the report's findings are summarised below:

"The total energy demand is expected to increase moderately (up by 20 per cent by 2050). If we are to meet our climate change targets there will need to be a significant shift away from domestic gas consumption (down by 60-70 per cent) to electricity (up by 140-200 per cent). More local energy production will be needed to provide greater resilience."

5.71   From as early as 2016, demand for water is predicted to exceed vital supply. Thames Water projects a 10 per cent deficit in London by 2025 rising to 21 per cent by 2040. A variety of demand and supply-side measures will be required, alongside the greening of the urban environment, as a counter balance to the city's increasing development.

5.72   Green infrastructure needs to be regarded as infrastructure in its own right, assisting with flood protection, water storage and recycling, and providing shade, new pedestrian and cycling routes as well as space for recreation and biodiversity[31].

5.73   Islington must respond to these problems at a borough wide level by using planning policies to secure energy and water efficient buildings and to provide green infrastructure either as part of new development or through using Community Infrastructure Levy and planning obligation receipts to deliver new infrastructure both 'hard' and 'green', to ensure that the uplift in land values from development are used to deliver public goods.

Emergency services

5.74   There are two police stations in Islington, and two more in close proximity to the borough boundary. There are two fire stations in the borough, on Upper Street in the middle of the borough and Hornsey Road in the north. Clerkenwell Fire Station in the south of the borough was closed in January 2014.

Prisons

5.75   There is one prison in Islington – HMP Pentonville. HMP Holloway was closed in July 2016 and is due to be sold by the government as part of the Ministry of Justice's estate rationalisation programme.

Railways and access to stations

5.76   Islington is served by and includes stations on London Underground, London Overground and national rail networks. Islington is very well connected to central and south west London via the London underground and is connected radially to north, southeast, east and west London via the Overground.

5.77   Kings Cross / St Pancras London underground and national railway station is within the borough of Camden but is located mere metres west of the Islington borough boundary, meaning Islington is functionally connected to the East Coast mainline for connectivity to the north of England and Scotland, and Eurostar international services.

5.78   However, step-free access to railway services for wheelchair users is deficient, with no fully step-free accessible stations in the borough, and ramp access needed to board trains at the three stations with step-free access to the platform.

Figure 18 Step-free access at Islington railway stations

Station	Lines	Step-free access
Old Stret	Northern, national	NO
Angel	Northern	NO
Finsbu Park	Victoria, Piccadilly, national	Step free interchange between Victoria and Piccadilly
Highbuy & Islington	Victoria, Overground, national	NO
Arsenal	Piccadilly	NO
Hollow Road	Piccadilly	NO
Farringon	Circle, Metropolitan, Hammersmith & City, national, Crossrail from 2018	Yes but with manual ramp access to trains
Caledoian Road & Barnsbury	Overground	Yes but with manual ramp access to trains
Draytonark	National	NO
Essex Rod	National	NO
Canonbry	Overground	Yes but with manual ramp access to trains
Upperolloway	Overground	NO

Transport and mobility

Car ownership

5.79   Islington has the second-lowest rate of car ownership in London, and indeed of all English local authorities. Only 31% of households have access to a car[32] – unsurprisingly outer London boroughs have ownership rates of between 65% and 78% but Islington's rate is lower than similar inner London boroughs.

5.80   At a London-wide level, TfL data shows a strong correlation between income and car ownership. As income increases, so does car ownership. However car ownership flattens out at 80% no matter how much further income increases, therefore a fifth of higher income London households choose not to have a car[33]. These figures are not available at a disaggregated borough-level.

5.81   Looking long-term, the prevalence of young drivers has decreased across London. The proportion of young London residents, aged 17 to 19 years, with full car driving licences has fallen from 35% in 1991 to 16% in 2011, and adults under 35 are less likely to hold a driving licence than their predecessors. Two thirds of Londoners who do not own a car do not hold a licence[34].

5.82   Due to its highly dense population and small area, Islington has a very high car density, with 26.1 cars per hectare[35], ranking fourth in London despite having the second lowest rate of ownership. Only Wandsworth, Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea rank higher.

Figure 19 Selected London borough car ownership rates

Borough	Rate	London Rank
Sutton	78%	1
Havering	77%	2
Hackney	34%	29
Camden	34%	30
Westminter	33%	31
Islington	**31%**	**32**
Tower Hlets	29%	33
Englandverage	74%	-
Outer Lodon Average	69%	-
Inner Lodon Average	43%	-

5.83   The London average for car density in the 2011 Census was 19.2 cars per hectare[36] and for England & Wales in the 2001 Census it was 1.6[37], which puts Islington into perspective as a borough. Therefore the challenge of accommodating large amounts of development without the negative effects of car usage on road congestion, carbon emissions and public space will continue to be as relevant as ever.

Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)

5.84   Islington has overall excellent PTAL assessments, but with very small pockets of lower accessibility at PTAL 1 to 2. The map below shows the borough wide picture.

Road congestion

5.85   Despite very low car ownership amongst residents, Islington suffers from high levels of road congestion. The road network in Islington is very crowded.

5.86   Transport for London's (TfL's) 'Network of Interest' shows that Islington roads have the 4th highest average excess delays in London during the inter-peak, 5th highest during the AM peak and 10th highest during the PM peak. In terms of average speeds, Islington fares even worse with the 3rd lowest AM peak speed, and the 6th lowest PM peak speed[38]. This would likely be even worse with higher car ownership levels in Islington.
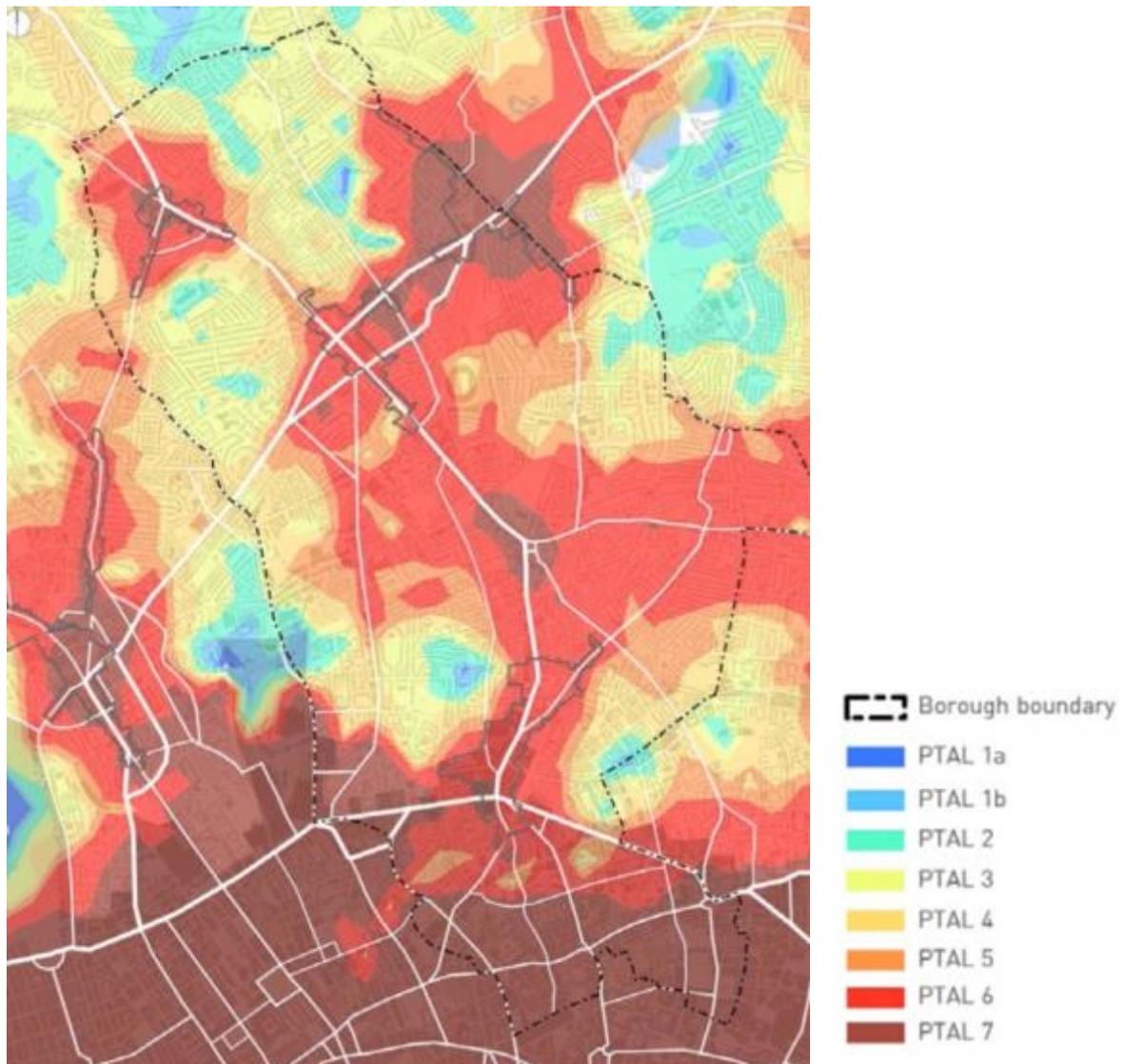
Figure 20 PTALs in Islington

Traffic flows

5.87   The figure overleaf shows Islington with the second lowest flow of all vehicles passing through the borough, measured in millions of kilometres travelled, which since 1993 has followed the inner London trend gradually downwards.

Overall mode share – all trips

5.88   When examining travel within the borough, it is important not just to focus on journeys to work. 41% of all trips in Islington are by foot, and improving permeability and connectivity for walking should be a key priority of the Local Plan, cutting across different policy areas such as transport and design. The table overleaf shows the overall modal share in Islington between 2008/09 to 2010/11, with inner London averages for comparison.

5.89   This shows that Islington is significantly less dependent on car travel than inner London overall, and more likely to walk, cycle or take the bus.

All vehicle traffic flows, millions of kms, 1993 - 2015, Inner London Boroughs
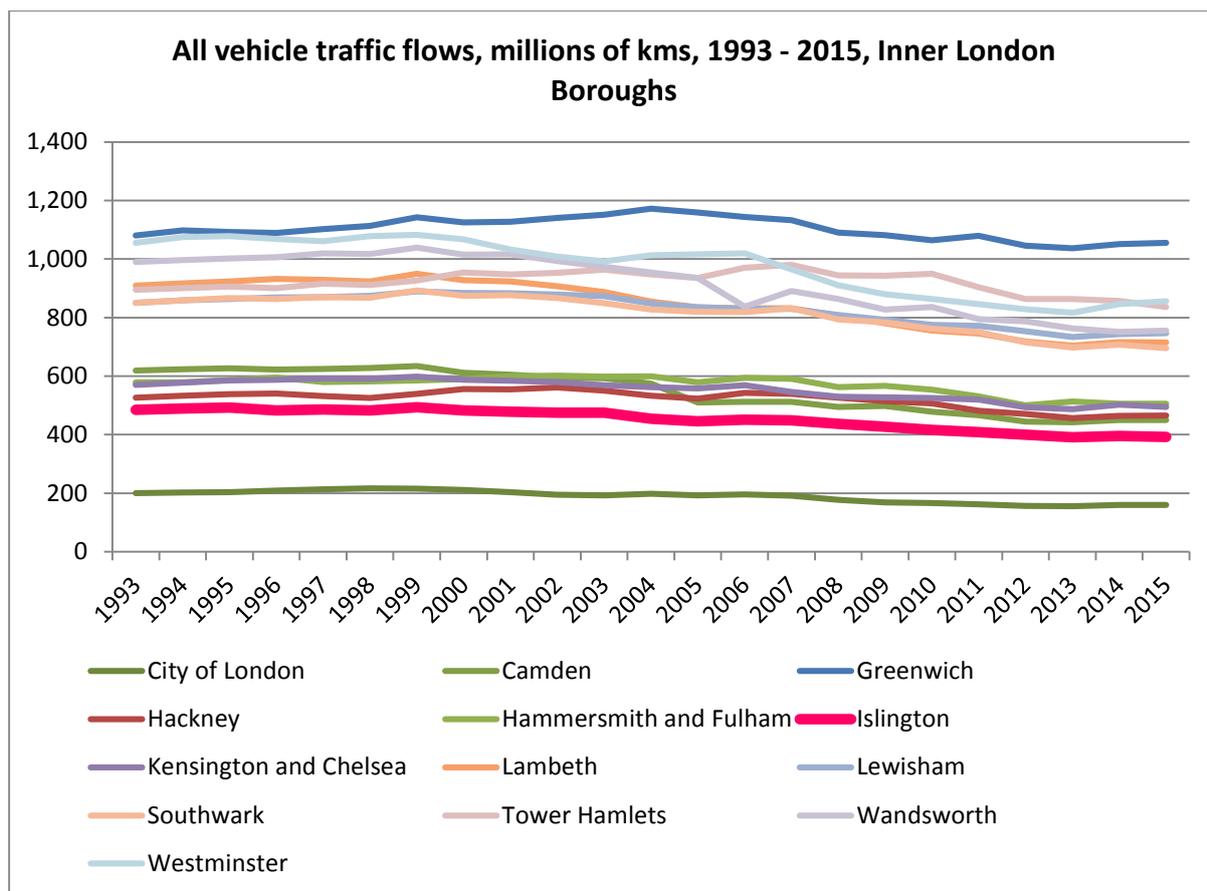
Figure 21 All vehicle traffic flows, millions of kms, 1993-2015, Inner London Boroughs

Figure 22 Modal share, all trips, Islington and inner London 2008/09 – 2010/11

	Trips per day (000s	Rail	Underground / DLR	Bus / Tram	Taxi / other	Car / motorcycle	Cycle	Walk
Islington	495	5%	11%	20%	1%	7%	4%	41%
Inner London average		6%	12%	18%	2%	23%	3%	37%

Journeys to work by walking and cycling

5.90   9.6% of journeys to work originating in Islington are by bicycle, from the 2011 Census. This is second in London only to Hackney (14.6%) and has more than doubled since 2001[39]. Some Islington wards are higher than the borough average, with Mildmay at 13.25%, St George's 11.4%, Highbury East 12.9% and Highbury West 10.2%. As a borough on the edge of central London with a relatively flat topography, there should be scope to improve these figures even more, with road safety improvements such as vehicle/cycle segregation and the promotion of quiet and cleaner routes for walking and cycling.

5.91   TfL research on walking potential in Islington shows that almost 221,000 daily trips are walked in the borough, although a further 53,500 are potentially walkable. The potential for

switching to walking varies across the borough, but is helpful in focusing attention on where public realm improvements would encourage active travel, where attention should be focused on travel demand management, and where behaviour change strategies might be appropriate[40].

Road safety – rate of KSIs

5.92   Overall road safety in terms of the rate of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on London's roads has improved in the long term, down 57% in 2011 since 1994-98[41]. The number of KSIs in Islington declined by 64% between 2001 and 2010, and total casualties decreased by 40% over the same period[42]. However more recent figures show an increase in KSIs, as shown in the table below.

Figure 23 Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Islington 2001-2014

KSIs in Islington 2001 – 2014	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
	227	174	162	101	90	81	112
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
	75	77	81	100	122	71	93

5.93   Cyclists were disproportionately represented in KSI figures, accounting for 22% of KSIs between 2001 and 2010 despite only representing 3.4% of journeys during that time period. Because of the fact that pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists have little protection, they are more vulnerable when involved in a road traffic incident. The Islington Transport Strategy 2011 – 2031 also reports that road traffic casualties occur disproportionately in areas affected by high levels of deprivation in Islington[43].

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Overview

5.94   Islington is an inner city borough bordering the City of London and the London Boroughs of Hackney, Haringey and Camden. It is the third smallest local authority area in the entire UK. Data from the 2011 Census and the latest mid-year population estimates shows that Islington is the most densely populated borough in the UK. The borough has experienced significant population growth in recent years, outpacing the growth of London overall.

5.95   Islington is a borough of contrasts, with the 6th highest median house prices in London, alongside significant deprivation, with 15% of Lower Super Output Areas in the most 10% deprived in the country. Islington is the fifth most deprived borough in London and the 24th most deprived overall in England[44].

5.96   The borough extends to the edge of the City of London to the south, and 70% of Islington's employment is concentrated in two wards within London's Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The area around Old Street roundabout makes up a significant proportion of the City Fringe/Tech City Opportunity Area, which is identified by the Greater London Authority (GLA) as holding significant development capacity to support London's financial and business services and also a diverse cluster of digital-creative business growth.

5.97   The centre and north of the borough are more residential in nature, providing a transition between central London and its suburban hinterland to the north. Angel and Nag's Head town centres perform important retail and leisure functions and are supplemented by Finsbury Park and Archway district centres.

Population

Population by age and sex

5.98   Islington's estimated population in 2016 is 228,397[45]. Its recorded population in the 2011 Census was 206,125[46]. According to the same projections, in 2016 Islington's population was 49.4% male and 50.6% female. This is projected to be 49.5% male, 50.5% female by 2031, so no real change is projected in the population's gender balance.

5.99   Islington has a young population, with an average age of 34.7, compared to a national comparator of 39.8, although it is very similar to the Inner London average of 34.5[47]. GLA 2014 round household projections based on short term migration trends show that 25% of households are formed by people aged 25-34; 23% by people aged 35-44 and 45-54 year olds make up 20% of households.

Population by ethnic group and country of birth

5.100   The borough has a diverse population, with a large number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) residents. Data shows that the proportion of BAME residents in the borough has increased in recent years, from 24.6% in 2001 to 31.8% in Census 2011; the 2014 GLA population projections show a further increase to 32.2%. Although this is more than double the proportion of BAME population across the UK (14% from Census 2011), it is still significantly less than the proportion of BAME residents across London (42.2% from 2014 projections).

5.101   36.8% of Islington's population as per 2014 projections was born abroad. This compares to Inner London and London averages of 39.9% and 36.6% respectively. The largest migrant country of birth was Ireland, comprising 2.8% of the population, with Turkey in second place at 1.8%. The third largest country of birth for migrants was the United States at 1.5% of the population, with all figures coming from the 2011 Census.

Household size and composition

5.102   GLA 2015 round household projections based on borough-level capped household formation show an average household size of 2.15 people. The projections show this figure falling to 2.08 people per household by 2031. These projections take into account likely new housing supply using data from borough-level SHLAAs so should account for likely housing availability.

5.103   GLA 2014 round household projections based on short-term migration trends – the most up-to-date household projections currently available – show that single-person households dominate in Islington, comprising 38% of all households. Couples with children comprise 22% and couples with no children follow with 18%.

5.104   The proportion of children and older people is below the UK and London proportion. A direct implication of having a lower proportion of children and older people is a higher population of working age people. In Islington, nearly three quarters of residents are of working age, which is significantly higher than the UK (61%) and London (66%) working age proportions.

5.105   However, despite the proportions of children and older people remaining lower than London and the UK, the population overall is expected to increase and estimates suggest an additional 6,400 children and young people aged 17 and under, and an additional 9,100 people aged 65 and over in Islington by 2031.

Population density

5.106   Islington's population density of 153 people per hectare is the highest in England. The borough's area is only 14.86 square kilometres, the smallest in London other than City of London Corporation. It is 40% more densely populated than even the inner London average of 109 people per hectare. Islington's overall population density masks variation within the borough, with Finsbury Park and Mildmay wards at 176.9 and 170.1 people per hectare respectively. Finsbury Park is 62.3% more densely populated than Inner London as a whole.

Population growth

5.107   Islington's population is projected to grow to over 241,000 by 2021 and to nearly 257,000 by 2031. As the borough is already the most densely populated in England, this will present significant challenges for how to accommodate sustainable housing and employment growth as well as protecting and expanding open spaces, social and community infrastructure as well as how to be resilient to climate change and minimise the borough's impacts on the environment.

5.108   The Borough's population grew by 15% between 2008 and 2014, against a London average of 9%. In fact, Islington had the third-fastest rate of growth over the 2008-2014 period. Only Tower Hamlets and Newham outpaced Islington's growth over this period.

5.109   Islington has a very high population turnover, as approximately 20% of residents enter and leave the borough each year, one of London's most mobile populations. High housing costs and an unstable and insecure private rented sector is a significant obstacle to households remaining in the borough if they require larger or better housing.

Household projections

5.110   The number of households projected in 2015 round GLA SHLAA-capped average household size figures for 2016 is 103,612. The projections show an increase by 2031 to 120,369 households. Based on long term migration trends, these figures are 102,600 households in 2016, and 117,666 by 2031.

Health and wellbeing

5.111   Spatial planning can have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of communities through influencing and shaping the wider determinants of health:
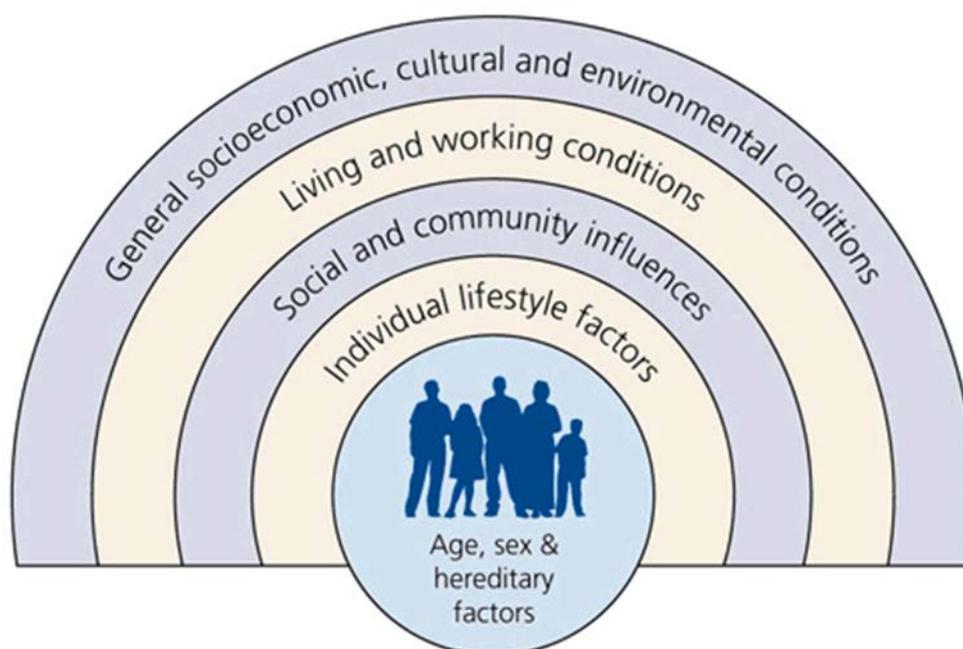
Figure 24 Wider determinants of health (Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1992)

5.112   The wider determinants of health have been described as 'the causes of the causes'. They include the social, economic and environmental conditions that influence the health of individuals and populations through the conditions of daily life and the structural influences upon them, themselves shaped by the distribution of resources. As well as spatial planning influencing land uses for health services for when people are ill, it shapes the distribution of services that protect from and prevent illness, including education, employment, and leisure uses. Additionally, it can shape an environment that facilitates social interaction and encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviours.

Health Services in Islington

5.113   There are 34 GP practices in the borough, with 125 full time equivalent GPs, equivalent to one GP for every 1,910 registered patients. This is lower than the London average where there is one GP for every 1,532 registered patients, and England where there is one GP for every 1,650 registered patients[48].

5.114   There are two acute hospitals serving the population of Islington: The Whittington Hospital at Archway, which generally serves the north of the borough and also serves part of

Haringey's population, and University College London Hospital which, although located in Camden, provides acute services for residents in the south of Islington, as well as Camden and Westminster patients.

5.115   Community health care in Islington is provided by Whittington Health, and delivered from a variety of settings including health centres, children's centres, and in people's homes.

5.116   Mental health care in Islington is provided by Camden and Islington Foundation Trusts, with inpatient facilities at Highgate and St Pancras (both located in Camden) and a variety of community settings across both Camden and Islington.

5.117   Islington currently hosts Moorfields Eye Hospital, a specialist hospital serving a wider national and international population. Moorfields currently has plans to relocate to a site near King's Cross in Camden, and Islington Council is currently developing a supplementary planning document for the City Road site.

Deprivation

5.118   Islington ranks 108 nationally (with 1 being most deprived) in the proportion of LSOAs in the most 10% deprived on the blanket 'health deprivation and disability' IMD score. 5% of the borough's LSOAs are in the top decile nationwide for deprivation in this domain. Whilst Islington ranks as the 24th most deprived local authority area in England (IMD2015), in terms of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Islington ranks 3rd most deprived, and in terms of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) it ranks 5th most deprived.

5.119   Deprivation is associated with increased use of health services. Research in east London found that there were more GP consultations among more socially deprived groups, and that an individual aged 50 years in the most deprived quintile nationally consults at the same higher rate as someone aged 70 years in the least deprived quintile[49].

5.120   Public Health data from 2011 shows that, in 2011, one in six adults aged 18 to 74 (28,000 people) registered with an Islington GP had at least one long-term condition, and one-third of those (9,200) were diagnosed with at least two long-term conditions[50]. Prevalence of two or more diagnosed conditions is spatially uneven, and ranges from a crude rate of 23.4 people per 1,000 population to 185.7 per 1,000 at small area level (see Figure 25 below). The prevalence of long-term conditions is set to continue to increase in Islington as the population ages[51].

5.121   Census 2011 figures show that 15.7% of Islington residents had some kind of limiting long term illness or disability. Of those, 51% reported their day-to-day activities being 'limited a lot' and 49% 'limited a little'. The London average was 14.1%, and Islington's figure was the fourth-highest in London. Six percent of Islington residents reported having 'bad or very bad health' in the 2011 census.

Life expectancy

5.122   In 2012/14, Life expectancy at birth for males in Islington was 79.0 years, compared with 80.3 years in London and 79.5 years in England. However, healthy life expectancy at birth (years of life with "good" or "very good" health) was 60.1 years for Islington males, compared with 64.0 years in London and 63.4 years in England. For females, life expectancy at birth in Islington was 83.5 years, compared with 84.2 years in London and 83.2 years in England, but disability free life expectancy at birth was 79.0 years for Islington females, compared with 64.1 years in London and 64.0 years in England[52].

Prevalence of at least two LTCs

Crude rate per 1,000 residents aged 18+

- 23 - 56
- 56 - 88
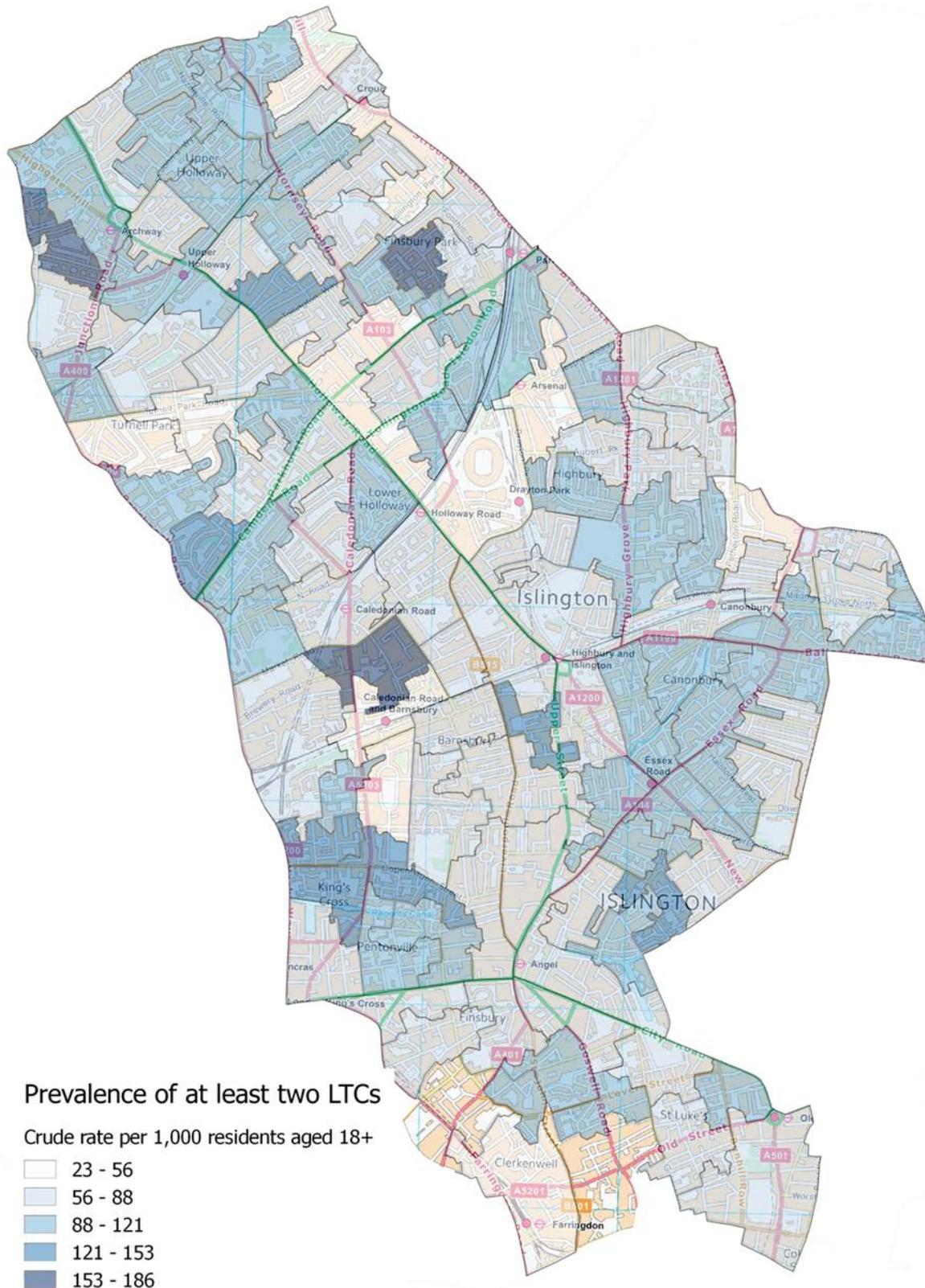- 88 - 121
- 121 - 153
- 153 - 186

Figure 25 Crude rate of two or more long-term conditions in Islington registered patients aged 18 and over by lower super output area, Islington, 2011[53]

5.123   The slope index of inequality is a measure of inequality within local authorities, and represents the difference in life expectancy at birth between the 10% most deprived areas of that local authority and the 10% least deprived areas. In Islington, a male born in 2012/14 in the most deprived areas can expect to live 6.5 fewer years than a male born in the least deprived areas (15th lowest in London). A female born in the 10% most deprived areas in 2012/14 could expect to live 2.0 fewer years than a female born in the 10% least deprived areas of Islington (lowest in London). The Slope Index of Inequality is one of the Mayor's Inequalities Strategy indicators (see below).

Major causes of death in Islington

5.124   Cancer, Cardiovascular disease (CVD), and respiratory disease remain the leading causes of premature deaths (deaths in people aged under 75 years) and deaths in all ages in Islington, although death rates are declining across the population as a result of improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases, and people living longer[54].

5.125   Between 2012 and 2014 there were 492 premature deaths from cancer in Islington, a rate of 149.9 per 100,000 residents, which was similar to England but higher than London. In men, the rate of premature deaths from cancer was 186.0 per 100,000 residents, higher than London (151.6/100,000) and England (157.7/100,000). For women, the rate was 117.1/100,000, similar to London (116.0/100,000) and England (126.6/100,000)[55]

5.126   There were 311 premature deaths from cardiovascular disease between 2012 and 2014, a rate of 96.8 per 100,000: higher than London and England. The rate for men in Islington was 142.9/100,000, higher than London (11.0/100,000) and England (106.2/100,000). For women, the rate of 54.3/100,000 was statistically similar to both London (49.3/100,000) and England (46.9/100,000)[56].

5.127   There were 118 premature deaths from respiratory diseases in Islington between 2012 and 2014, a rate of 37.9/100,000 which was statistically similar to both London and England. The rate for men in Islington was 49.8/100,000, similar to London (39.0/100,000) but higher than England (38.3/100,000). For women, the rate was 26.9/100,000, which was statistically similar to London (24.3/100,000) and England (27.4/100,000)[57].

5.128   Taking account of contributory causes to death, at national level dementia was the third highest cause in 2015 in men and the highest in women, occurring mainly in the older age groups. Healthy eating, physical activity, and social connectedness factors that are important to maintaining quality of life for people with dementia. In common with many other conditions, physical activity and healthy diet are important protective factors[58].

5.129   Among young adult middle-aged men and women, suicide and accidental injuries are important causes of death.

Mental health and wellbeing

5.130   Mental health problems are very common, affecting approximately one in four adults every year and one in ten children or young people at any time. Mental illness is commonly unreported to health services and hence often not diagnosed, or treated. Some common mental conditions such as mild depression or anxiety can self-resolve over time, so a diagnosis may not be appropriate in some cases.

5.131   Islington has much higher levels of mental ill health than many other places because the borough has relatively more high-need groups, including younger and middle-aged adults.

5.132   One-in six adults in Islington (32,200) have been diagnosed in primary care with one or more mental health conditions, including common mental health disorders (CMD), serious mental illness (SMI) or dementia. Taking comorbidities into account (i.e. people with more than one mental health diagnosis), this means that there are about 44,000 separate diagnoses in Islington. There are also about 1,500 children and young people under 18 in treatment for mental health conditions in Islington[59].

5.133   In addition to the numbers already diagnosed, it is estimated that a significant proportion of mental health conditions go undiagnosed: among adults, there are an estimated 16,000 undiagnosed mental health conditions among Islington adults and 1,760 among Islington children and young people.

5.134   Common mental disorders include depression, anxiety and panic disorders. Many people have CMD at some point in their life. In Islington, local data show that 29,900 adults have diagnosed, unresolved depression or anxiety. About a third of people with diagnosed CMD have both depression and anxiety. National data indicate that Islington has the highest diagnosed prevalence of depression in London.

5.135   Serious mental illnesses (SMI) include psychotic conditions, such as schizophrenia and bi-polar disorder, and are associated with significant disability, high levels of social exclusion and significantly reduced life expectancy. In 2014-2015, Islington had the second highest diagnosed prevalence of SMI in the country at 1.50% (3,498 people).

5.136   The distribution of diagnosed common mental disorder and serious mental disorder are both spatially uneven, with the prevalence of common mental disorder ranging between a crude rate of 53.9 people per 1,000 population to 213.5 per 1,000 at small area level (see Figure 26). The prevalence of serious mental illness ranges between a crude rate of 1.3/1,000 and 43.4/1,000 (see Figure 27).

5.137   In 2014-2015, 1,030 people were living with diagnosed dementia in Islington, 4.97% of the population aged 65. The prevalence of diagnosed dementia in Islington (0.4% of the whole population) was significantly lower to the London and England averages which can be explained by the younger age structure of the population locally.

5.138   A growing and ageing population in Islington means that Islington expects to see an overall increase in mental health conditions, with an increase in dementia particularly significant in the medium to long term.

Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategies Indicators

5.139   The first revised Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy Delivery Plan for 2015 to 2018 was informed by the recommendations in the London Health Commission Inquiry. It identifies 12 indicators that measure health inequalities across London and in each London borough[60]. They are presented here as they will be used at the strategic level to monitor progress:

5.140   *Indicator 1: Slope index of inequality for life expectancy*. As described above, this is a single score representing the gap in life expectancy between the 10% most deprived areas of the borough and the 10% least deprived. Whilst Islington has the lowest gap across all London boroughs in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas at 2.0 years, the 6.5 year gap for men ranks 15th lowest across London boroughs. The Slope Index of Inequality is driven by inequalities in physical and mental health as shown in Figures 25, 26 and 27.

Prevalence of Common Mental Disorders

Crude rate per 1,000 residents aged 18+

	53.9 - 85.8
	85.8 - 117.7
	117.7 - 149.6
	149.6 - 181.5
	181.5 - 213.5

Figure 26 Crude rate of common mental disorders, Islington registered patients aged 18 and over, by lower super output area, Islington, 2011[61]

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness

Crude rate per 1,000 residents aged 18+
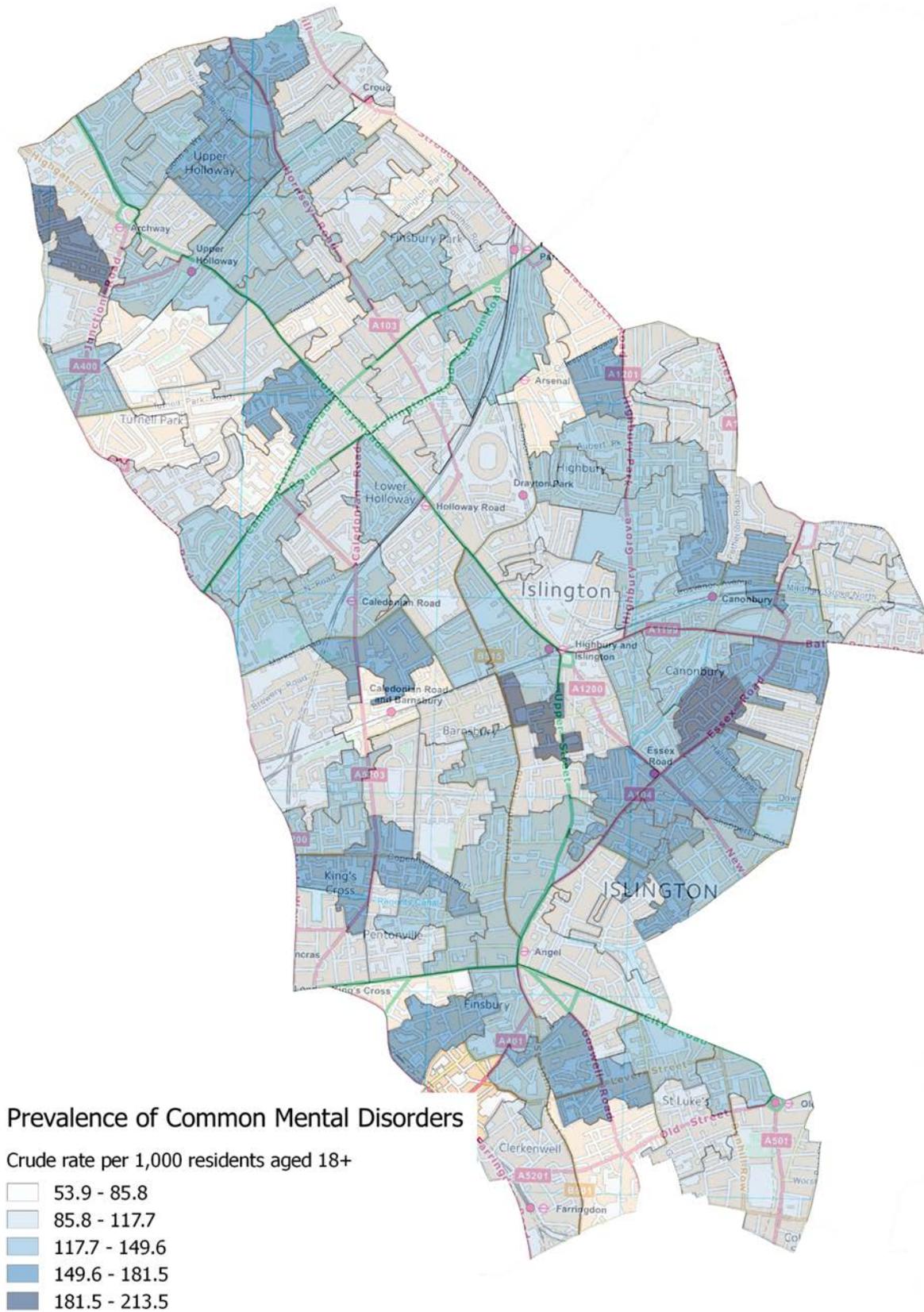
- 1.3 - 9.7
- 9.7 - 18.1
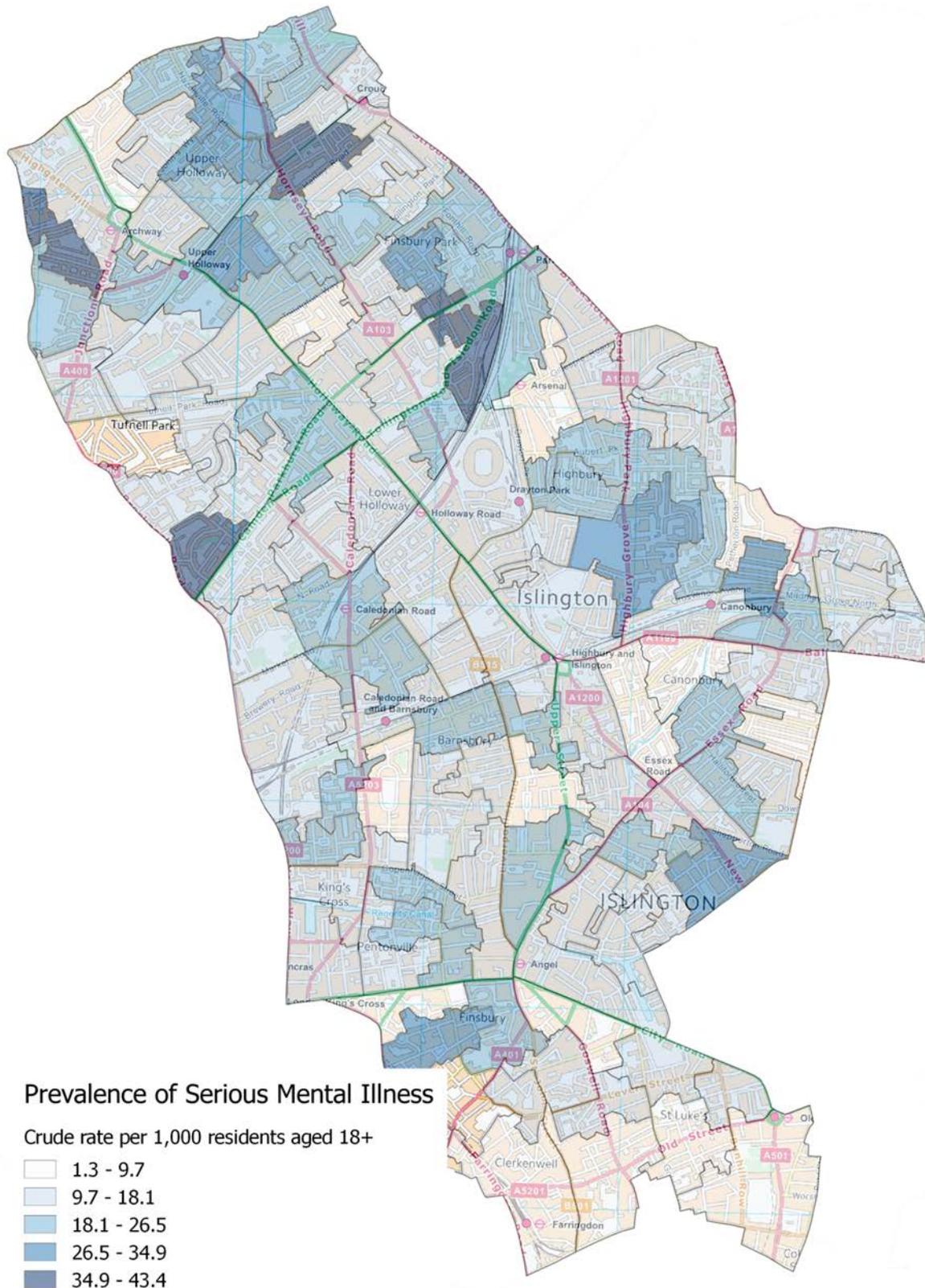- 18.1 - 26.5
- 26.5 - 34.9
- 34.9 - 43.4

Figure 27 Crude rate of serious mental illness, Islington registered patients aged 18 and over, by lower super output area, Islington, 2011[62]

5.141   *Indicator 2: Healthy life expectancy*. Healthy life expectancy is the number of years the average individual might be expected to live in a 'healthy state'. Islington's figure is 61.3 years for women, the seventh worst in London. For men it is 60.1 years, the eighth lowest. The London average is 63.8 for women and 63.6 for men.

5.142   *Indicator 3: Self-reported wellbeing*. London has lowest life satisfaction, worthwhileness and happiness, and the highest anxiety of any region in the UK. Islington ranks bottom of all London boroughs in 'happiness' as self-reported, at 7.16 out of 11 on a scale. However all London boroughs and both the Inner and Outer London averages are all decimal points of greater than 7 and lower than 8.

5.143   For anxiety, Islington rates in the middle of all London boroughs; second worst in 'Worthwhile' ratings and only five boroughs have a lower 'Satisfaction' score. This may reflect the high stress and pressure of struggling to cope with housing and living costs across all levels of relative deprivation.

5.144   *Indicator 4: School readiness of age five.* Only four London boroughs have a lower percentage of five year olds who meet the 'school ready' criteria for development. Islington's figure is 63.8%; the London average is 68.2% and the highest is in Lewisham at 77.5%.

5.145   *Indicator 5: Educational achievement.* This indicator is measured by percentage achieving five or more A* to C grades at GCSE. Islington's figure is 59.2%. This ranks 21st in London, for which the average is 61.5%.

5.146   *Indicator 6: Antenatal late booking.* This measure is the percentage of pregnant women first seen after 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy in Q1&Q2 2014/15 as a percentage of live births in Q3&Q4 2014/15. This is a general measure used by public health professionals to estimate access to family health and social care services.

5.147   Islington, at 25.8%, ranks as the eighth lowest amongst London Clinical Commissioning Groups, which are not always coterminous with local authority boundaries and sometimes include more than one London borough area. The London average is 29.8% but this masks significant variation between the lowest – Kingston at 11.1% - and the highest, Tower Hamlets at 50.3%. By this measure Islington has 'better' access than the London average to health and social care services, using this proxy measure.

5.148   *Indicator 7: 'Flu vaccination.* In 2015/16, 64.1% of people aged 65 and over were covered by the 'flu vaccination in Islington (joint 7th lowest in London with Haringey), as were 42.2% of at risk individuals (people from age six months to under 65 years with certain medical conditions) which was 11th lowest in London (joint with Bromley)[63]

5.149   *Indicator 8: Vulnerable road user risk of fatality or serious injury.* This is particularly of concern in Islington due to the high prevalence of vehicles using the borough's roads despite the second-lowest car ownership in London.

5.150   Measured as a rate of vulnerable road user (VRU) risk of being killed or seriously injured (KSI) per billion km travelled, Islington had a statistically similar rate compared with London in 2010-2015. Hackney, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets are all inner London boroughs that had a statistically significant higher VRU KSI in 2010-2015 compared with Islington, with Westminster being the only inner London borough with a significantly lower rate than Islington in 2010-2015[64]
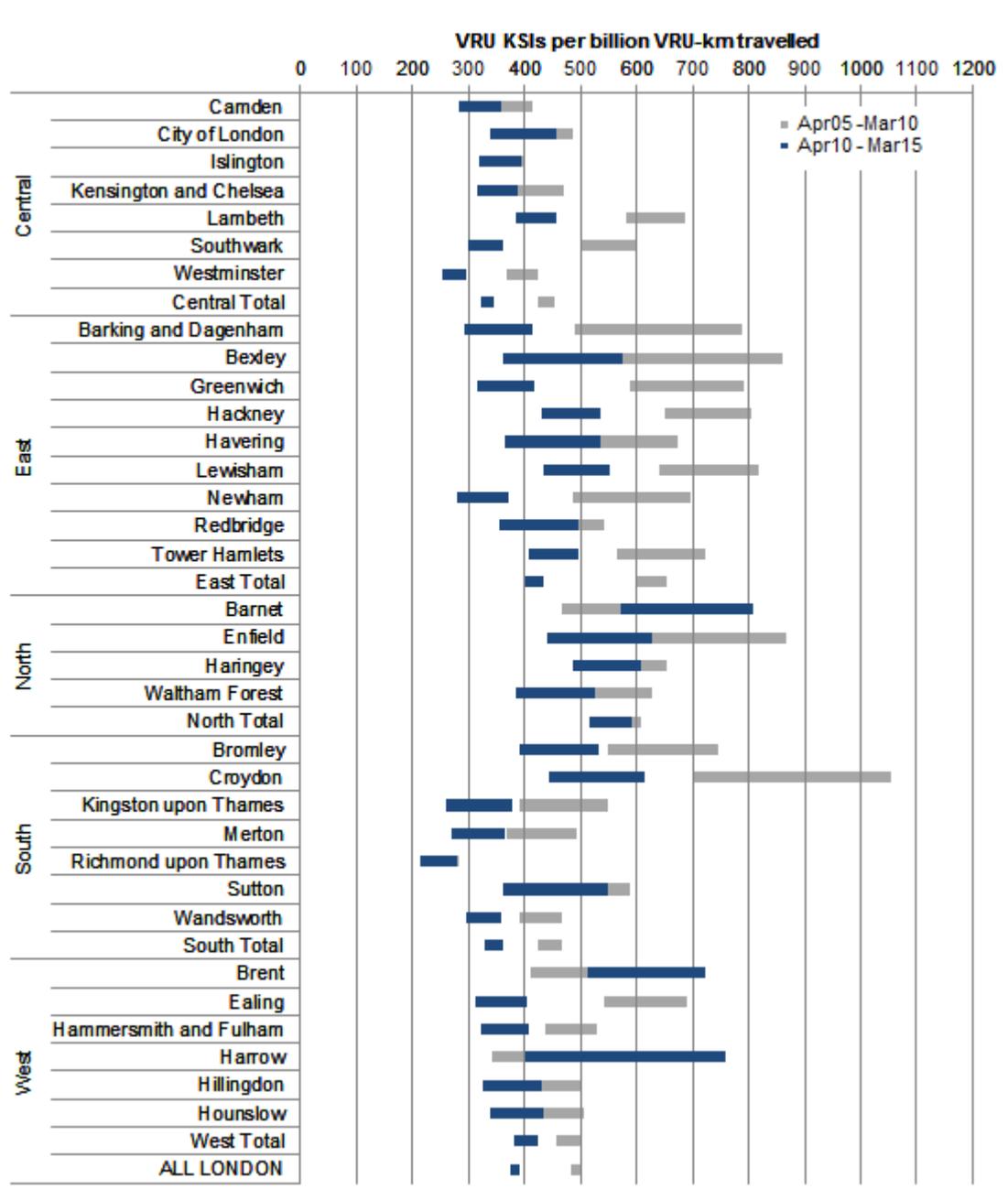
Figure 28 Vulnerable Road User KSIs per billion kilometres travelled

5.151   *Indicator 9: Homelessness.* Islington has a rate of 3.7 homelessness prevention cases per 1,000 households, below the London average of 7.9. On the measure of homelessness acceptance cases per 1,000 households, Islington's figure of 4.0 is again below the London average of 5.1.

5.152   *Indicator 10: Proportion of employees receiving lower income than the London Living Wage.* Low wages are of particular concern in Islington due to its high housing costs. As per data from 2014, only 13.8% of employees who live in Islington are paid less than the London Living Wage (LLW), although this is still of concern. This was the fifth lowest number in London. The high cost of private sector housing, combined with fewer homes for social rent, are likely to be contributory factors in low rates of Islington residents earning below the London Living Wage.

5.153   *Indicator 11: Unemployment rates.* According to the ONS Annual Population Survey and model based estimates used in the Mayor's inequalities indicators, the rate of unemployment in Islington in 2015 was 6.7%, which was statistically similar to the London rate of 6.1%[65].

5.154   *Indicator 12: Childhood obesity.* 22.0% of children aged 4 to 5 years in Islington were overweight or obese in 2014/15, similar to the London average of 22.2% and ranking in the middle of the London boroughs at 16th. The Islington rate was also similar to the England rate of 21.9%. The rate has declined slightly in Islington from a peak of 26.3% in 2010/11, when it was significantly higher than both the London and England rates[66].

Obesity in year 6

% Obese

	15.7 - 18.3
	18.3 - 20.9
	20.9 - 23.6
	23.6 - 26.2
	26.2 - 28.8

Figure 29 Childhood Obesity year 6 for Islington by Ward for 2013/14

Access to playspace

5.155   There are 276 identified playspaces in Islington, but they are unevenly distributed through the borough, with 27 in St Peter's Ward, 23 in Mildmay Ward, but only 13 across Highbury East and West Wards, although Highbury Fields is the borough's largest open green space.

Access to community facilities

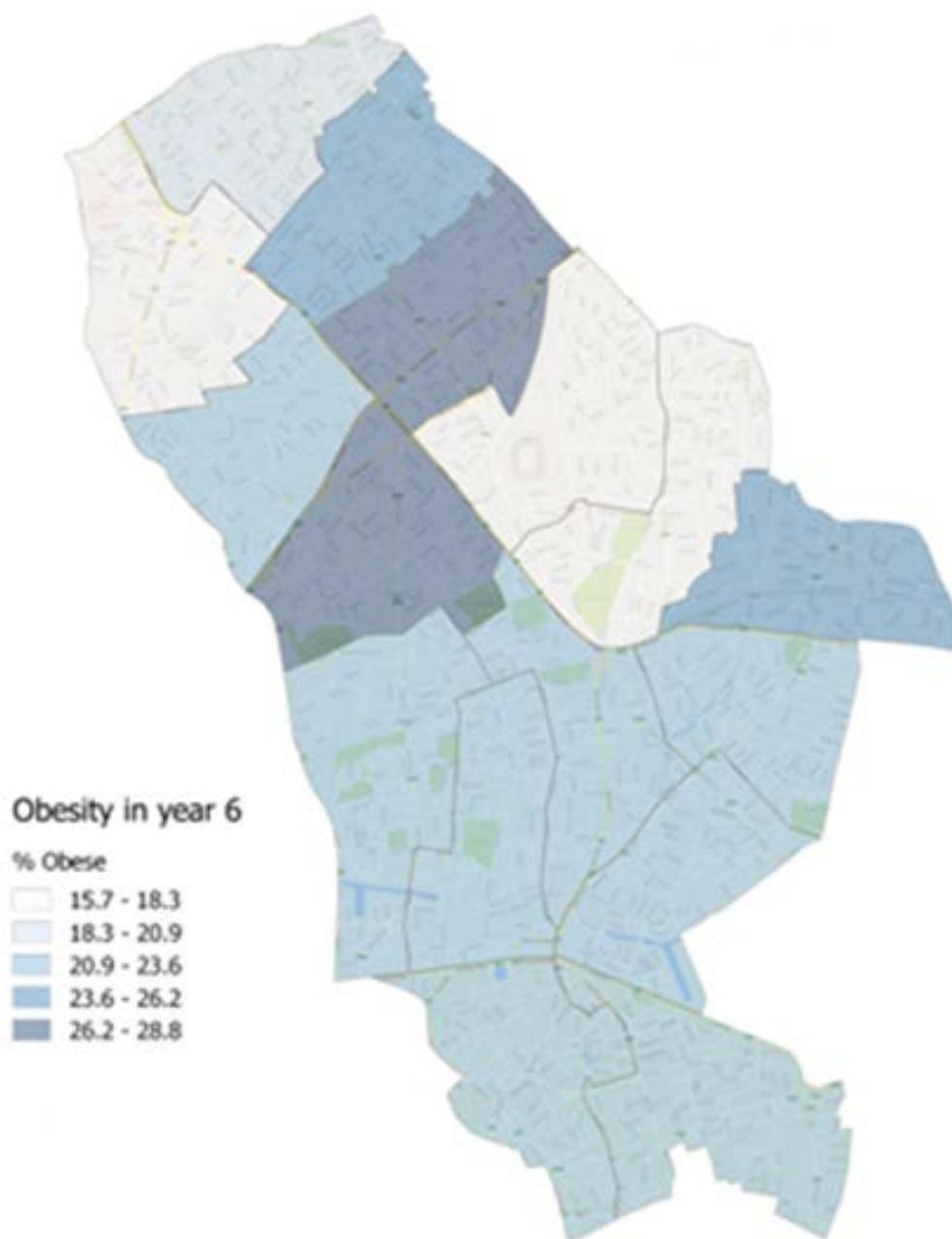5.156   There are 57 community facilities across the borough according to a 2012 audit carried out by the council. Community facility in this sense is defined as hire spaces for functions, parties, weddings, dances, church gatherings and similar events; spaces for meetings, lectures, discussion groups etc; indoor youth clubs and playgroup facilities. There is a data gap around community facilities and which, if any, have been opened or closed since 2011.

5.157   There is no specific national guidance for how many community facilities are needed per head of population but previous government guidance indicated that around 4,000 people is a necessary catchment area to sustain a community facility. In such a densely populated borough like Islington it will never be a problem to find 4,000 people within an acceptable travel time catchment area. 57 community facilities around the borough equates to exactly 4,000 people per facility based on a population estimate of 228,000. However this will only equal even coverage if the facilities are spread across the borough.

5.158   Similarly the audit revealed good supply of medium sized community facilities but a lack of large ones. It showed that there is a relatively even geographical distribution, with 12 in the north of the borough, 17 in the south, 13 in the east and 15 in the west. However there are only two youth centres, both situated in the middle of the borough, and only one large community centre for the entire north of the borough. There are no wards without any community facilities at all[67].

Housing

Housing tenure and type

5.159   Islington's housing stock comprised approximately 106,000 dwellings as of 2014. Of these the highest number were rented from the local authority / housing association, at 37,000, followed by private rented at 27,000; mortgaged ownership at 25,000; and owned outright at 16,000. The private rented sector has grown sharply in recent years, up from 17,000 since 2008, an increase of 58% in only six years. In 2008 private rented dwellings made up 20% of the 85,000 total, by 2014 they accounted for 26%[68]. 'Social rented' accounted for 42% of all dwellings in 2008, in 2014 this had decreased to 35%.

Figure 30 Tenure in Islington 2008 and 2014

Tenure Type	2008	2014
Rented fromocal authority / Housing association	37,000	37,000
Private rented	17,000	27,000
Buying withortgage	20,000	25,000
Owned outrit	11,000	16,000
TOTAL	85,000	106,000

5.160   The increase of 21,000 dwellings over the period 2008-2014 has been overwhelmingly in the private rented and owner-occupied tenures. Across London, private rental has increased its share of the total stock from 21.5% to 26.8%, and owner occupation has decreased in percentage terms from 32% to 27.9%. Islington's trends are coherent with the London-wide picture[69].

Figure 31 Breakdown of dwelling types in Islington, 2014 [70]

Dwelling type	Number	Percentage of total
Flat / Maisonete	85,360	82.7%
House terrace	14,320	13.9%
House semi-dched	620	0.6%
House detachd	240	0.2%
Bungalow	70	0.1%
Other / unknon	2,640	2.6%
TOTAL	103,250	--

House prices

5.161   Islington remains one of the most expensive London boroughs in which to buy a home. The median price was £583,000 in 2015[71]. The graph below shows the dramatic increases in the median, upper and lower quartile home prices over the past decade. Since 2012 there has been a more pronounced spike in values, with upper quartile prices becoming more detached from the median.
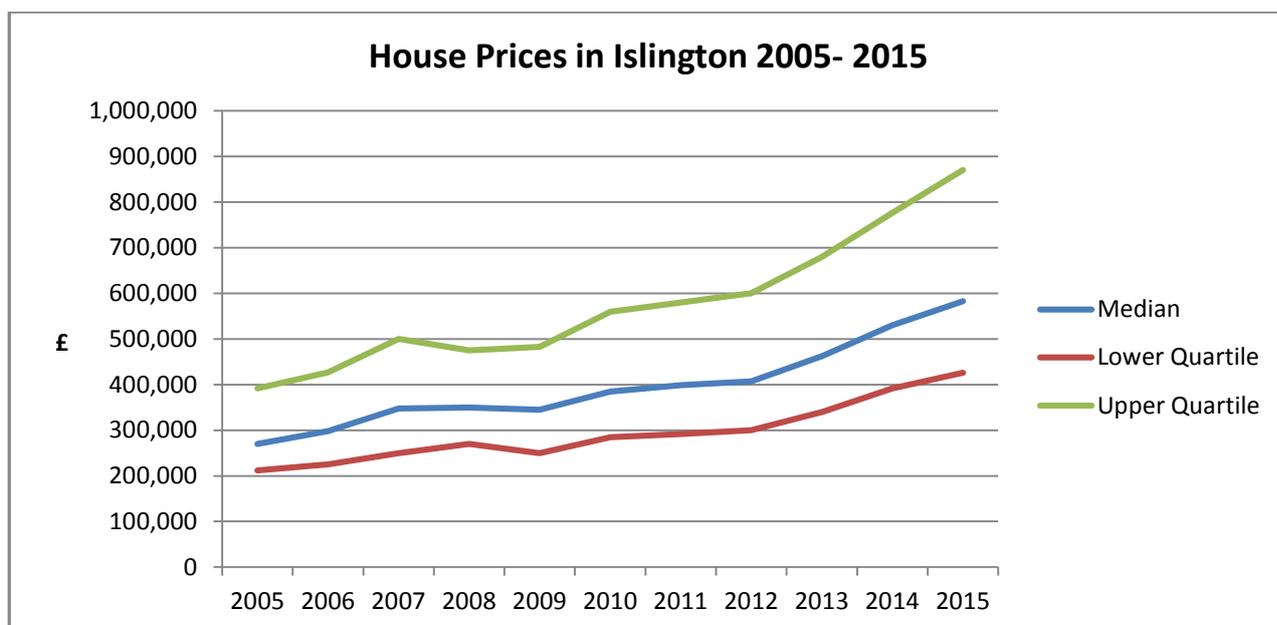
Figure 32 House Prices in Islington 2005-2015

Figure 33 Lower Quartile, Median and Upper Quartile House Prices in Islington, 2005 – 2015

Price ('000 £)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lower Quart	212	225	250	270	250	285	292	300	340	392	426
Median	270	298	347	350	345	385	399	407	462	530	583
Upper Quart	391	427	500	475	482	560	580	600	680	777	870

Ratio of average house price to earnings

5.162 One of Islington's biggest problems is the incredibly high ratio of house prices to earnings. The ratio of median earnings to median prices has risen from 7.62 in 2003 to 16.32 in 2015[72]. In concert with high private rents, this means that home ownership is unobtainable for all but those with existing equity or access to a significant amount of capital.

5.163 The ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile home prices is similarly large, rising from 7.58 in 2003 to 15.83 in 2015[73]. The figure overleaf shows ratios of median house prices to earnings from 1997 to 2015 in Inner London boroughs, with Islington following the general trend of a sharp increase following a momentary dip after the 2008 financial crisis, although Islington has not experienced the outlying values of Kensington & Chelsea.
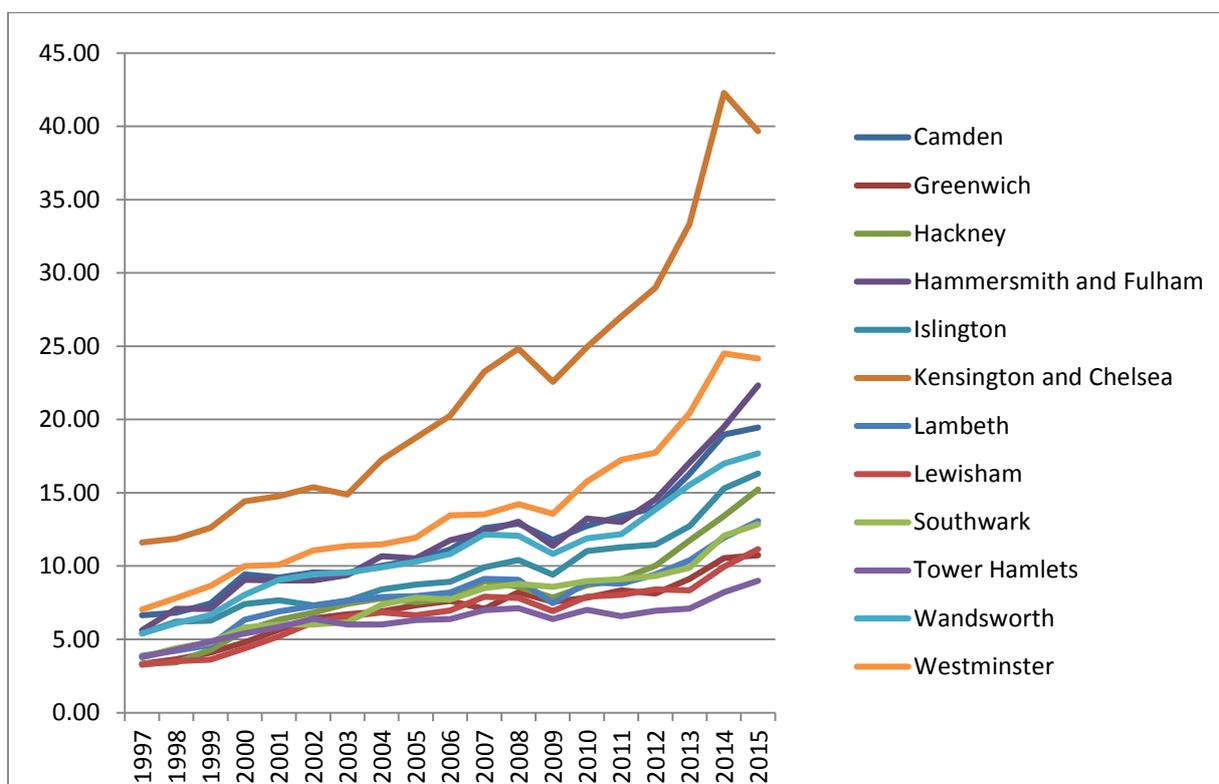
Figure 34 Ratios of Median House Prices to Earnings 1997-2015 for Inner London Boroughs.

Rents

5.164   The number of households in private rented accommodation increased by 85% between 2001 and 2011 (according to Census 2011 data); and the latest ONS figures show that the proportion of private rented accommodation remained at the same level in 2013/14. Information from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) shows that Islington has the 8th highest average rent (in £s) for private rented accommodation of all English local authority areas, and the joint 4th highest lower quartile rent. The following tables look at average rent as a proportion of individual gross and net median and mean pay; and lower quartile rent as a proportion of gross and net lower quartile pay:

Figure 35 Average rent as a proportion of gross and net median and mean pay

Annual pay category	Annual pay amount (in £)	Average annual rent (in £)	Rent as a percentage of pay
2014 Median Annuay (Gross)	33,670	19,848	58.9%
2014 Median Annua Pay (Net*)	25,713	19,848	77.2%
2014 Mean Annual Py (Gross)	48,358	19,848	41%
2014 Mean Annual Py (Net*)	35,011	19,848	56.7%

*Net pay calculated using http://www.listentotaxman.com/index.php; deductions for Income Tax and National Insurance Contributions only; other deductions such as student loan and pension contributions not included

Figure 36 Lower quartile rent as a proportion of gross and net lower quartile pay

Annual pay category	Annual pay amount (in £)	Annual lower quartile rent (in £)	Rent as a percentage of pay
2014 Lower Quartileay (Gross)	22,990	15,600	67.9%
2014 Lower Quartilay (Net*)	18,450	15,600	84.6%

*Net pay calculated using http://www.listentotaxman.com/index.php; deductions for Income Tax and National Insurance Contributions only; other deductions such as student loan and pension contributions not included

Number/proportion households needing affordable housing /year

5.165   As of 2015 there were 19,196 households on the housing register[74]. The council only made 1,200 lettings in 2014/15, representing around 6% of households on the register[75]. The register has grown in size from 8,426 in 2010 to 19,196 in 2015, but only a small proportion of households on the register will be able to be housed in local authority stock.

Number/proportion traveller households needing pitches /year

5.166   There are no traveller pitches in Islington.Islington's 'State of Equalities' report in 2012[76] stated that the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit had recorded 55 households in Islington living in permanent accommodation as Islington has no traveller pitches. Schools estimate that there were 11 children from Gypsy, Roma or Traveller backgrounds attending school in Islington. This data is now likely to be obsolete, and the report acknowledges that this is an under-representation due to a lack of monitoring data.

Homelessness decisions and use of temporary accommodation

5.167   Islington's rate of homelessness decisions made roughly tracks the London average from around 2008/9, see figure 36 below[77].
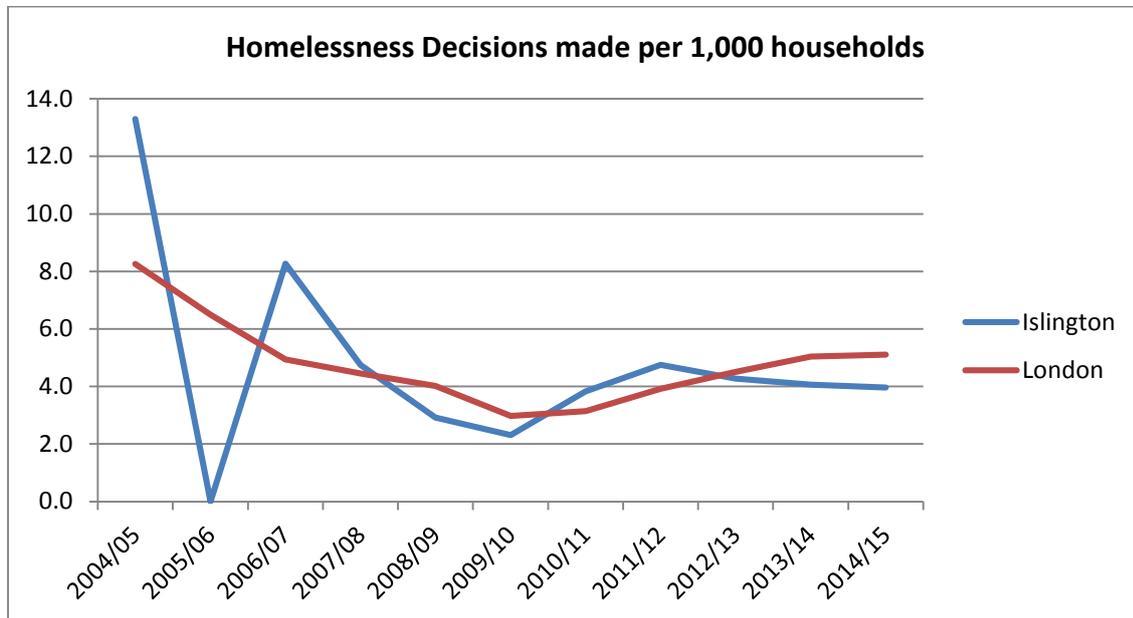
Figure 37 Homelessness decisions made per 1,000 households 2004/5 to 2014/15. Note that no data was available for Islington in 2005/06.

5.168   Using the measure of households accommodated by each local authority on 31 March in each monitoring year, per 1,000 households, shows that Islington tracked the London-wide average, usually slightly lower, and in recent years its rate has diverged to be lower than the London average[78].
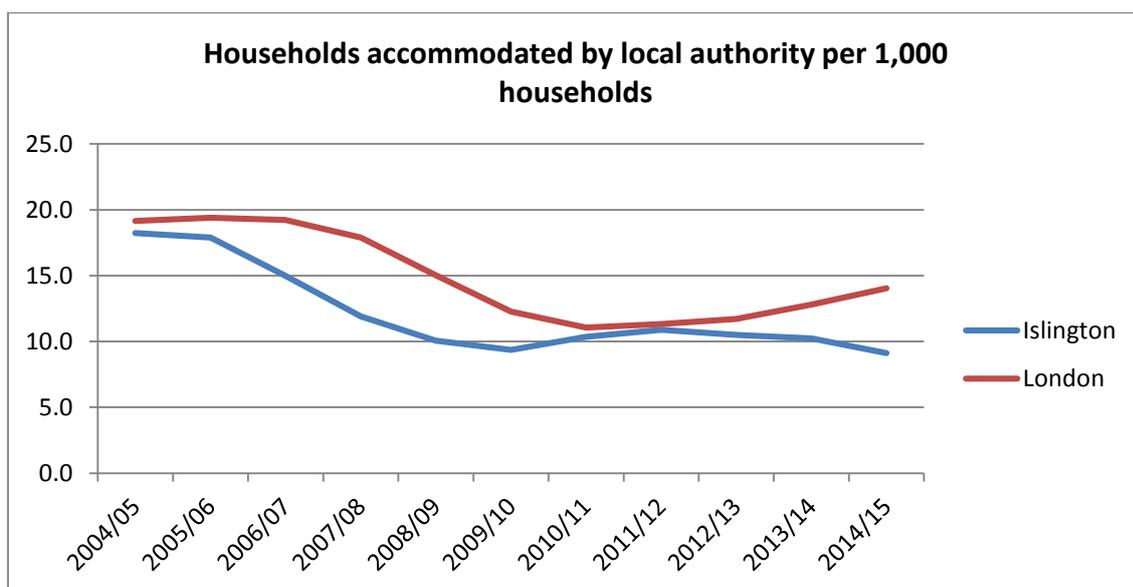
Figure 38 Households accommodated by local authority, rate per 1,000 households

5.169   Over the past five years, the figures below show how Islington accommodates households accepted as homeless[79].

Figure 39 Accommodation of homeless households

Yea	Bed & breakfast	Hostels	LA/HA stock	Private sector leased by LA/HA	Other types incl private landlord	Total in temporary accommodation
20115	0	75	36	246	556	914
20114	0	70	21	267	642	1,004
20113	8	80	19	412	489	1,008
20112	16	83	0	419	429	947
20111	11	75	0	441	373	900

5.170   These figures show the majority of homeless households in temporary accommodation are placed into private rented accommodation. Given government reforms such as those included in the Housing and Planning Act, there may continue to be more pressure on local authority and housing association stock that can be used to accommodate homeless households.

5.171   The private rented sector has increased in number of households by 85% in Islington between 2001 and 2011, which has direct implications for homelessness. As reported by the House of Commons Communities and Local Government Committee reported in 2016:

"There is a variety of factors causing the increase in homelessness, principal among them is the cost and availability of housing. The ending of an Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST) in the private rented sector is a major cause: once an AST has ended, tenants are often unable to find anywhere that they can afford. The demand for housing pushes rents up, so the gap between rents charged and the level of Local Housing Allowance available increases. The challenges of the private rented sector are exacerbated by a shortage of social housing[80]."

5.172   This problem has been exacerbated by a freeze in Local Housing Allowance, the welfare benefit available to cover rental costs in the private sector.

5.173   With housing affordability pressures most apparent in London it is perhaps no surprise that homelessness in the city as a whole rose by 13% from Q1 2015 (4,390) to Q1 2016 (4,940)[81]. Islington is not immune to this pressure and the delivery of social housing to release the pressure on the private rented sector to house those most at risk of homelessness will be vital in reducing homelessness in Islington as well as across London.

Overall housing target

5.174   Islington's minimum delivery target in order to contribute to meeting London's objectively assessed housing need is 12,641 dwellings from 2015-2025, although this is based on an overall London-wide minimum target of 420,000 homes based on development capacity, or 42,000 per year 2015-2025. London's actual need is acknowledged to be 49,000 per annum over that period, but the minimum target in the London Plan takes into account current realistic capacity for housing development, and boroughs are expected to show how they can augment delivery to help meet the 49,000 per year requirement. Islington is in the

process of conducting a borough-level Strategic Housing Market Assessment which will calculate its borough-specific objectively assessed need.

Number of new homes completed

5.175   In 2014/15, there were 1,210 dwellings completed in Islington, exceeding the borough's housing delivery benchmark of 1,172 for that year. Over the past six years there have been a cumulative 9,538 completions, exceeding the cumulative target of 7,008 by 2,560, or 37%[82].

5.176   Between 2010/11 and 2014/15, 1,370 additional affordable homes (comprising rented and shared ownership products) were completed in Islington[83].

5.177   Between 2009/10 and 2014/15 Islington has seen a huge number of purpose-built student housing units completed, delivering 2,327 total non-self-contained dwellings[84], the vast majority of which are in purpose-built student accommodation. Recognising the overwhelming contribution to meeting London's need made by four central London boroughs – Islington, Camden, Southwark and Tower Hamlets have delivered 57% of all new provision – the 2015 London Plan directs further delivery away from these boroughs[85].

5.178   Islington has two further sites allocated for student accommodation either under construction or not yet consented, but once these are completed it is not envisaged that the borough will accommodate any further student housing in the form of purpose built non-self-contained flats/bedrooms.

Inclusive housing standards

5.179   In 2014/15, 41% of all new homes completed met Lifetime Homes standard. This was higher in the previous monitoring year – 2013/14 saw 71.2% of completed developments meeting this standard, which was the first year that the council's monitoring targets measured Lifetime Homes as an indicator.

5.180   In 2014/15, 4.1% of all homes completed met wheelchair accessible standards, 5.3% in 2013/14. Wheelchair accessible homes are not generally required in minor developments, so it is more useful to monitor what percentage of homes delivered in major developments met wheelchair accessible standards. In 2014/15 this figure was 8.4%, in 2013/14 it was 7%.

Economy and Employment

Economic performance and employment sector breakdown

5.181   The strength of Islington's economy is shown in recent data, published by GLA Economics, on estimates of the 2012 GVA of boroughs lying within the CAZ, North of Isle of Dogs (NioD) or a one kilometre fringe of either area. It can be seen that Islington performs well. Behind Westminster, City and Tower Hamlets (Canary Wharf), Islington is second only to Camden[86].

5.182   Islington is the fourth most productive locality in in the UK, according to the UK Competitiveness Index, 2016. Islington has the third highest number of science and technology jobs in London, behind only Camden and Westminster, despite being one of the smallest boroughs[87].

Rank 2016	Locality	Region	UKCI		Rank 2013	Change 2013-2016	
			2016	2013		UKCI	Rank
1	City of London	London	732.1	752.5	1	-20.4	0
2	Westminster	London	212.7	214.4	2	-1.7	0
3	Camden	London	167.9	168.8	3	-1.0	0
4	Islington	London	147.8	146.4	4	1.5	0
5	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	145.3	143.7	5	1.7	0
6	Tower Hamlets	London	142.4	141.2	7	1.2	+1
7	Kensington and Chelsea	London	142.2	141.4	6	0.8	-1
8	Lambeth	London	132.5	130.5	8	2.0	0
9	Southwark	London	131.3	128.2	9	3.1	0
10	Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	128.0	126.9	11	1.1	+1

Figure 40 UK Competitiveness Index, 2013 and 2016[88]

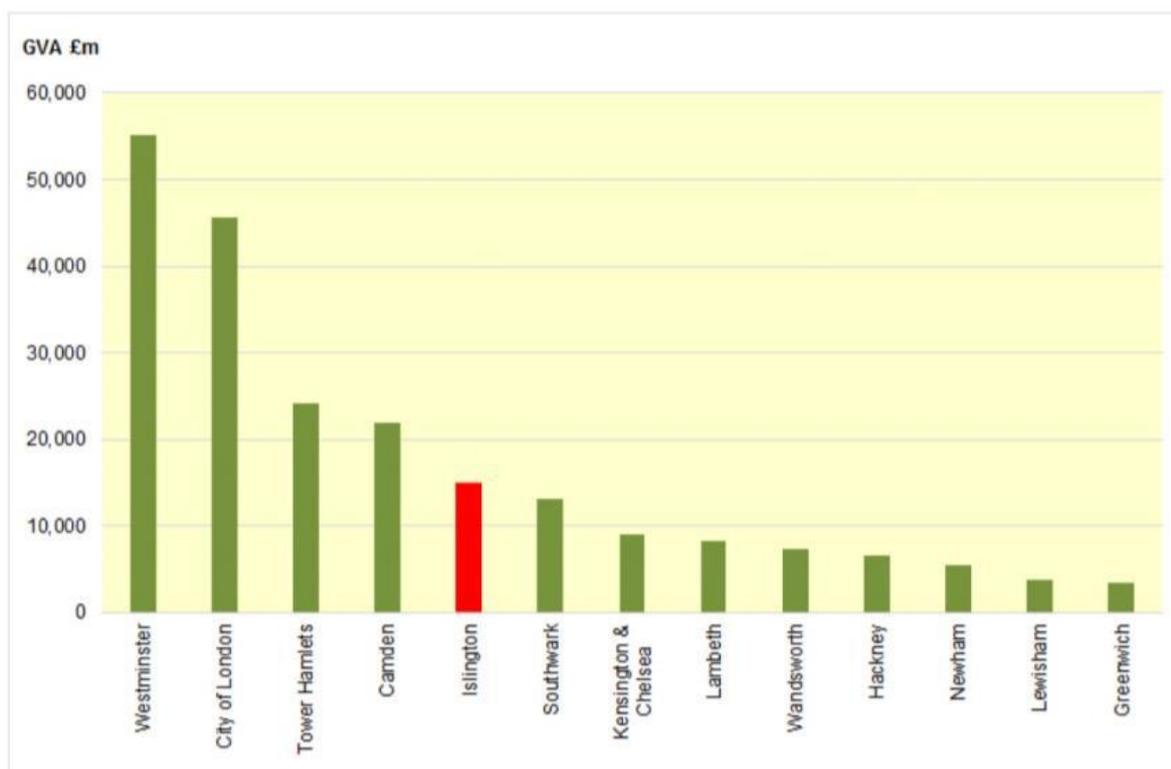*Figure 41 Gross Value Added, London Boroughs, 2012*[89]

5.183   As in other London boroughs, micro-businesses predominate in terms of the number of firms in Islington[90]. Within the micro-businesses in Islington, the 2016 Employment Land Study shows that the Information & Communication and Professional, Scientific and Technical sectors dominate, accounting for 49% of all such enterprises[91]. This shows that

Islington's micro businesses are dominated by knowledge-based employment, which is reflected in the borough's above average levels of qualification. However as Islington also contains a large number of residents with poor literacy and numeracy (see Education, Skills and Training section below), it also shows the difficulties that large numbers of residents would have in accessing many of the jobs that are available.

Figure 42 Comparison of sizes of firms as a percentage of total number of firms, 2015[92]

Size band	Camden	Hackney	Islington	Lambeth	Southwark
0-4	75.4	83.4	76.1	86.3	75.0
5-9	11.3	9.6	11.3	6.7	11.0
10-19	6.4	4.4	6.4	3.9	6.9
20-49	3.9	1.7	3.7	1.9	3.9
50-99	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6
100-249	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9
>250	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7

Employment (B-use) floorspace

5.184   Employment space is not evenly distributed through the Borough, with office stock largely concentrated south of the Pentonville Road/City Road arterial route. This area includes most of the Islington portion of the CAZ, which covers Bunhill and Clerkenwell wards, part of the Angel town centre and part of King's Cross. As well as the business activity there is a significant resident population in the CAZ, underlining the growing tension between residential and commercial land uses.

5.185   The vast majority of the employment floorspace in Islington is located in the areas covered in the borough's Annual Monitoring Reports in 'key areas'. In these areas, in the 2013/14 monitoring year, Islington had 22,415sqm of B-use floorspace, although employment is generated by A and D uses as well as some sui generis uses. The borough has experienced significant loss of B-use floorspace in recent years (see figure overleaf), despite recording significant job increases. This shows that overall there has been a huge increase in overall employment density at a borough wide aggregate level.

Figure 43 Gains/losses in B use floorspace in 2013/14 by use

Use Class	B1a	B1b	B1c	B1 no specified	B2	B8	Total
Gross floopace (sqm)	7,710	1,829	7,737	1,368	1,202	2,569	**22,415**
Net floorsace (sqm)	-7,705	1,829	3,783	-890	-1,158	-8,553	**-12,694**

5.186   The table above shows gains and losses in the last monitoring year for which figures are available, 2013/14. The table shows that while gross floorspace has been delivered in all B use categories, it is outweighed overall by net losses in floorspace converted away from B uses in redevelopment. Pressure for change of use from employment to residential uses is one of the most significant obstacles to the borough retaining employment floorspace and ensuring that enough is available in the future to accommodate projected jobs growth.
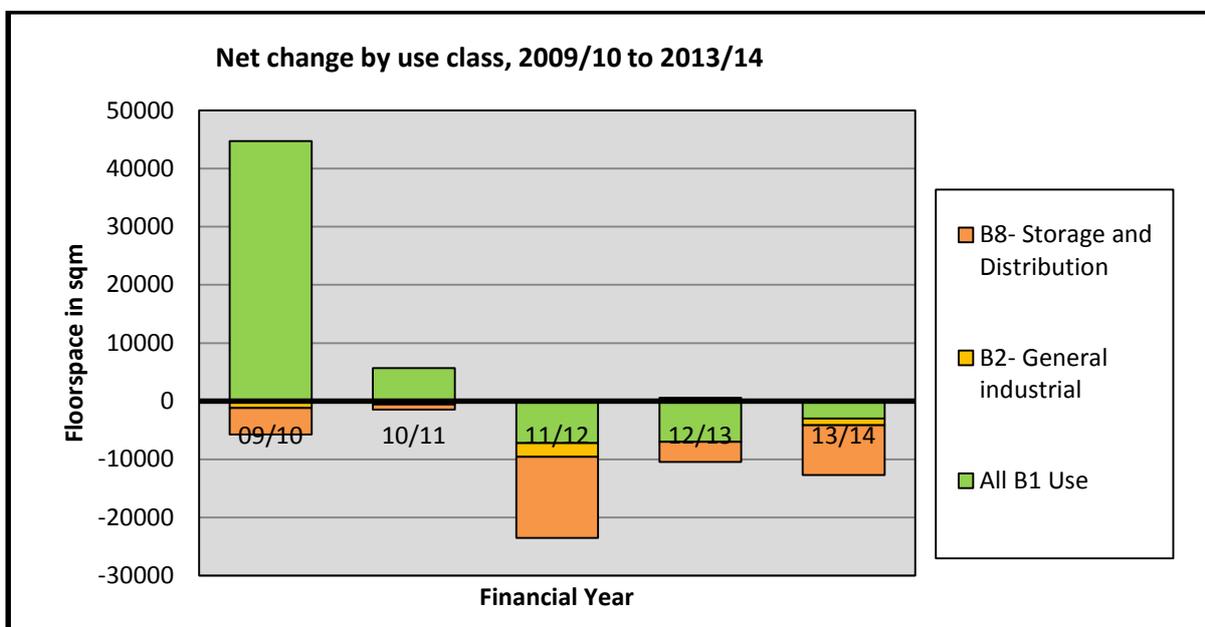
Figure 44 Net change by use class of employment space

Projected employment growth and supply of employment land

5.187   Latest GLA forecasts suggest that employment in Islington will grow from 217,000 in 2015 to 273,000 in 2036, a growth of 25.8%. Islington also has a strong net inflow of employees. However current permissions coming through the planning system will generate a loss of some 12,000 sq m of office space, and at present there is no identified pipeline of new office proposals that will come close to meeting the forecast target. The biggest threat to growth therefore is restricted supply caused by potential new office developments being outbid, in terms of land value, by residential development[93].

5.188   What remains of Islington's industrial activity is projected to continue to diminish: there is a forecast loss of employment in industrial sectors equivalent to around 90,000 sq m of floorspace over the period 2014-2036. This is in line with the targets set out in the Land for Industry and Transport Supplementary Planning Guidance and Islington's designation as a 'Restrictive loss' borough[94].

Education, Skills and Training

Indices of deprivation – education skills and training

5.189   Islington has higher than average levels of qualification, compared to London and Great Britain. 62.7% of the population aged 16-64 have qualifications equivalent to NVQ4 and above, compared to 49.8% in London and 37.1% across Great Britain. Only 6.3% of the

working age population has no qualifications, compared with 7.4% in London and 8.6% overall in Great Britain[95].

Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills

5.190   Data from the 2011 Skills Survey[96] shows that 29.1% of adults in Islington were at 'Level 1' literacy, and 52.6% were 'Level 2' and above, below the national average of 54.7%. 18.3% were at Entry Level 3 or below. 6.3% were at Entry Level 1 and below. For numeracy, 47.% of adults in Islington were only at Entry Level 3 or below in the 2011 data. 26.8% were at Level 1 and 25.7% at Level 2 and above.

5.191   'Entry Levels 1, 2 and 3' are roughly equivalent to the levels expected of children at various stages of primary school. Almost half the adult population of England and Wales are at these levels[97].

5.192   The Skills Survey methodology uses the results of the survey which are then modelled to generate estimates on smaller geographical areas, including local authority area. The modelling is based on 2001 Census population data, so should be used with caution. It has not been possible to source more current data, however this data offers an estimate of the relative levels of poor literacy and numeracy amongst adults in Islington.

School capacity by primary and secondary

5.193   Greater London Authority projection estimates suggest that overall demand for primary school places will not outstrip capacity within the next 9 years, although surplus places will drop below a 5% margin from 2017 without the successful implementation of feasibility studies[98].

Figure 45 Primary school rolls, projections and capacity

	Academic Year	Reception roll #s & projections	PAN	Surplus / deficit	Surplus (%)
Actual Rolls	2012/13	12,824	14705	1881	13%
	2013/14	13,071	14709	1638	11%
	2014/15	13,416	14828	1412	10%
Roll Projections	2015/16	13829	14905	1076	7%
	2016/17	14277	15012	735	5%
	2017/18	14634	15194	560	4%
	2018/19	14817	15389	572	4%
	2019/20	15008	15584	576	4%
	2020/21	15173	15584	411	3%
	2021/22	15292	15584	292	2%
	2022/23	15405	15584	179	1%
	2023/24	15484	15584	100	1%
	2024/25	15595	15584	-11	-0.1%

Source: May DfE School Census 2013 to 2015 and GLA (full model) roll projections to 2025

5.194   GLA projection estimates indicate that demand for secondary school places (Years 7 to 11) will outstrip supply by September 2021, this assumes that current proposed expansion of four schools – AMSI, Central Foundation, Highbury Grove and St Mary Magdalene are to successfully go ahead (102 additional places by 2018). There will be a full consultation with all schools on the proposed expansions[99].

No. of NEET's (young people Not in Education Employment and Training)

5.195   There were 270 'NEETs' in Islington per 2014 figures, accounting for 5.2% of 16-18 year olds. This is lower than 2011 and 2012's high point where 8% of this population group were not in education, employment or training. However it is still higher than the Inner London average of 3.3%[100]. These are the latest figures available disaggregated to a local authority level.

Figure 46 Secondary school rolls, projections and capacity

LBI Secondary Totals		Academic Year	Roll data & projections	Capacity	Surplus capacity	Surplus (%)
Actual Rolls		2011/12	7426	8,175	749	9%
		2012/13	7303	8,175	872	11%
		2013/14	7242	8,175	933	11%
		2014/15	7190	8,175	985	12%
Roll Projections		2015/16	7,408	8,175	767	9%
		2016/17	7,491	8,175	684	8%
		2017/18	7,644	8,217	573	7%
		2018/19	7,919	8,319	400	5%
		2019/20	8,183	8,421	238	3%
		2020/21	8,457	8,523	66	1%

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[6] Please note that secondary academies are included in this analysis as they are also included in the GLA's roll projections. Sixth form pupils and STEM are excluded from local data for the purpose of this analysis, though are included in DfE SCAP returns

Early years' provision

5.196   Islington has 108 nurseries and 16 children's centres, including council-run and privately funded facilities. All three and four year olds are entitled to receive 570 hours free early education per year, nationally. This is usually taken as 15 hours per week over 38 weeks but some providers will allow fewer hours per week over a greater number of weeks per year. From September 2017 local authorities will also be required to offer an additional 15 hours a week free childcare to working parents of 3 and 4 year olds.

5.197   Childcare / early education is also available for two year olds on a means tested basis, assessed on a number of criteria including eligibility for free school meals, Working Tax Credit or being in receipt of income-based Jobseekers' Allowance, income-related Employment and Support Allowance or an annual pre-tax income of below £16,190[101].

5.198   Access to free early years' education can be vital in allowing parents to continue working whilst they have young children, if they want or need to. Lack of free or affordable childcare is one of the biggest obstacles to work, or increasing earnings through working more hours, for some households, particularly single-parents.

Deprivation and Crime

Average household income (Median income)

5.199   Data for household income modelled to a borough level is not freely available, although a 2012 report by Jones Lang LaSalle reported that 20% of Islington households have a household income of under £20,000 per year, while 11.4% of households have an income of over £75,000 and 4.4% over £100,000 per annum[102]. This illustrates the extreme polarities in wealth across such a small area of London. The report uses CACI Paycheck data to model household incomes based on sources of household composition and individual earnings from ONS and other sources.

5.200   The same report shows the geographical disparities in modelled household income in the borough, in 2012:

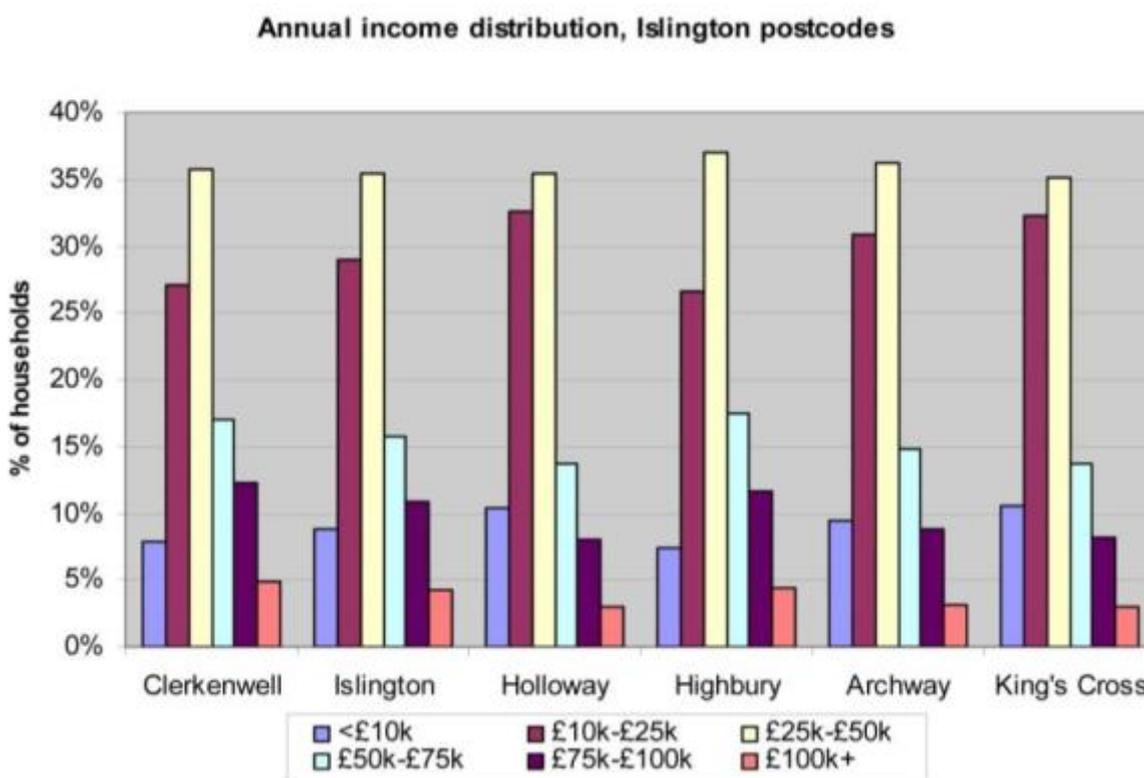*Figure 47 Annual income distribution, Islington postcodes, 2012*

No. of super output areas within 10% most deprived in England and other IMD findings

5.201   14.6% of Islington's Lower Super Output Areas were in the 10% most deprived nationally in the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. This ranks 61st in England, out of 326 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived, 326 the least).

5.202   Using the 'extent' measure in the IMD, which weights for population living in the most deprived 30% of areas, Islington ranks 26th most deprived, reflecting that many LSOAs in Islington will be outside the most deprived decile but within the next two. Looking at the rank of where the average LSOA ranks across all 32,844 LSOAs in England, Islington sits 13th most deprived in the country.

Claimant count unemployment rate and economic inactivity

5.203   Islington has slightly higher than average unemployment by the claimant count, at 2.1% of the population aged 16-64, in June 2016[103]. This compares to 1.8% rates in London and Great Britain as a whole.

5.204   41,400 people were classed as 'economically inactive' between April 2015 and March 2016, accounting for 24.5% of Islington's population aged 16-64. Of these people, 17,800 (43%) were students, 7,600 (18.3%) were 'looking after family / home' and 8,400 (20.3%) were 'long term sick'.

Long term employment rate

5.205   The rate of residents in employment, aged 16-64 years has risen gradually over time in Islington, although it has not rebounded after the 2007/08 global financial crisis to the same extent as London as a whole, and has not returned to its pre-crisis peak[104].
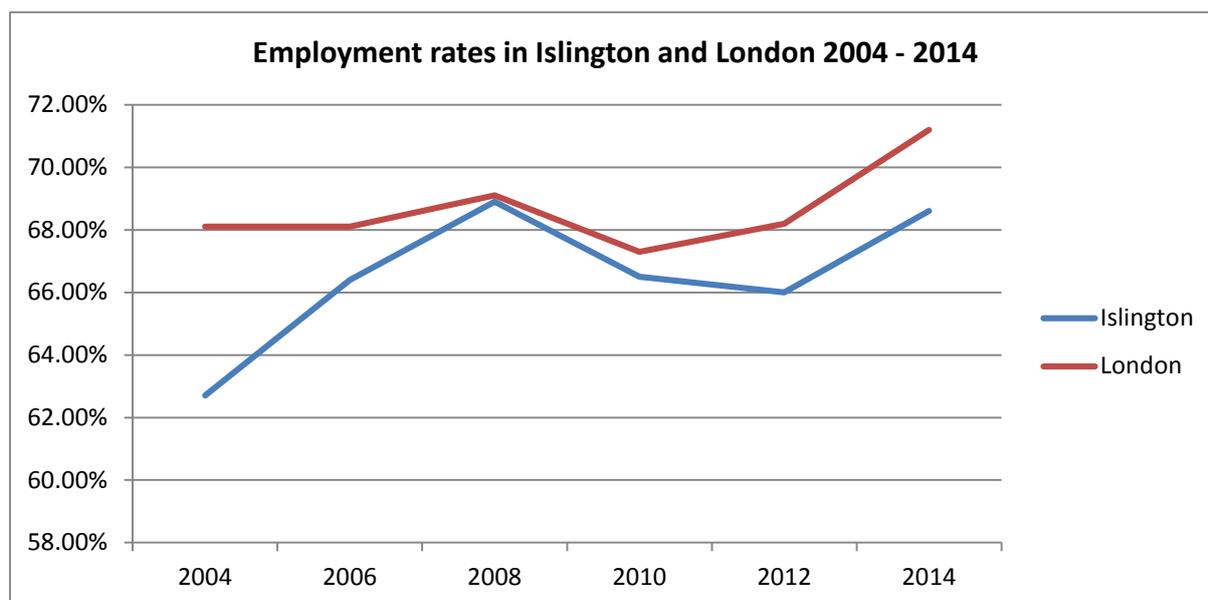
Figure 48 Employment rates in Islington and London, 2004-2014

Households with children in families on key benefits

5.206   32.6% of all children in Islington were classified as living in low income families, that is in families in receipt of less than 60% of the median income. This compares to 21.8% overall in London, and 18.1% in England and Wales[105].

5.207   Islington is particularly deprived according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index[106]. Ranking the average rank of LSOAs shows Islington as the second most deprived authority in England, behind only Tower Hamlets. Islington ranks fourthmost deprived , nationally, amongst local authority areas with LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England[107].

Levels of crime in Islington

5.208   General crime rates in Islington have been falling consistently over the past fifteen years, in line with the trends in inner London and England and Wales as a whole, although rates are significantly higher in Islington and inner London than London:
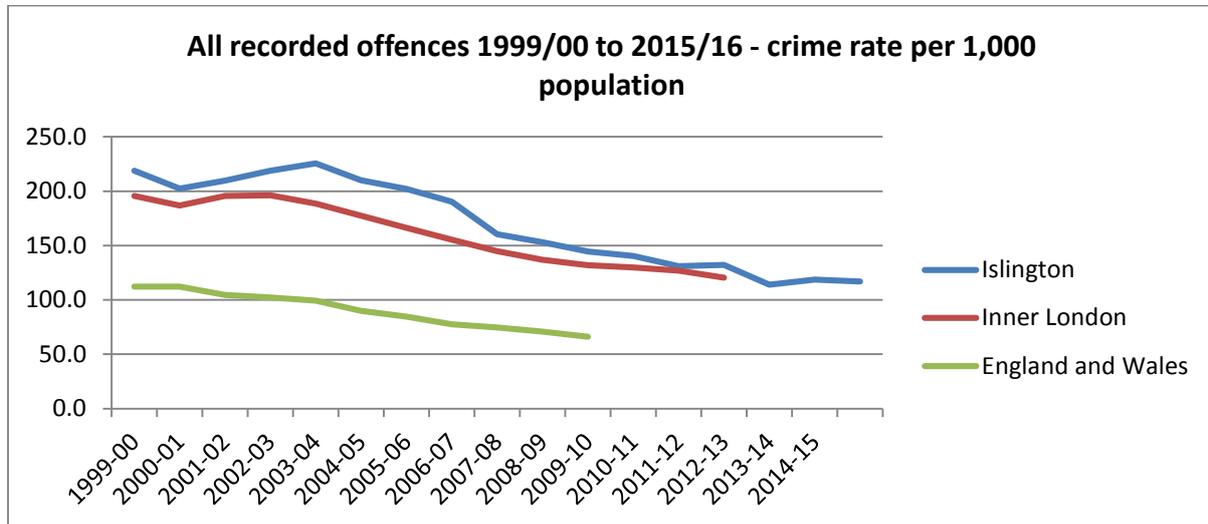
Figure 49 All recorded offences crime rates, 1999/00 to 2015/16, figures not available for all years for Inner London and England & Wales[108]

5.209   Crime figures from 2014/15 show 4,735 total 'notifiable offenses' [109] in Islington. The map below shows a snapshot in time from July 2016 showing overall recorded offenses in Islington on a sub-ward basis. The blue icons show the location of police stations in and around the borough[110].
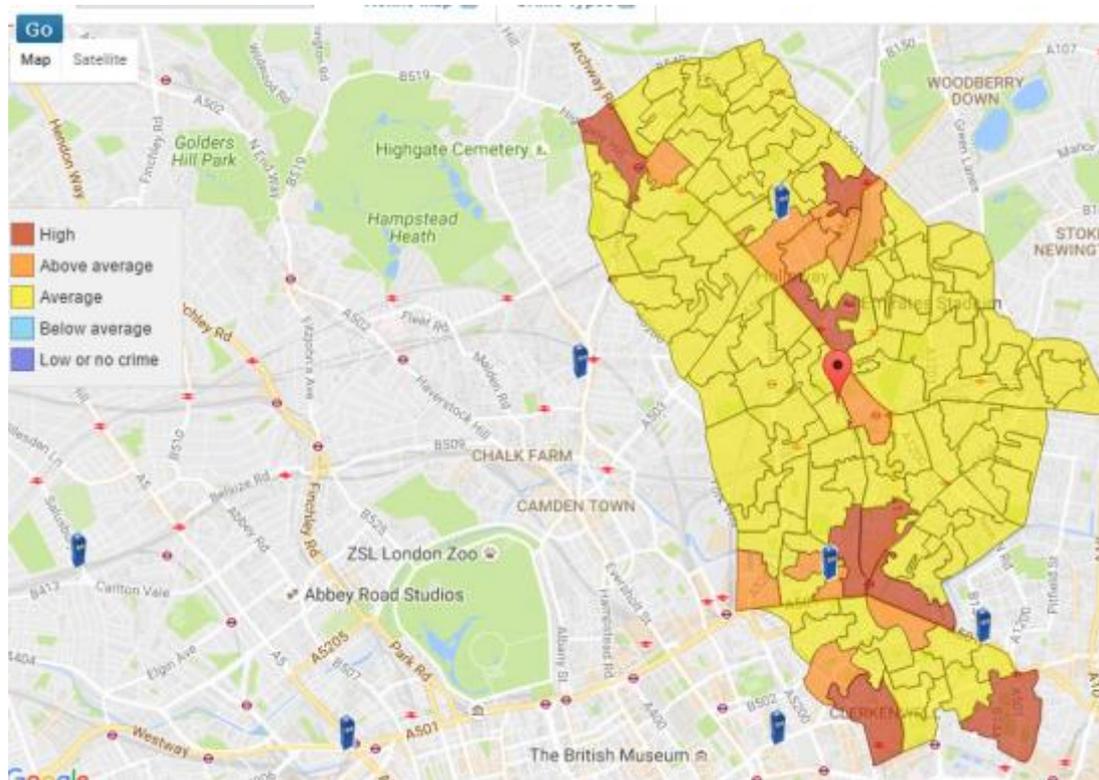
Figure 50 Map of Overall Offenses in Islington by Sub-ward for July 2016

Violent crime in Islington

5.210   Overall recorded violent crime per 1,000 people in 2013/14 was down to 29.50 offenses, from 32.43 in 2012/13, 31.95 in 2011/12 and 37.03 in 2010/11[111]. Crime rate of violence against the person shows that Islington has tracked the Metropolitan Police area (almost exactly equivalent to London) in terms of trend but has remained above average.
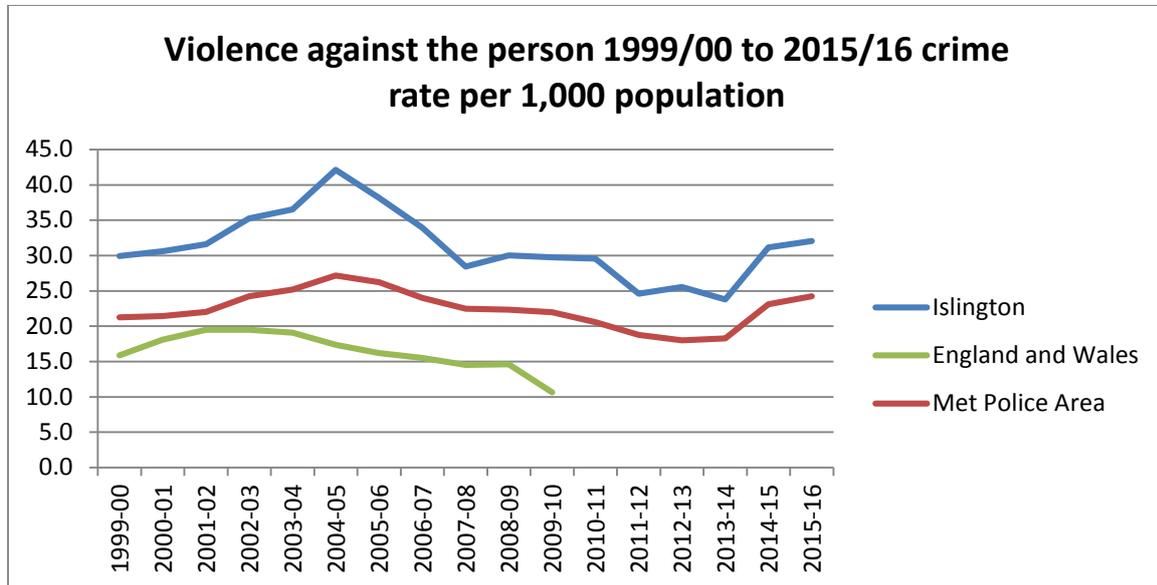
Figure 51 Violence against the person 1990/00 to 2015/16 in Islington

Fear of crime

5.211   Crime, and the fear of crime, is not evenly distributed around the borough. The percentage of residents who feel safe after dark in their local area varies by ward. There are also demographic variations in perceptions of safety after dark in Islington.
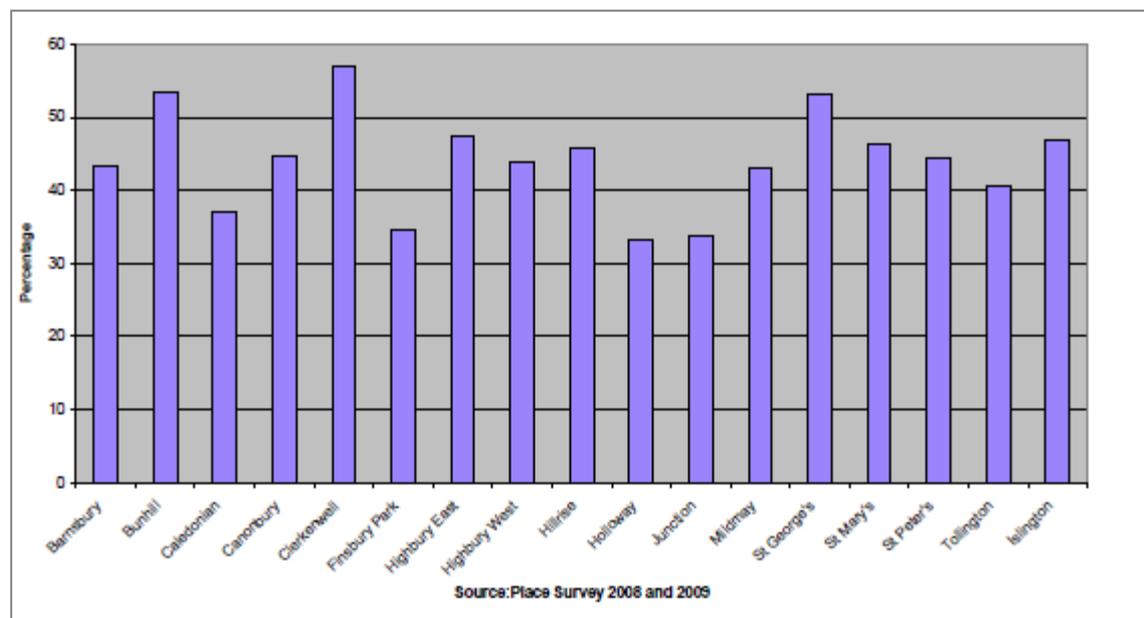
Figure 52 Percentage of residents who feel safe after dark in their local area
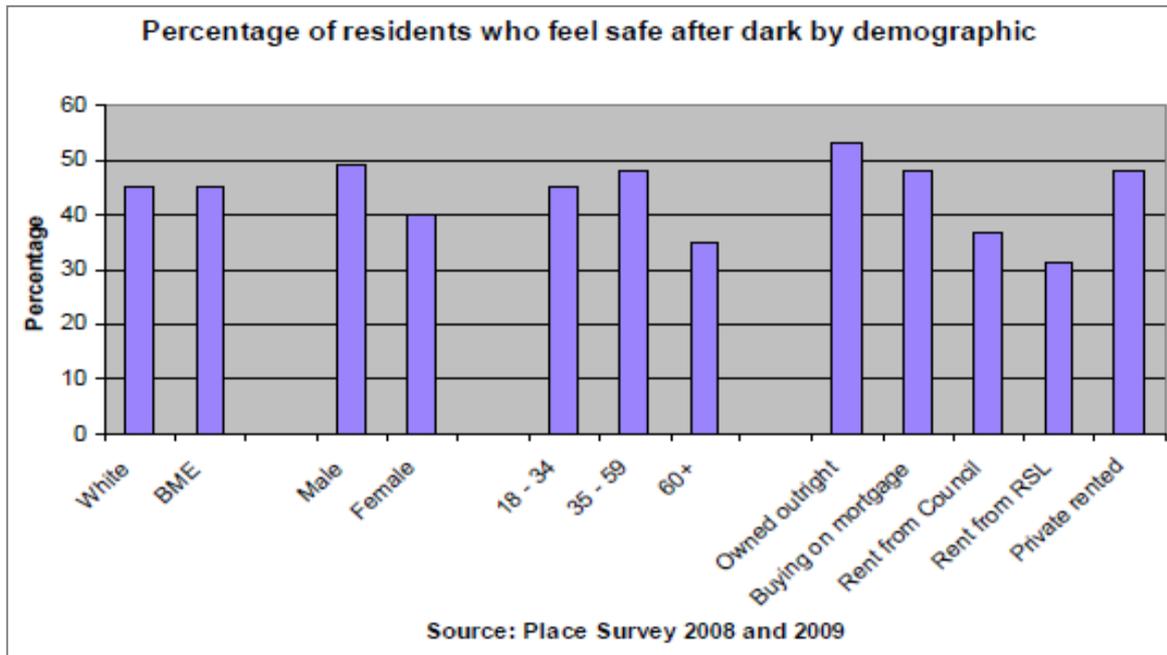
Figure 53 Percentage of residents who feel safe after dark by demographic

Retail and Town Centres

Vacancy in town centres and designated frontages

5.212   In the 2013/14 monitoring year, the latest for which figures are available, there was a mixed picture for town centre vacancies. Angel had a very low vacancy rate of 4.2%, down from 4.4% the previous year, reflecting its role as a high demand retail destination not just locally but with wider attraction such as speciality shopping on Camden Passage and Islington High Street.

5.213   Archway town centre suffered from 10.6% vacancy, showing its relative lack of appeal compared to other higher profile centres closer to the CAZ. Nag's Head and Finsbury Park showed 7.3% and 6.2% vacancy rates respectively. Nationally, retail vacancy rates across the United Kingdom were around 14%[112] in 2014/15, showing that Islington's centres are healthier than the average nationally.
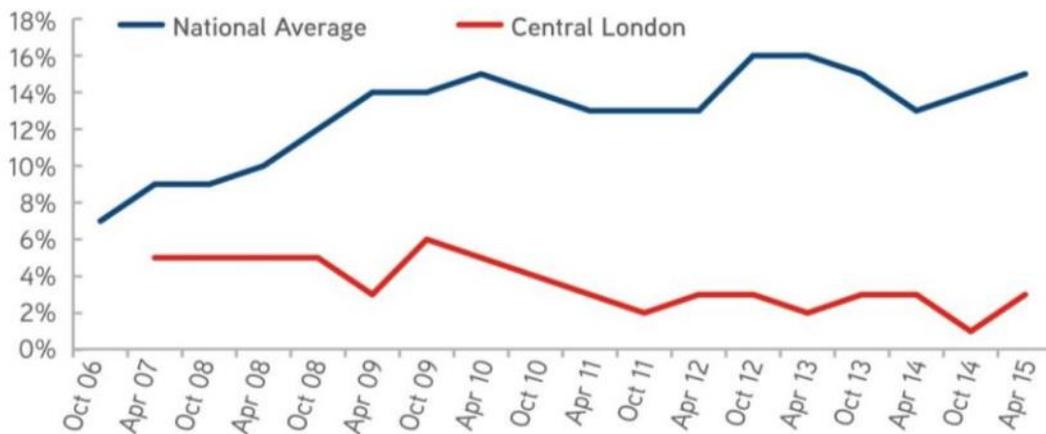
Figure 54 Retail vacancy rates (unit count), Colliers International, 2015

5.214   Despite low vacancy levels, or perhaps as an indicator of why remaining space is at a premium, Islington lost a significant amount of retail floorspace in 2014/15, the latest monitoring year with data available[113].

5.215   Whilst low vacancy rates compared to the national average may indicate strong demand for retail space, competing pressures for higher value development will mean that in order to preserve the cultural and economic function of town centres, the Local Plan will have to consider ways to protect retail space in a way that still allows a diverse range of uses across the borough.

Figure 55 Net gains/losses of A1, A2, B1 and D2 use classes by area, 2014/15

By Town Centre	Floorspace	A1	A2	B1	D2	Total
Angel	Gross	7	0	0	0	7
	Loss	92	0	724	0	816
	Net	-85	0	-724	0	-809
Nag's Head	Gross	115	0	0	0	115
	Loss	518	15	176	0	709
	Net	-403	-15	-176	0	-594
Finsbury Park	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
	Loss	152	52	0	0	204
	Net	-152	-52	0	0	-204
Archway	Gross	0	225	0	0	225
	Loss	45	0	1,781	0	1,826
	Net	-45	225	-1,781	0	-1,601
Outside Major Town Centres	Gross	2,961	237	35,324	2,934	41,456
	Loss	3,508	345	48,278	4,604	56,735
	Net	-547	-108	-12,954	1,670	-15,279
Major Town Centre Total	Gross	122	225	0	0	347
	Loss	807	67	2,681	0	3,555
	Net	-685	158	-2,681	0	-3,208
Source: Developent Monitoring System (CdpSmart), ER, LBI, March, 2016						
Note: Floorspac is in Gross Internal Area						

6   STAGE A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY, HEALTH & EQUALITY ISSUES FOR ISLINGTON

6.1   Having reviewed the relevant plans and programmes (see Appendix A) and identified baseline information (see Section 5) the main sustainability issues that have emerged as relevant to the Local Plan are set out below.

High population density and projected growth

6.2   Managing and coping with growth is a key issue for the borough. Islington is both the third smallest (by land area) and the most densely populated local authority area in the UK. The borough has experienced significant population growth in recent years, outpacing that of London, and the population is projected to continue to grow. As well as being a significant issue in itself, the high level of projected growth is likely to exacerbate or increase the significance of other issues identified.

6.3   Islington has a young population with an average age of 34.7, and a diverse population with a large number of BAME residents and approximately 37 percent of residents born abroad. The proportion of children and older people is below the London and UK average, and this is not projected to change substantially with growth; while the older population is projected to grow, the proportion of older people will remain below the London average.

6.4   However, despite the proportions of children and older people remaining lower than London and the UK, the population overall is expected to increase and estimates suggest an additional 6,400 children and young people aged 17 and under, and an additional 9,100 people aged 65 and over in Islington by 2031. The borough also has a very high population turnover, with approximately 20 percent of residents entering/leaving the borough every year.

Shortage of developable land

6.5   Islington is a densely built up urban area with many areas of important local character and historical or cultural value – 38 percent of the borough is within a conservation area and there are significant concentrations of cultural uses in Angel town centre. Population growth combined with the borough's central London location results in significant demand for all types of development despite the borough having few underutilised or large sites and the generally intensive use of the existing built stock. For example, 83 percent of the borough's housing is within flatted development.

6.6   Islington has a strong economy, and employment projections suggest that Islington's employment will grow by c. 25 percent by 2036. However, employment space is not evenly distributed throughout the borough, with 70 percent of the borough's employment concentrated in two wards within the CAZ, this focus on the CAZ/CAZ fringe area in accommodating employment space is projected to continue. Despite the strong economy, the borough has experienced a loss of employment floorspace to other uses and should this trend continue there will not be an adequate supply of employment land to support business and enterprise in the borough, particularly the large number of SMEs.

6.7   While the borough benefits from a generally sustainable pattern of development, the constrained land supply and associated rising land values places pressure on the quality of the built environment/local character, the ability to provide for the different development needs of the area, and ultimately the quality of life of those who live and work in the borough. There is a need to improve quality of life for residents by creating safe and pleasant environments with a strong sense of place.

Housing unaffordability

6.8   There is a shortage of good quality, genuinely affordable housing and a significant unmet housing need with approximately 19,000 households on the housing register and a decrease in the proportion of overall dwellings that are social rented over recent years. The borough has a high relative proportion of social rent tenure, and there is a mismatch between the need for and supply of council-owned homes – 40 percent of council properties are one bedroom whereas the majority of need is for two bedroom and larger family-sized homes. Just over 5000 households on the housing register are overcrowded.

6.9   Median house prices are 16 times median earnings (up from 7.63 in 2003) and private sector rents are out of reach even for middle income earners, despite private rental increasing its share of the total housing stock. The proportion of both social rental and mortgage-owned housing has decreased. High housing costs and an unstable and insecure private rented sector is a significant obstacle to households remaining in the borough if they require larger or better housing, with the result that low and middle-income households are being priced out of the borough, increasing polarisation and leading to less mixed communities.

6.10   A lack of affordable housing impacts directly on residents' health and education attainment, while difficulties in accessing affordable housing can also limit the ability of people to move to find work (and for employers to recruit locally), and be a barrier to living close to and caring for elderly parents and relatives, or for grandparents to support their children with child care.

Providing access to services for all

6.11   To ensure that the Islington's diverse communities benefit from the high level of predicted growth, it is essential that this growth is supported by the necessary infrastructure and services. While Islington has an active voluntary and community sector and a relatively even spatial distribution of social infrastructure within accessible locations, certain types of provision are not evenly spread, for example the two youth centres in the borough are in the centre. There is also a need to consider how best to provide coordinated services for vulnerable/deprived residents and older people to facilitate social interaction and inclusion, and access to the right services when they are needed.

6.12   Retaining existing good levels of essential service provision and continuing to deliver effective, accessible and appropriate services as the population grows and diversifies will be a challenge. The borough's town and local centres play an important and increasing role in ensuring delivery of local services, as town centre uses move away from traditional retail provision to provide for a wider range of cultural and social activities, therefore retaining and improving their vitality and viability is a priority.

Increasing inequality and enduring deprivation

6.13   Islington is a very unequal place with rising inequality and high levels of poverty, with wealthy and deprived areas are closely co-located throughout the borough. It is one of the most expensive places to live in London yet it is the fifth most deprived borough in London and the 24th most deprived overall in England; Islington is particularly deprived according to the income deprivation index, rating as the second most deprived in England. In terms of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Islington ranks 3rd most deprived, and in terms of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) it ranks 5th most deprived.

6.14   Those who are poorest also most likely to experience poor physical and mental health, lower educational attainment, and be engaged in or be a victim of crime. Currently, a third of children live in low income families, compared to 22 percent overall in London. Disabled people are 50 percent more likely to be unemployed, and BME residents have twice the unemployment rate of white residents.

6.15   There is a pressing need to reduce income inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty to ensure that the borough's diverse communities benefit from Islington's success so that everyone, regardless of background, has the same opportunity to reach their potential. The creation of a fairer borough to ensure that all residents benefit from the thriving economy and central location is a crucial issue for Islington today and into the future.

Relatively high unemployment and skills gap

6.16   Despite 1.3 jobs per resident, Islington has high levels of economic inactivity and many jobs in the borough by are filled by people living outside Islington. Although the number of NEETs has been decreasing since its peak in 2012, at 5.2 percent in 2014 the figure is still higher than the Inner London average, as is the unemployment rate; nearly a quarter of the population aged 16-64 is classed as economically inactive. More than half of lone parents were not in employment in 2011, notably higher compared to London (48%) and England (41%).

6.17   The majority of jobs growth in Islington has been in knowledge-intensive industries with high educational and skills barriers to entry. While Islington has higher than average levels of qualification, there is also a significant proportion of the population that have poor literacy and numeracy skills. Working age residents without qualifications are four times more likely to be workless than those with a degree level qualification. There is a need to increase the opportunities for local residents to access the potential benefits of good work and reduce the number of residents with no qualification.

High levels of health deprivation and inequalities

6.18   Islington residents experience poorer physical and mental health that results in early deaths from cancer and circulatory disease. This is mainly because of deprivation across all Islington wards coupled with unhealthy lifestyle choices and poor access to the right services at the right time. Deprivation is the main risk factor for early death and poor health in Islington.

6.19   According to the 2011 census, the borough has the highest percentage of people reporting they are in bad or very bad health among London boroughs, higher than both London and England averages. Islington has the fourth highest levels of limiting long term illness/disability in London, and ranks bottom of all London boroughs in self-reported happiness levels. Levels of childhood obesity are also high, at 22 percent, and men in Islington have the lowest life expectancy in London at around 75 years.

6.20   There are also significant health inequalities amongst residents in the borough. The prevalence of mental health conditions is significantly higher in the most deprived areas, and people – especially men – from Black communities are significantly represented among people with serious mental illness diagnoses. While there is no clear trend between deprivation and dementia, areas with a high density of social housing have a significantly higher prevalence of dementia among those aged 65 and over.

Safety and security

6.21   While general crime rates have been falling consistently over the past fifteen years, there has been a recent rise in youth crime and overall crime rates in the borough remain higher than both the Inner London and national average. Crime – and the fear of crime – is not uniformly distributed throughout the borough. The types of crimes are not evenly distributed either, though some wards have higher crimes rates than others. There are significant differences between different groups' perceptions of safety. Woman feel less safe than men after dark and the over 60s feel less safe than other age groups. Social housing tenants are much more likely to feel unsafe at night than people in other forms of tenure.

Pressure on transport capacity

6.22   Despite Islington having the second-lowest rate of car ownership in London, the borough's roads are very congested, with significant flows of through traffic due to the borough's strategic location and opposition in relation to London's road traffic network. Road traffic is one of the main causes of carbon emissions, poor air quality and noise pollution; noise pollution is especially an issue around busy roads such as the A1 corridor.

6.23   While the borough reports high levels of journeys by foot, bike and public transport, there is a need to address road space conflicts between cyclists, pedestrians and motorists; the densely developed nature of the borough makes it difficult to provide attractive and safe cycle routes. Although the borough has generally high PTAL levels, there are some areas with poor local permeability. None of the borough's 11 railway/underground stations have fully step-free accessible access, and overcrowding on public transport during peak times is commonplace. Research from TfL suggests that although many journeys in Islington are made on foot, there is potential to encourage growth in short walking trips of 24%[114].

Poor air quality

6.24   The entirety of the borough has been designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) since 2003. Islington had the fourth highest proportion of deaths attributable to fine particulate air pollution in London in 2013[115], and the majority of Islington's primary and secondary schools recorded concentrations of NOx that exceeded EU limits in 2015.

6.25   Vehicles are responsible for approximately 50 percent of the emissions contributing to air pollution, mainly through traffic congestion and the use of diesel powered engines. Islington is used as a traffic through-route to central London, which results in the highest concentrations of air pollution being located along the main arterial roads that dissect the borough. This presents a challenge to the borough as it limits the scope of influence at the local level.

6.26   Climate change has the potential to further exacerbate poor air quality as warmer, hotter sunny days lead to an increase in ozone (O_3) concentrations, which is formed by reactions of sunlight with NOx. Therefore with climate change, the potential impact of air pollution on health and wellbeing will increase.

Demand for and consumption of resources

6.27   There is a pressing need to encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns. London's water consumption is above the national average. This demand being located within a severely stressed water catchment has meant that in some dry years water demand outstrips supply. London's demand for water is forecasted to continue to rise with population growth and densification. This is turn has implications for Islington's contribution

to climate change due to the link identified between water efficiency and carbon emissions. There is a clear need to continue to promote water efficiency from all sectors. In terms of water and sewerage infrastructure, it is essential that capacity exists to serve and net increase in demand, and that net increase in demand as part of new development is minimised, to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment.

6.28   Islington generates large amounts of waste however data suggests that Islington has the second lowest recycling rate in London. With only one waste facility in the borough and no processing facilities, the majority of Islington's waste is exported out of the borough. Pressure on disposal makes waste minimisation, reuse and recycling ever more important issues for the borough to resolve.

6.29   There is significant opportunity to increase Islington's self-sufficiency by adopting circular economy principles of keeping resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life. This would involve wider system change as well as supporting infrastructure and associated space, which presents a significant challenge in such a densely development urban environment such as Islington.

6.30   Islington continues to be a high energy user. Energy security is an issue particularly for central London, and with the high heat profiles of buildings in these locations, the opportunities for decentralised energy networks (DENs) are considerable. Islington has two operational DENs concentrated in the south, with more networks in master planning phase that have potential to realise opportunities across various other locations in the borough.

Transitioning to a low carbon future

6.31   Carbon emissions have been reducing over time, but remain above the London average. The majority (55 percent) of CO_2 emissions come from industry/commercial sector and significant majority from domestic sector. With a significant proportion of carbon emissions coming from the built environment, there is a need to improve the energy performance of buildings in a way that doesn't decrease air quality.

6.32   Because 75 percent of the existing building stock is expected to be standing in 2050, delivering improvements to the energy efficiency of the existing building stock as well as improving the performance of new developments is critical to reducing carbon emissions. Energy efficiency of much of the existing housing stock in low, and poorly performing buildings can result in disproportionate negative impacts on end users, particularly vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled and those on lower incomes (fuel poverty).

Vulnerability to climate variation

6.33   In London, predictions are that climate change will result in an increase in extreme weather events such as heat waves and floods. There is an overarching need to address the borough's climate vulnerability by increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change for all residents and adverting/minimising the loss and damage associated with adverse effects.

6.34   London generates its own microclimates known as Urban Heat Islands, which has been observed to result in central London having temperatures up to 10 degrees warmer than in the outskirts of the city. Islington's central location means the rising heat island effect will continue to have impacts, particularly in the south of the borough where there is the highest concentration of built form.

6.35   Impacts of high temperatures on Islington are exacerbated by the borough's dense urban character with limited areas of open space. There are also health impacts associated with heat stress, particularly for vulnerable groups such as the elderly. Unless green infrastructure can be increased across the borough, these impacts will continue to increase through densification. Increased and prolonged warmer temperatures also place high demand on London's energy network due to the increased demand for cooling, at times resulting in brown outs.

6.36   Islington is at risk from surface water flooding, primarily caused by urbanisation and the capacity of existing sewer networks, and is at low risk of flooding from other sources. Modelling of surface water has identified three critical drainage areas in Islington all of which cross borough boundaries and therefore likely to have an impact beyond the borough boundaries.

Open space deficiency and lack of green infrastructure

6.37   Islington has a high level of existing open space deficiency, and this comparative lack of open space per head of population will be amplified as Islington's population continues to rise, increasing the pressure and demand on existing provision. There are only two wards where more than 50 percent of homes have good access (e.g. within 400m) to a local, small or pocket park, playspace is unevenly distributed throughout the borough and access to open space is particularly low in areas of deprivation.

6.38   Green infrastructure, which facilities essential ecosystems services such as pollution abatement, urban cooling and climate change adaptation, is vital for healthy and prosperous communities. Although the borough's open spaces and green infrastructure is diverse – including parks (large and small), nature sites, playgrounds, squares, civic spaces, food growing spaces, amenity green spaces, private gardens, railway cuttings and canals, they are generally small and fragmented. There is an increasing need for these spaces to perform a number of functions, as the pressure for development of open space continues to build, and the population which rely upon these spaces continues to increase.

6.39   This pressure combined with incremental losses of green infrastructure through urban creep and densification, means there needs to be a strategic approach taken to the ongoing protection of private as well as public open space. Alongside maximising the functionality of existing open spaces it is vital that all opportunities for increasing open space and green infrastructure are fully exploited.

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

6.40   There are a finite amount of naturalised areas left in the borough, and the ability to re-provide or increase the amount is highly constrained, particularly because much of the borough's open space is within private gardens and/or fragmented, resulting in poor ecological connectivity. The water quality status of The Regents Canal is 'moderate' and therefore management actions have been identified to help the water body achieve 'good ecological potential' in accordance with the Water Framework Directive 2000.

6.41   Given the lack of open space and the fact that 33% of the borough is considered an area of natural deficiency, the built environment itself is becoming an increasingly important habitat, underscoring the need to promote a green infrastructure approach in new development.

7   STAGE A4: DEVELOPING THE IIA FRAMEWORK

7.1   Fourteen objectives have been derived from an analysis of the sustainability, health and equalities issues facing the borough. These locally-specific objectives describe the outcomes that the Local Plan should seek to achieve, and will be used to check and refine the policies as the Local Plan develops. Regard has also been had to the the SA Framework, HIA, EqIA and Habitats assessments produced during the preparation of the current Local Plan.

7.2   A set of prompt questions has been developed for each objective to assist in the assessment of emerging policies. Where it is considered that the policy will make a noticeable contribution to the achievement of the objective, through a positive response to the prompt questions, a significant positive effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will make will materially hinder achievement of the objective, through a negative response to the prompt questions, a significant negative effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will not have a significant effect on the objective, through a neutral response to the prompt questions, a significant neutral effect will be recorded.

7.3   While the IIA objectives are separate from the evolving Local Plan objectives, the two processes influence each other and there may be some overlap of objectives. The table below indicates the relationship between SEA issues and the identified IIA objectives for ease of reference.

Figure 56 Relationship between SEA issues and identified IIA Objectives

Key SEA Issues	IIA Objectives
Biodiversity	10, 11, 12
Population	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13,14
Human Health	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14
Fauna	11
Flora	11
Soil	2, 10, 14
Water	10, 11, 12, 14
Air	9, 12, 14
Climatic Factors	6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14
Materials Assets	2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14
Cultural Heritage	1, 3
Landscape	1, 2, 10, 11

Compatibility between IIA Objectives

7.4   The compatibility matrix analyses the compatibility between the between the identified IIA objectives, considering if there are any potential conflict between objectives and what they aim to achieve. Highlighting these potential inconsistencies between the IIA objectives allows the framework to seek to balance the issues and, where necessary, aids in determining priorities should be when a win-win situation not achievable. This IIA process ensures that where trade-offs are required this is documented in a transparent fashion.

Figure 57 IIA Objectives

IIA OBJECTIVE	PROMPT QUESTIONS	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
1. Promote a hi quality, inclusive, safe and sustainae built environment	Will the policy… • Secure high quality architecture and urban design that enhances local character and distinctiveness? • Promote location sensitive density and design? • Ensure consideration of the spaces between buildings to provide an attractive, functional and sustainable public realm? • Create robust and adaptable buildings that can respond to change over their life? • Make the built environment safer and more inclusive? • Promote an approach to design that places people at the heart of the design process? • Encourage measures to reduce crime and fear of crime including anti-social behaviour?	• Amount of new public space and pedestrian routes created by new development • Proportion of new developments and public spaces designed to be inclusive • Number of developments with BREEAM scores of very good or excellent • Percentage of developments incorporating secure by design principles (including passive surveillance and defensible space) • Protected trees lost
2. Ensure efficien use of land, buildings and infastructure	Will the policy… • Optimise use of previously developed land, buildings and existing infrastructure? • Optimise the use of previously developed sites and new builds to implement Green Infrastructure in unused areas such as footpath sides, blank walls and roof space? • Focus development in the most appropriate locations? • Balance competing demands between land uses to provide for the full range of development needs of the area? • Provide the necessary infrastructure in the right locations to support development e.g. water, sewerage, energy transport etc? • Ensure that development is sufficiently flexible and adaptable to accommodate evolving social and economic needs	• Percentage of development on previously developed land • Percent of vacant buildings • Density levels achieved against London Plan targets • Net gain of green infrastructure delivered on previously developed land • Progress against infrastructure investment programmes

3. Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	Will the policy….. • Protect sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value and their setting in and around Islington? • Enable the borough's heritage and culture to be understood, explored and appreciated as much as possible and by as wide a range of people as possible? • Protect views of historically important landmarks and buildings and valued local views? • Ensure Islington's historic environment contributes to social and cultural life in the borough? • Successfully balance access and energy efficiency requirements with the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets? • Encourage management plans to be actively prepared and implemented?	• Number of new heritage assets identified and appropriately conserved • Number of heritage assets at risk • Number of applications permitted developments that infringe strategic or local protected views • Change in the number of protected landmarks • Progress on updating and implementing management plans
4. Promote liveable neighbourhoods which support good quality accessible services and sustainable lifestyles	Will the policy… • Improve access for all residents to all essential services, facilities and amenities near their home? Such as health facilities, schools, early years provision, council services, advice services, libraries, community and faith facilities, leisure centres, open space and play areas, food growing space, and neighbourhood shops. • Promote diverse, vibrant and economically thriving town and local centres that serve the needs and wellbeing of the population? • Improve connections of neighbourhoods with facilities/amenities? • Encourage a vibrant social environment that attracts visitors to the borough while respecting the needs of residents? • Reduce the impacts of noise, vibration and pollution on the public realm? • Support the expansion and enhancement of cultural provision and maximise opportunities for the cultural life of the borough to flourish?	• Distribution of key facilities and local services across the borough • Floorspace of facilities/services lost or gained • Town centre heath checks • Environmental nuisance levels • Provision of multipurpose facilities • Number of registered patients per Full Time Equivalent GP • Other data concerning infrastructure sufficiency (e.g. school place provision)

5. Ensure that all residents have access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing	Will the policy… • Ensure all housing is of a good standard, including for energy efficiency? • Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet identified need as far as possible? • Improve the diversity of housing sizes, types, prices and tenures? • Ensure tenures are fully integrated? • Encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix? • Provide for housing that meets the diverse and changing needs of the population?	• Number new homes completed • Proportion of affordable housing delivered • Income to average house price ratio • Homeless households in temporary accommodation • Housing quality • No. of category 2 and 3 dwellings approved • Proportion of tenure blind developments delivered • Level of population churn
6. Promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	Will the policy… • Reduce inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty? • Reduce social exclusion and ensure that everyone has access to the same opportunities? • Promote fairness, social cohesion and integration? • Promote equity between population groups and those with protected characteristics? • Support active engagement of the wider community in decisions that affect their area? • Encourage active and connected, strong and cohesive community? • Support the delivery of integrated and accessible early years services necessary to ensure that vulnerable children have the best start in life? • Remove barriers to employment and increase the skills of residents? • Improve opportunities and facilities for formal, informal and vocational learning for all ages?	• Relative ranking for indices of multiple deprivations (IMD) – income, employment • Relative ranking for income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) and income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI) • Number of households in fuel poverty • % public buildings fully accessible • Number of school children eligible for free school meals • Crime and fear of crime • Jobs, employment and activity rates

	Will the policy…	
7. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce heath inequalities	Will the policy… • Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing? • Increase use and ease of access to green spaces for all residents, particularly those with mental and physical health concerns? • Reduce health inequalities? • Reduce the proliferation of activities with negative health externalities? • Improve access to a full range of coordinated health and social care services/facilities in all sectors for all residents? • Ensure that the built and natural environments promote health and wellbeing, including by facilitating physical activity and active travel and encouraging social interaction? • Increase food growing opportunities? • Support fully inclusive health, recreation, leisure and sport facilities that meet the needs of the whole community? • Reduce fuel poverty? • Manage noise issues and their effect on individual health? • Improve air quality?	• Indicators as per Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy • Prevalence of food deserts
8. Foster sustainable economic growth and increase employment opportunities across a range of sectors and business sizes	Will the policy… • Sustain and increase the borough's contribution to the London and national economy? • Support a range of local businesses of different types and sizes? • Provide sufficient space in the right locations for different types of businesses to develop, grow and thrive? • Support the development of green industries and a low carbon economy? • Widen the opportunities for local residents to access employment, particularly those groups experiencing above average worklessness? • Provide a range of employment opportunities? • Tackle barriers to employment, such as affordable childcare and skill levels? • Provide training and job opportunities for local residents?	• Number and range of businesses operating in the borough, including formation and survival rates • Number of local employers paying at least the London Living Wage • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • Proportion of residents who are economically inactive • Proportion of 16-18years old not in education, employment or training • Proportion of residents with no qualifications • Number of apprenticeships taken up in construction schemes

9. Minimise the need to travel and create accessible, safe and sustainable connections and networks by road, public transport, cycling and walking	Will the policy… • Improve connectivity both within the borough and to neighbouring boroughs and wider London? • Encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel and away from private vehicle use? • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car? • Improve road safety for all, particularly pedestrians and cyclists? • Improve accessibility of the borough's transport network? • Provide facilities that will support sustainable transport options? • Enhance capacity of the transport network? • Reduce harmful emissions from transport? • Reduce the negative impacts of servicing and freight?	• Enhance mode split in favour of active transport, and secondly public transport • Emissions level from transport • Location of major transport generating demand developments • Distribution of local services across the borough • Proportion of car-free housing • Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Motor traffic flows through the borough
10. Protect and enhance open spaces that are high quality, networked, accessible and multi-functional	Will the policy… • Protect existing public and private open spaces? • Contribute to meeting the increasing need for open space? • Link existing open spaces? • Prioritise open space in areas of deficiency? • Improve the quality of open space? • Promote or improve public accessibility of open space now and in the future? • Ensure that open space is considered within the wider context of green infrastructure and delivering multiple benefits? • Improve inclusive access to a range of open space types to meet local needs?	• Open spaces and Green Infrastructure linkages lost/gained/improved • Open space deficiency • Access to public open space • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces

| 11. Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible and protect species and diversity. | Will the policy…
• Increase protection and improve opportunities for biodiversity?
• Ensure that development has no harmful effects on biodiversity and that development resulting in biodiversity net gain is given priority?
• Encourage development that implements strategic and connected green infrastructure?
• Ensure development does not increase flood risk ?
• Protect existing trees and increase tree planting?
• Increase biodiverse green roofs, green walls and soft landscaping?
• Protect the populations of priority species identified in Islington's BAP?
• Maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity?
• Impact on access to nature?
• Increase green infrastructure and improve connectivity?
• Maximise opportunities for engagement with wildlife, including environmental education?
• Support positive management of green infrastructure (green roofs, walls, soft landscaping etc) for biodiversity?
• Support biodiversity enhancement of The Regents Canal? | • Change in priority species (by type)
• Change in priority habitats (by type)
• Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and designated open spaces
• Open space deficiency
• Number of tree preservation orders served
• Number of new developments incorporating green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity
• Development resulting in biodiversity net gain/loss
• Development resulting in increased use of previously unused space for Green Infrastructure |
| 12. Reduce contribution to climate change and enhance community resilience to climate change impacts. | Will the policy…
• Improve energy efficiency and carbon emissions associated with buildings and transport?
• Promote the use of low and zero carbon technologies including decentralised energy networks?
• Improve energy security?
• Encourage buildings and places designed to respond to changing conditions?
• Reduce the impact of climate change, including flooding and urban heat island effect?
• Improve the microclimate?
• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
• Reduce fuel poverty?
• Provide the necessary infrastructure to support development?
• Steer development to the areas at lowest risk of flooding in the borough? | • % of / number of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc
• Proportion of buildings incorporating measures to adapt to climate change
• Proportion of developments incorporating low carbon technology and renewable energy solutions
• Proportion of buildings incorporating Green Infrastructure and linkages between Green Infrastructure areas and green open spaces |

13. Promote resource efficiency by decoupling waste generation from economic growth and enabling a circular economy that optimises resource use and minimises waste	Will the policy… • Use local, sustainable materials and resources? • Promote the use of renewable sustainable energy sources? • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources? • Ensure design is appropriate for lifetime of development? • Support the circular economy? • Provide opportunities for businesses to benefit from the circular economy? • Minimise the volume of waste produced in Islington, including construction and deconstruction waste, food and household waste? • Support the 'Waste Hierarchy'? • Increase the proportion of waste recycled or composted? • Provide the right type of infrastructure to deal with residual waste in the most sustainable way?	• Water use per capita • Residual household recycling rates • Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting • Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill
14. Maximise protection and enhancement of natural resources including water, land and air	Will the policy… • Minimise air, water, and soil pollution and their negative impacts on human health? • Improve air quality in line with national and international standards? • Protect surface and groundwater quality? • Promote the sustainable use of water resources? • Prevent soil pollution and restore contaminated land? • Ensure sustainable use and protection of natural resources, including water? • Ensure the necessary water and sewerage infrastructure to service development?	• Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedences of Nitrogen dioxide in air • Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of PM10 in air • No. site in borough of potential concern with respect to land contamination • Status of watercourses under the WFD • Number of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water/sewerage undertaker on low pressure/flooding grounds

Figure 58 IIA Objectives Compatibility Matrix

KEY	✔	Objectives are compatible	O	Neutral/ ambiguous compatibility	✗	Potential conflict between objectives

Objective	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Promote a high quality, inclusive, safe and sustainable built environment.														
2. Ensure efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure.	✔													
3. Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.	✔	✗												
4. Promote liveable neighbourhoods which support good quality accessible services and sustainable lifestyles.	✔	✔	✗											
5. Ensure that all residents have access to good quality, well-located, affordable housing.	✔	✔	O	✔										
6. Promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.	✔	✔	O	✔	✔									
7. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce heath inequalities.	✔	✔	O	✔	✔	✔								
8. Foster sustainable economic growth and increase employment opportunities across a range of sectors and business sizes.	✔	✔	O	✔	✔	✔	✔							
9. Minimise the need to travel and create accessible, safe and sustainable connections and networks by road, public transport, cycling and walking.	✔	✔	O	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
10. Protect and enhance open spaces that are high quality, networked, accessible and multi-functional.	✔	✗	O	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔					
11. Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible and protect species and diversity.	✔	✗	O	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔				
12. Reduce contribution to climate change and enhance community resilience to climate change impacts.	✔	✗	✗	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔			
13. Promote resource efficiency by decoupling waste generation from economic growth and enabling a circular economy that optimises resource use and minimises waste.	✔	✗	✔	✔	✔	O	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
14. Maximise protection and enhancement of natural resources including water, land and air.	✔	✗	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	

7.5   The compatibility matrix highlights several potential conflicts, and the following commentary considers how these could be mitigated going forward.

7.6   Objectives 3 and 2: making the most efficient use of land is likely to lead to increased pressure for development of heritage assets or within their settings. Policies can help to mitigate this potential conflict by ensuring that the impact of development is taken into account so that heritage assets can be conserved and enhanced.

7.7   Objectives 10 and 2: making the most efficient use of land has the potential to put increasing pressure on open spaces. Policies will need to reconcile this through promoting the use of suitable sites whilst continuing to protect and enhance the boroughs open spaces.

7.8   Objectives 11 and 2: Intensifying use of land is likely to put increasing pressure on wildlife habitats and biodiversity across a range of different settings. Policies will need to consider the different ways in which biodiversity can be effected in different circumstances and mitigate against negative site specific and cumulative impacts.

7.9   Objectives 2 and 12: making the most efficient use of land will need to be managed so that it occurs in sustainable locations, ensures the sustainable re-use buildings wherever possible or sustainable new buildings and can contribute to climate change resilience.

7.10   Objectives 2 and 13: making the most efficient use of land will inevitably lead to proposals for the development of existing buildings. Policies will need to consider the resource efficiency of proposals and encourage the re-use/adaptation/recycling of existing buildings to minimise waste.   To be managed so that it occurs in sustainable locations, ensures the sustainable re-use buildings wherever possible or sustainable new buildings and can contribute to climate change resilience.

7.11   Objectives 2 and 14: making the most efficient use of land will have to be managed to ensure that this takes into account the protection of air, land and water, pollution issues and how these can be mitigated.

7.12   Objectives 3 and 4: there can sometimes be a conflict between the protection of heritage assets and their adaptation to make them inclusive. This can be managed through policies which balance heritage and inclusive design issues and which promote good quality, sensitive and inclusive design.

7.13   Objectives 3 and 14: historic buildings can be more difficult to make sustainable – for example through improving their energy efficiency, thermal performance and on-site renewables. This can be managed through policies which seek to balance the protection of heritage assets with opportunities to reduce their contribution towards climate change.

8   STAGE A5: CONSULTING RELEVANT AUTHORITIES ON THE SCOPE OF THE IIA

8.1   In accordance with regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, this Scoping Report underwent public consultation for a five week period from 7 October 2016 to 11 November 2016. The statutory SEA bodies (Natural England, Historic England, and the Environment Agency) were directly consulted as well as notification to the council's wider consultation database and the document made publically available on Council's website.

8.2   In addition to welcoming general comments, the Draft Scoping Report explicitly sought views on four areas:

- Are there any other relevant plans, policies, programmes or strategies, in addition to those listed, that are likely to affect or influence the Local Plan?

- Do you have access to any further baseline data that should be included? Are there any errors in the baseline data presented?

- Do you consider that the key issues for environment, health and equality have been identified?

- Do you consider that the integrated impact assessment objectives and indicators proposed in the Framework are suitable in the context of Islington?

8.3   A total of 12 responses were received. A summary of the responses and how this Scoping Report has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Report is included at Appendix B.

APPENDIX A REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Relevant Plan, Policy, Programme or Strategy	Objectives and/or requirements
INTERNATIONAL	
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015)	At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. The agreement is due to enter into force in 2020. The key elements of the agreement focus on: • Mitigation: reducing emissions. Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive national climate action plans (INDCs). These are not yet enough to keep global warming below 2°C, but the agreement traces the way to achieving this target. • Transparency and global stocktake. Governments agreed to come together every 5 years to set more ambitious targets as required by science • Adaptation. Governments agreed to strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change • Loss and damage. The agreement also recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change • Role of cities, regions and local authorities. The agreement recognises the role of non-Party stakeholders in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others. They are invited to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions; build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change; uphold and promote regional and international cooperation.
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990	• Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and grow up healthy • Every child has the right to say what they think in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously • Every child has the right to meet with other children and young people and to join groups and organisations • A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life in conditions that promote dignity, independence and an active role in the community • Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical,

	social and mental needs. Governments much help families who cannot afford to meet these needs
	• Every child has the right to relax, play and join in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002)	The Declaration commits the nations of the world to sustainable development, and includes substantial mention of multilateralism as the path forward. Objectives include: • To encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns following the 10-year framework of programmes of action. • To reverse the trend in loss of natural resources • To support an urgent and substantial increase in the global share of renewable energy • To significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010
EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland). It identifies 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures.
EU Directive 92/43/EEC and 97/62/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive)	This Directive aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. It ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic species, including around 450 animals and 500 plants. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. It establishes a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats of EU importance.
EU Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive)	Objective is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.
EU Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive	Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015. Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDs policy.
EU Directive 2002/49/EC on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (Environmental Noise Directive)	Relates to noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires: • the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping

	- provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public - adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary - preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. - mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).
EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness considering: - The general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings - The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings - The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; - Energy certification of buildings - Regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and an assessment of the heating installation in which the boilers are more than 15 years old.
EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (Floods Directive)	Requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) *Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.	The merging of most of existing legislation with the objective of improving air quality throughout Europe into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives* - New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target - The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values - The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.

EU Directive 2008/98/EC Waste Framework Directive	To set up a system for the co-ordinated 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.
EU Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency	Imposes various measures on EU member states to reduce their primary energy consumption by 20% of their 2007 business as usual projections by 2020.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy for the Territory of the European Union, with an emphasis on achieving the three fundamental goals of European Policy equally in all regions: • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European Territory
European Landscape Convention 2000	The first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, it aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies
Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development	The overall aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is to identify and develop action to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The 2009 review underlined that in recent years the EU has mainstreamed sustainable development into a broad range of its policies. In particular, the EU has taken the lead in the fight against climate change and the promotion of a low-carbon economy. At the same time, unsustainable trends persist in many areas and the efforts need to be intensified.
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area –	The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 concrete initiatives for the next decade to

Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011)	build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. By 2050, key goals will include: • No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities • 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least 40% cut in shipping emissions • A 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport All of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century.
Pan-European 2020 Strategy for Biodiversity (2012)	Following on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action this strategy seeks to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted. The six targets cover: • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss
Proposal for a Decision on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 - Living well within the limits of our planet (EC, 2012)	The proposed programme provides an overarching framework for environment policy to 2020, identifying nine priority objectives for the EU and its Member States to attain.
Living Planet Report 2012 – Biodiversity, biocapacity and better choices (World Wildlife Fund in collaboration with Global Footprint Network, Zoological Society of London and the European Space Agency)	Reviews and surveys the ecological state and health of the planet; it reports an alarming rate of biodiversity loss – in total 28% global reduction between 1970 and 2008. Also determines the human impact on Earth's resources; the 2012 report shows that we are using 50 percent more resources than the Earth can provide.
NATIONAL	
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the key national planning priorities for

	England. It sets out the Government's objectives for new development, stating that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment as well as in the economic and social aspects of people's quality of life. It requires new development to: • Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth • Secure high quality design standards • Take account of the roles and character of different areas • Support transition to a low carbon future • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution • Prioritise the use of previously developed land • Promote mixed use development • Conserve heritage assets • Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs
The Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering this country's waste ambitions through: • Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy • Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities • Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle • Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment • ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste

	management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collection of waste.
	The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out detailed waste planning policies, and should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)	To be read in conjunction with the NPPF. Overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilities the traditional and nomadic way for life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community
Planning Practice Guidance	Provides guidance on the use and interpretation of the NPPF and is also a consideration for the preparation of a Local Plan and associated sustainability appraisal.
Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.
Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	Introduces Lead Local Flood Authorities, who gain new powers and statutory responsibilities including: • Developing Flood Risk Management Strategies • Designation and registration of assets • Creation of SUDS approval bodies • Investigation of flooding events
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Requires competent authorities to consider or review planning permission, applied for or granted, affecting a European site, and, subject to certain exceptions, restrict or revoke permission where the integrity of the site would be adversely affected. The Regulations also provide for the control of potentially damaging operations, whereby consent from the country agency may only be granted once it has been shown through appropriate assessment that the proposed operation will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations	Allows local authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their

2010 (as amended)	area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, which make conditions relating to local development planning, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011.
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012	Sets out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders).
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005)	Sets out a framework to enhance the achievement of social progress, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The framework has a set of overarching principles, which form the basis for policy in the UK: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduced a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identified potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
Policy Guidance Note: Inland Waterways (2009)	Highlights the different types of waterways that form the inland waterway network; promotes their contribution to economic, social and environmental agendas; identifies the key planning policy challenges and issues that need to be tackled in order to secure their long term sustainability; and makes recommendations to policy makers and planners on how the planning system can help to secure their long-term future.
A Natural Development (Natural England 2009)	Demonstrates how both large and small scale development can incorporate green infrastructure in practice and how – at different scales and locations – the contribution of the natural environment in regeneration can move from that of traditional landscaping to one of providing vital spaces for

	people, wildlife, health, wellbeing, and climate change adaptation. Seeks to support the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in development and regeneration.
Air Pollution: Action in changing climate (DEFRA 2010)	Published by DEFRA and the devolved administrations the document highlights the additional health benefits that can be achieved through closer integration of air quality and climate change policies in future. This 'forward look' document does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007. In particular, the publication includes the following key messages: • Air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change (notably transport and electricity generation) so it makes sense to consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas can be managed to best effect. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality improvements. Optimizing climate policy decisions to account for air pollution could yield additional benefits of approximately £24 billion by 2050. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. • Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change together and ensure ambitious but realistic air quality targets are set for the future.
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	Sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. Makes explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.
Active Travel Strategy – Departments of Health and Transport (2010)	Sets out plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade, based on the guiding principle that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment.
Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England's wildlife	Provides a comprehensive picture of how England is implementing international and EU

and ecosystem services (2011)	commitments. Sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. Main aim for the next decade is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.
Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The National Flood and Costal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England (2011)	Provides the overarching framework for future action by all risk management authorities to tackle flooding and coastal erosion in England. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a co-ordinated way. It sets out how the Government will work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion by: • understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them • avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk and being careful to manage land elsewhere to avoid increasing risks • building, maintaining and improving flood and coastal erosion management infrastructure and systems to reduce the likelihood of harm to people and damage to the economy, environment and society • increasing public awareness of the risk that remains and engaging with people at risk to encourage them to take action to manage the risks that they face and to make their property more resilient • improving the detection, forecasting and issue of warnings of flooding, planning for and co-ordinating a rapid response to flood emergencies and promoting faster recovery from flooding
The Carbon Plan – delivering our low carbon future (2011)	Sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy pursuant to sections 12 and 14 of the Climate Change Act 2008: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. By moving to a more efficient, low carbon and sustainable economy, the UK will become less reliant on imported fossil fuels and less exposed to higher and more volatile energy prices in the future.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen (White Paper, 2011)	Sets out the government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions, and how the government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas.

Healthy Lives, Healthy People – Department of Health Public Health Strategy (2011)	Sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including: • the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare; • proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services; • the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide; • the grant conditions expected to be placed on the local authority public health grant; • establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; • principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response
The Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (2012)	Sets the direction for energy efficiency policy for the coming decades, aimed at changing the way energy is used in housing, transport and manufacturing. Articulates how the government will act to connect finance with demand, encourage innovation, and make energy efficiency information more accessible to the consumer.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012	Sets out how the four governments in the UK will carry out work which was previously carried out by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan partnership. The lists of priority species and habitats agreed under UK BAP still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries, and many of the tools developed under UK BAP remain of use, for example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species.
Reuniting health with planning: healthier homes, healthier communities (2012)	Explains the relevance of reforms that require planners to work with public health organisations and the new public health responsibility for local authorities, and gives planners and public health practitioners ideas for how they can work together. Uses case studies from around England to explore how to integrate work across both sectors.
Planning for Sport: aims and objectives (2014)	Promotes a planned approach to the provision of facilities and opportunities to participate in sport. Aims to help with the delivery of sustainable development goals using the unique role of sport and active recreation in contributing to a wide array of policy and community aspirations, including leisure, health and education; and using sport and recreation as a fundamental part of the planning and delivery of sustainable communities.
Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (2013)	Provides a step-by-step approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy (PPS) to help Local Authorities understand supply and demand within their areas. This can be used to inform planning policies and health priorities.

Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities (2014)	The purpose of the guide is to provide a recommended approach that will help the user undertake a robust assessment of the need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. An assessment of need will provide a clear understanding of what is required in an area, providing a sound basis on which to develop policy, and make informed decisions for sports development and investment in facilities.
Construction 2025 (2013)	Strategy provides clarity around the existing policy framework and signals the future direction of Government policy. Aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by: • Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; • Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; • Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	Sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready. Contains a register of all actions agreed in the programme so far and aligns risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment to actions being undertaken or to be undertaken and the timescales according to each theme.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (Historic England, 2013)	Focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice.
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	Aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities. Brings together examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (2015)	Provides information on good practice in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG. Emphasises that all information requirements and assessment work in support of plan-making and heritage protection needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (2015)	Provides guidance on understanding the significance of any heritage asset affected by a development proposal and, if relevant, the contribution of the asset's setting to its significance.
The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment	This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets,

Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (2015)	including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Historic England Advice Note 1 Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (2016)	Sets out ways to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.
Historic England Advice Note 4 Tall Buildings (2015)	This Historic England Advice Note updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. It seeks to guide people involved in planning for and designing tall buildings so that they may be delivered in a sustainable and successful way through the development plan and development management process.
Easy Access to Historic Buildings (2015)	These guidelines explain how the process of improving access can be satisfactorily aligned with the wider principles of conservation. As well as providing a summary of the statutory framework they illustrate different successful approaches, ranging from minor improvement works to high-quality modern design solutions.
Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Application of Part L of the Building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (2011)	The guidance aims to prevent conflicts between energy efficiency requirements in Part L of the Building Regulations and the conservation of historic and traditionally constructed buildings. Much of the advice will also be relevant where thermal upgrading is planned without the specific need to comply with these regulations.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Legislation to protect the archaeological heritage of Great Britain. It consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments and makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservative Areas) Act 1990	Consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Regulates the development of land in England and Wales
Human Rights Act 1998	Gives further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights. Sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms to which everyone in the UK is entitle and requires all public bodies to respect and protect those rights including: • Respect for private and family life, home and correspondence • Freedom of thought, belief and religion • Freedom of expression • Freedom of assembly and association

	• Right to marry and start a family • Protection from discrimination in respect of these rights and freedoms • Right to peaceful enjoyment of property • Right to education
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended 2008)	The Act sets out the structure of the local planning framework for England. It serves to strengthen the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed within the planning system. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning published in July 2002. Section 19 of the Act includes a duty on plan-making to mitigate and adapt to climate change – to ensure that, taken as a whole, plan policy contributes to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
Planning and Energy Act 2008	Allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Climate Change Act 2008	Creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by: • setting ambitious, legally binding targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. • taking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009	Seeks to create greater opportunities for community and individual involvement in local decision-making, and provides for greater involvement of local authorities in local and regional economic development.
Sustainable Communities Act (as amended 2010)	Provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area; 2010 amendment improved the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Introduced into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides

	the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SUDS approving body (SAB) with responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage). Also requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, simplifying the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with. It also strengthened the law in important ways to help tackle discrimination and inequality. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are: • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality • religion or belief – this includes lack of belief • sex • sexual orientation
Localism Act 2011	Covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particularly focus on the general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing. The key measures of the act were grouped under four main headings: • new freedoms and flexibilities for local government • new rights and powers for communities and individuals • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective • reform to ensure decisions about housing are taken locally Makes provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities including about town and country planning (including introduction of the NPPF), the Community Infrastructure Levy (including proportion of CIL to neighbourhoods) and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; social and other housing; and regeneration in London

	(including devolution of housing investment).
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013	The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. Relevant measures include: • Allowing developers to make planning applications directly to the Secretary of State rather than a 'prescribed' local authority (that is, one which is in special measures as it is not performing). • Allowing reconsideration of economically unviable Section 106 agreements on stalled housing developments (time limited for a period of three years) • Removing regulatory barriers to major infrastructure investments such as the roll out of superfast broadband. • Removing the requirement for multiple, overlapping consents in addition to planning permission). • Offering a fast-track route for planning applications for large-scale commercial projects. • Making it easier to stop-up public paths and bridleways as part of a planning application. • Allowing land owners to make a declaration that they do not intend to dedicate land as a public highway. • Allowing local authorities to dispose of land at less than best value in order to get more brownfield land into productive use.
Infrastructure Act 2015	The main provisions are: • to make the Highways Agency its own organisation rather than part of the Department for Transport • to allow fracking under people's land without their permission, subject to various conditions • to introduce deemed discharge of certain planning conditions • to make some minor reforms to the nationally significant infrastructure project regime
Housing and Planning Act 2016	The Act provides the necessary legislation for government to implement the sale of higher value local authority homes, starter homes, pay to stay and other measures mainly intended to promote home ownership and boost levels of house building in England. Key provisions include: • A duty on local planning authorities (LPAs) in England to promote the supply of starter homes. Starter homes requirement likely to require a minimum of 20% of dwellings in new residential developments to be starter homes, available at a discount of at least 20% of market value to qualifying first time buyers. • Permission in principle (PiP) for housing-led development – LPAs to allocate land for PiP

	through 'qualifying documents' such as development plan documents, neighbourhood development plans and in certain registers including the brownfield register. PiP is intended to separate decision making on issues such as land use, location and the acceptable amount of residential development from matters of technical detail. The acceptability of 'in principle' issues cannot be re-opened at technical details stage.
	• A duty on local housing authorities (LHAs) to sell their interests in higher value local authority housing that becomes vacant. Further details, including a definition of 'higher value' housing to be set out in the regulations when they are published.
	• Ability for the Secretary of State (SoS) to impose restrictions or conditions on the enforceability of planning obligations with regards to the provision of affordable housing.
	• Ability for the SoS to invite the Mayor of London (or combined authority areas outside of London) to prepare development plan documents in place of the LPA, where the SoS thinks the LPA is failing to do what is necessary to prepare, revise and adopt plan documents. SoS to retain power to approve any documents prepared under these powers.
	• Processing of planning applications by alternative providers – pilot schemes to be carried out allowing 'designated persons' to process an application instead of the LPA if the applicant chooses. The LPA will retain responsibility for determining the application.
	• Duty on public authorities to provide a report on any surplus land that they hold.
REGIONAL	
The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011 (2016)	The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
The Mayor's Transport Strategy	The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out our transport vision for London. Published in 2010, it details how Transport for London and partners will deliver the plan over the next 20 years. The strategy has six key goals:
	• Support economic development and population growth – London needs a transport system that connects people to jobs and allows people, goods and services to move easily within and through the capital.
	• Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners – transport has a bearing on health and wellbeing both directly, through road collisions and air pollutants, and indirectly, through stress and physical activity.

	• Improve the safety and security of all Londoners – to make sure people feel safe when cycling, walking, driving or using public transport. • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners – to make sure London's transport system is accessible and easy to use for everyone. • Tackling deprivation and supporting growth – some of London's most deprived areas have poor transport links. • Reduce contribution to climate change and improve resilience – aim to reduce London's CO_2 emissions by 60% by 2025, and cleaning up London's transport system is a major part of this effort
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy 2010	The Economic Development Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.
The Mayor's Housing Strategy 2014	The Mayor's Housing Strategy aims to put in place the resources to deliver more than 42,000 new homes a year. This will require the full commitment of the London boroughs, of government, and of private and public sector developers. The key aims of the strategy are to: • agree a long-term financial settlement with national government • free up local councils to build • promote institutional investment in new housing • bring forward surplus public land • develop Housing Zones across the capital to drive delivery
Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's Cultural Strategy – 2012 and Beyond	The Cultural Strategy is the principal means by which the Mayor sets out his vision, objectives and work programme for culture in London. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a world city, and advocates continued support and investment. It addresses concerns facing the sector at a time of considerable economic uncertainty and rapid change and considers how within this context it can maximise opportunities for the cultural life of London to flourish. Its actions are organised in six key themes: • Maintaining London's position – including working together with regional cultural agencies to improve the sector's understanding of, and responsiveness to, new technological, environmental and economic challenges • Widening the reach to excellence

	- Education, skills and careers - Infrastructure, environment and public realm – including ensuring the capital's heritage is understood, explored and celebrated by as many Londoners as possible - Culture and London 2012 - Delivering the Cultural Strategy
London Infrastructure Plan 2050 and 2015 update report	The LIP 2050 was commissioned by the Mayor to ensure that London has the infrastructure it needs to remain one of the best cities in the world in which to live, work and do business. The report provides an overview of London's infrastructure requirements and sets out how the Mayor will ensure the continued success of the city by making them a reality. It sets out the programme of infrastructure delivery necessary to meet London's strategic infrastructure requirements up to 2050 along with the estimated costs associated and potential funding and financing options. The infrastructure types addressed by the plan are: - Transport - Green Infrastructure - Digital Connectivity - Energy - Circular Economy - Water - Housing and Social Infrastructure
Healthy and Sustainable Food for London: The Mayor's Food Strategy 2006	The London Food Strategy focuses on five themes: health, environment, economy, social/cultural and security. These themes capture the breadth of issues affecting food and affected by food, and incorporate the Mayor's cross-cutting themes of health, equality and sustainability. Corresponding to these five themes, the London Food Strategy has five broad objectives: - To improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities via the food they eat - To reduce the negative environmental impacts of London's food system - To support a vibrant food economy - To celebrate and promote London's food culture - To develop London's food security
Equal Life Chances for All: The Mayor's Equality Framework	The Equal Life Chances for All framework 2014 highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances, and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. The GLA will ensure that equality is mainstreamed into everything the organisation does, including how it obtains goods and services. The Framework aims to:

	• ensure the capital's diverse communities, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, benefit from London's success • ensure services delivered by the GLA group are accessible and appropriate to all Londoners • support businesses to consider social issues in their corporate planning in order to bring real change to people's quality of life • work with the GLA group and more widely with London councils, the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to provide practical solutions that tackle inequality effectively • support the development across the London economy of diverse markets, workforces and suppliers • ensure the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games benefits all Londoners • ensure we communicate and engage with all of London's communities so we understand and respond to the different needs of all Londoners • seek to influence discussions about equality and diversity at local, national and international levels
Clearing the Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy 2010	The Strategy details how the Mayor aims to protect Londoners' health and increase their quality of life by cleaning up the capital's air (focusing on reducing NO2 and PM10 pollution levels). It sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues. This will be delivered through a number of initiatives including: • Promoting low-emission vehicles (such as electric cars) and eco-driving • Targeted measures for areas where air quality is poor • Using the planning system to reduce emissions from new developments • Retrofitting homes and offices to make them more energy efficient
Securing London's Water Future: The Mayor's Water Strategy 2011	The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to: • invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that's fit for a world class city and will create jobs • support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills • realise the potential of London's sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions • work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces

Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience: The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011	The strategy details the strategic approach to managing the climate risks, looking at who and what is vulnerable to extreme weather today, considering how climate change will affect the existing climate risks, or create new risks or opportunities in the future, and providing a framework for action. The Strategy identifies risks/opportunities and sets out the Mayor's response for seven key areas: flooding; drought; overheating; health; environment (ecosystem services); economy; and infrastructure.
Delivering London's Energy Future: The Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011	To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London's Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to limit further climate change and secure a low carbon energy supply for London. These include: • RE:NEW – retrofitting London's homes with energy efficiency measures, and helping Londoners save money off their energy bills. • RE:FIT – retrofitting London's public sector buildings, saving millions of pounds every year. • RE:CONNECT – ten low carbon zones in London aiming to reduce CO2 emissions by 20% by 2012 across the community. • Decentralised energy programme – aiming to supply 25 per cent of London's energy from secure, low carbon local sources
Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2002	Sets out the policies and programmes that are necessary to ensure the conservation of London's natural environment and improve the ecology of the city. The strategy calls for organisations responsible for planning and managing the city's green spaces to: • ensure the protection and management of London's natural areas through establishing a network of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation • support and encourage boroughs, land-owners and Londoners to take practical actions to improve the ecology of land they own or manage, including private gardens • use the land-use planning system to green the urban environment through the installation of green roofs, planting of street trees and restoring rivers • create more semi-natural green spaces to increase habitat for wildlife and provide Londoners with better access to nature
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy 2004	The aim of the Mayor's ambient noise strategy is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are:

	• securing good noise reducing road surfaces • securing a night aircraft ban across London • reducing noise through planning and design of new housing
All London Green Grid	The All London Green Grid policy framework comprises of the London Plan policies on green infrastructure and urban greening – and those relating to open spaces, biodiversity, trees & woodland, and river corridors – and All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance and a series of ALGG Area Frameworks. The ALGG aims to: • Increase access to open space • Conserve landscapes and the natural environment and increase access to nature • Adapt the city to the impacts of climate change • Make sustainable travel connections and promote cycling and walking • Encourage healthy living • Promote sustainable food growing • Enhance visitor destinations and boost the visitor economy • Promote green skills and sustainable approaches to design, management and maintenance
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011	Sets out policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. Also sets out how the London Waste and Recycling Board will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London. It identifies six key policy areas: • Informing producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing, and recycling municipal waste • Reducing the climate change impact of London's municipal waste management • Capturing the economic benefits of municipal waste management • Achieving high recycling and composting rates resulting in the greatest environmental and financial benefits • Stimulating the development of new municipal waste management infrastructure, particularly low carbon technologies • Achieving a high level of street cleanliness
Making Business Sense of Waste: the Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy 2011	Sets out initiatives and case studies to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money, inspire new business ideas, and reduce harm to the environment. It identifies for key policy areas: • Promoting the commercial value of a resource-efficient business

	• Boosting reuse, recycling and composting participation in the commercial and industrial sector • Supporting the waste infrastructure market in London to grow and to deliver for business waste producers • Driving improvements in resource efficiency in the construction and demolition sector while continuing to maintain the good levels of reuse and recycling performance already being achieved
London The Circular Economy Capital: Towards a Circular Economy – Context and Opportunities (LWARB supported by the GLA, 2015)	The document sets out the context and opportunities for a London circular economy route map. It aims to: • inform upcoming environmental, economic and spatial policy development in the capital • raise awareness within both the private and public sector of what a circular economy is so that they can start to identify where opportunities exist • engage stakeholders who want to work with LWARB and GLA in this area It identifies five initial focus areas for London (the built environment; food; textiles; electricals; plastics) based on their high environmental impact, retained financial value and potential for re-use, and five enabling sectors (digital; finance and service; media; higher education; government) that have the skills and experience to support London in its transition to a circular economy.
Better Health for London: Next Steps (Public Health England, London CCGs, London Councils, and NHS England supported by the Mayor of London 2015)	Describes actions and activities around ten high level aspirations set out in the London Health Commission's *Better Health for London* report. Many of these deliver on discrete recommendations of Better Health for London, but other actions go further. It recognises that local action must be the default focus as the majority of activities that influence health and healthcare happen locally, however there will be times when it is advantageous to work collaboratively, for example to ensure consistency across a wider geography or achieve economies of scale. To improve the lives of Londoners, it is necessary to: • Give all London's children a healthy, happy start to life • Get London fitter with better food, more exercise and healthier living • Make work a healthy place to be in London • Help Londoners kick unhealthy habits • Care for the most mentally ill in London so they live longer, healthier lives • Enable Londoners to do more to look after themselves • Ensure that every Londoner is able to see a GP when they need to and at a time that suits them • Create the best health and care services of any world city, throughout London and on every day • Fully engage and involve Londoners in the future health of their city

	• Put London at the centre of the global revolution in digital health
The London Health Inequalities Strategy 2010	Sets out how the Mayor will tackle health inequalities in London. The strategy has five core objectives: • to empower individuals and communities to improve health and well-being • to improve access to high quality health and social care services particularly for Londoners who have poor health outcomes • to reduce income inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty • to increase the opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of good work and other meaningful activity • to develop and promote London as a healthy place for all The associated 2015-18 Delivery Plan commits the Mayor to publishing 12 indicators yearly to support an understanding of health inequalities and how they change over time.
Jobs and Growth Plan for London (London Enterprise Panel 2013)	Identifies a series of aims and recommendations based around the following key priorities: • Raise skill levels and increase employment opportunities to ensure Londoners can compete for London's job needs • Champion small and medium sized enterprises to support and grow businesses • Support the digital creative, science and technology sectors to position the capital globally as a world leading hub • Encourage infrastructure investment into London to keep the city moving and functioning
The Mayor's Vision for Cycling 2013	The Mayor's vision is for cycling in London will become an integral part of the transport network. It should be a normal part of everyday life, something people hardly think about and feel comfortable doing in ordinary clothes. The vision focuses on four main outcomes: • A Tube network for the bike. London will have a network of direct, joined-up cycle tracks, with many running in parallel with key Underground, rail and bus routes • Safer streets for the bike. Spending on the Better Junctions programme will be significantly increased and substantial improvements to the worst junctions will be prioritised. With government help, a range of radical measures will improve the safety of cyclists around large vehicles • More people travelling by bike. We will 'normalise' cycling, making it something anyone feels comfortable doing.

	- Better places for everyone. The new bike routes are a step towards the Mayor's vision of a 'village in the city', with more trees, more space for pedestrians and less traffic.
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (EA, 2012)	The TE2100 Plan sets out the strategic direction for managing flood risk in the Thames estuary to the end of the century and beyond. It recommends what actions the Environment Agency and others will need to take – in the short term (next 25 years), medium term (the following 15 years) and long term (to the end of the century). The plan is based on current guidance on climate change, but is adaptable to changes in predictions for sea-level rise and climate change over the century.
Thames River Basin Management Plan (EA, 2015)	The Core objectives of the plan are to: - improve and promote access and information for all users (on water and land) - improve and maintain the river infrastructure, facilities and services for all users - contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor - increase use of the river and its corridor
London View Management Framework SPG (2012)	Identifies four classifications of views: London Panoramas, Linear Views, River Prospects and Townscape Prospects, and sets out the specific characteristics of each that contribute to the appreciation of London at the strategic level. Five protected vistas pass through Islington, forming a strategic constraint on development.
All London Green Grid SPG (2012)	Provides guidance for designing and managing green and open spaces to bring about previously unrealised benefits, with the aim of increasing the delivery of green infrastructure for London. It focuses on four strategic elements – river and landscape corridors; established open spaces and opportunities for creating new parks; existing and proposed green connections and corridors; and designated and protected landscapes – to create a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network of interlinked, multi-purpose spaces.
Character and Content SPG (2014)	Sets out an approach to understanding character and context so that this evidence can help to guide change in the planning and design process in a way which is responsive to individual places and locations. It is central to the implementation of many of the policies in Chapter 7 of the London Plan, particularly Policies 7.1 Lifetime Neighbourhoods and 7.4 Local Character.
Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (2014)	Provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan policy 5.3 – Sustainable Design and Construction. It also features guidance on a range of other policies, primarily in Chapters 5 and 7 of the London Plan, which deal with matters relating to environmental sustainability.
Town Centres SPG (2014)	Provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 2.15 Town Centres and other

	policies in the Plan that make specific reference to town centre development and management. Islington has four designated town centres.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2014)	Provides advice on implementing inclusive design principles effectively, and creating an accessible environment in London. The SPG has particular emphasis on the access needs of the capital's disabled and older people.
Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)	Social infrastructure includes a wide range of services and facilities including health, education, community, cultural, play, faith, emergency and recreation and sports facilities. The SPG provides a range of information sources to evaluate need for social infrastructure at the strategic planning level, advice on planning for Lifetime Neighbourhoods and emphasises the need for planning across services to ensure social infrastructure meets the broader built environment aims of the London Plan.
Housing SPG (2016)	Identifies the different sources of housing capacity that have to be explored if the London Plan's targets are to be achieved, explaining the balance which has to be struck between numbers, creating attractive places to live and respecting the character of surrounding areas. Part Two of the SPG addresses the quality and design of housing developments by setting standards that apply at neighbourhood scale as well as to individual dwellings.
CAZ SPG (2016)	Provides guidance to ensure that the right balance is struck in different parts of the CAZ between its strategic activities – including business, culture, entertainment, shopping and tourism – and more local uses such as housing. The south of the borough, including part of Angel Town Centre, is within the CAZ.
Crossrail Funding SPG (2016)	Supports London Plan policies dealing with the funding of Crossrail and other strategically important transport infrastructure (Policy 6.5), planning obligations (Policy 8.2) and the Mayor's Community Infrastructure Levy (Policy 8.3).
City of London Local Plan (2015) and City Plan 2036 Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation (2016)	Provides a spatial framework that brings together and co-ordinates a range of strategies prepared by the City Corporation, its partners and other agencies and authorities. It includes policies for deciding development proposals, takes account of projected changes in the economy, employment, housing need, transport demand, and seeks to maintain the quality of the City's environment and its historic environment. The City published an Issues and Options paper in September 2016, inviting comments from the public to help inform its Local Plan review. The City's Local Plan may set out issues that have an impact across administrative boundaries, this is relevant to Islington as

	part of the borough is located within the CAZ and forms part of the City Fringe.
Camden Local Plan Submission Draft (2016)	Sets out the council's planning policies and will replace the current Core Strategy and Development Policies planning documents, which were adopted in 2010. The Local Plan will cover the period from 2016-2031 and ensure that Camden continues to have robust, effective and up-to-date planning policies that respond to changing circumstances and the borough's unique characteristics. Policies detailed in Camden's Local Plan may have an impact on Islington, particularly in areas such as Kings Cross and Mount Pleasant where development sites straddle the boundary between both boroughs.
Haringey Strategic Policies (2013) and Local Plan Submission (2016)	Haringey's Strategic Policies DPD (2013) set out the long term vision of how Haringey should develop by 2026 and the council's strategy for achieving that vision. In May 2016 Haringey submitted their emerging Local Plan for independent examination. The four emerging Local Plan documents include alterations to the 2013 Strategic Policies DPD, a Development Management Policies DPD, Site Allocations DPD and Tottenham Area Action Plan DPD. Policies detailed in Haringey's Local Plan are likely to have relevance to Islington. In 2012 Islington, Haringey and Hackney Councils signed the Finsbury Park Accord with the aim of overcoming cross-boundary challenges to deliver lasting change to the area. The three boroughs jointly published the Finsbury Park Town Centre SPD in 2014.
Hackney Local Plan (2016)	Hackney's existing local plan consists of their Core Strategy (2010), Development Management Local Plan (2015) and Site Allocations (2016). Consultation on a direction of travel document detailing key challenges and issues will begin in October 2016 to help inform Hackney's Local Plan review. As discussed in relation to Haringey, policies detailed in Hackney's Local Plan are likely to have relevance to Islington as the boroughs worked together to deliver the Finsbury Park Town Centre SPD.
LOCAL	
Islington Looking Forward: Islington Sustainable Community Strategy 2008	Sets out the borough's long-term ambitions for the whole of Islington looking ahead to the next 10 to 15 years. Its aim is to build a stronger, sustainable community in the borough and focuses on three key objectives: reducing poverty, improving access for all, and realising everyone's potential. Priorities for action to address these objectives are: • Improving people's employment prospects and the prosperity of the area • Improving educational attainment and learning

	• Tackling health inequalities and improving health • Improving safety and people's feelings of safety • Improving the quality of the environment and tackling climate change • Improving the quality of housing
Islington Air Quality Strategy 2014-2017	Identifies actions the Council will take to improve air quality in the borough, grouped into six categories: • Transport, e.g. reducing personal car use • Planning and development, e.g. reducing emissions at construction sites • Energy usage, e.g. improving energy efficiency • Businesses, e.g. the 'City Air' initiative • Public realm, e.g. tree planting • Air quality awareness raising initiatives, e.g. provision of air quality information
Islington Housing Strategy 2014-2019	Sets out the vision for housing that everyone in Islington has a place to live that is affordable, decent and secure. Four key priorities have been identified to achieve the vision: • Increase supply and choice • Provide well managed and well maintained places to live • Improve health and wellbeing through improving the condition and energy efficiency of homes, as well as providing options for vulnerable and older residents • Prevent homelessness and provide options
Islington's Transport Strategy: Local Implementation Plan 2011 to 2031	This strategy ensures that Islington's transport challenges are addressed; the objectives of this transport strategy are to make Islington's transport environment: • Fair – Everyone in the borough will be able to access opportunities and services • Efficient – Islington's limited road space and public transport capacity will be managed to reduce crowding, congestion and unreliability • Safe– Road dangers will be minimised, ensuring that fewer people are injured or killed on Islington's streets • Secure– Crime and the fear of crime will be reduced on Islington's streets, housing estates and public transport network • Vibrant– Streetscape and public realm improvements will contribute towards regeneration and local economic recovery and growth • Healthy– More active forms of travel will be encouraged, and the negative impacts of travel, especially on Islington's poorer communities, will be reduced

Closing the Gap: Tackling Health Inequalities in Islington 2010 – 2030 (Islington Council and NHS Islington)	Strategy confirms commitment to reducing inequalities and improving health outcomes for the population as a whole as well as the communities in Islington with the greatest health need. To achieve this, the approach is to prevent early deaths in the short term (2010-14), promote healthy lifestyles over the medium term (2010-20), and tackle the socioeconomic determinants of health in the longer term (2010-30).
Islington Children and Young People's Health Strategy 2015 – 2020 (Islington Council and Islington CCG)	To improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people in Islington from conception to adulthood and to reduce health inequalities by: • Promoting good health • Making safe, high quality, affordable and coordinated health services available at, or close to home in partnership with children, young people, their parents and carers • Supporting them to be in control of their own health where possible and to maximise their life chances as they grow up
Islington's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2015)	A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a way for local authorities, the NHS and other public sector partners to work together to understand the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population and to identify future priorities. Local authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups have an equal and explicit duty to prepare Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs). The JSNA is not just about health and personal social care services – it is also about the wider aspects of health and wellbeing including poverty, employment, education, housing and the environment. JSNAs are a continuous process of strategic assessment and planning. Their outputs, in the form of evidence and the analysis of needs, should be used to help determine what actions local authorities, the local NHS and other partners need to take to improve the wellbeing of the local population and reduce inequalities.
Islington's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2016	The vision of this strategy is to reduce health inequalities and improve the health and wellbeing of the local population, its communities and residents. Three outcomes and associated actions are prioritised to deliver the vision: • Ensuring every child has the best start in life • Preventing and managing long term conditions to enhance both length and quality of life and reduce health inequalities • Improving mental health and wellbeing
Islington's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies (JHWSs) explain what priorities Health and Wellbeing Boards

2020 (consultation draft)	have set in order to tackle the needs identified in their Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs). They are not about taking action on everything at once, but about setting a small number of key strategic priorities for action, that will make a real impact on people's lives. The draft strategy continues to focus on the three priorities identified in the 2013-2016 JHWS: • Ensuring every child has the best start in life • Preventing and managing long term conditions to enhance both length and quality of life and reduce health inequalities • Improving mental health and wellbeing
Towards a Fairer Islington: Our Commitment – Corporate Plan 2015 – 2019	Sets out the Council vision to make Islington fairer and create a place where everyone, whatever their background, has the same opportunity to reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life. Identifies five priorities to achieve the vision: • Providing more council housing and supporting private renters • Helping people find the right job • Helping people cope with the rising cost of living • Providing people with good services on a tight budget • Making Islington a place where people have a good quality of life
Islington Children and Families Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy 2015 – 2025	The main principle that underpins the Strategy is Prevention and Early Intervention, specifically that: • investing to meet the needs of children and their families earlier is more cost-effective • preventing and identifying problems as early as possible should be the core business of services such as health, early years, housing and schools; • when the need arises, targeted and specialist services should be involved to help resolve problems early, address the negative impact of disadvantage, and enable children and young people to have positive outcomes and break the cycle of disadvantage Three strategic priorities are identified over the 10-year period: • Improving outcomes from conception to 19 through good and outstanding universal services • Strengthening our early help support for children and families who have additional needs • Supporting our most vulnerable children to be safe and thrive and to be able to overcome the challenges they face as they grow up
Spaces for wildlife, places for people: Islington's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2013	Provides an overarching framework within which action for biodiversity can be prioritised for the protection and enhancement of Islington's biological diversity. It identifies priority habitats and

	species, setting a programme of action for their conservation and contributing towards making the borough a cleaner, greener, safer place where residents can access a high quality natural environment and the benefits this brings.
Islington Conservation Area Guidance	To support the retention of historic features, the Council has produced a series of Guidance Notes focusing on the technical issues associated with the maintenance of original features in period buildings. While many of the guidance notes refer specifically to Listed Buildings and buildings within Conservation Areas, the advice contained within the guidance notes is relevant to all period properties in terms of providing practical advice on methods of enhancing or restoring original features.
Islington's Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy 2016 – 2020	Outlines the role that voluntary and community sector organisations play in improving outcomes for local residents, and in helping to make Islington a place where everyone, whatever their background has the same opportunity to reach their potential and enjoy a good quality of life. The strategy sets out how VCS organisations can help the council to meet its priorities. It describes the council's approach to the sector, and makes a number of commitments that seek maximise the resources of the VCS and the council. The VCS strategy responds to the needs the council has identified through our corporate priorities, the views expressed through a consultation with local organisations, and the council's Compact commitments.
North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	The aims of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment were to: • identify areas within North London that are at risk of flooding • identify the risk of flooding due to surface water, either in the form of flash flooding due to surface water run-off, rising ground water, inadequate drain/sewer capacity or inadequate drain/sewer maintenance • identify the likely effects of climate change on flood risk • identify catchment areas and the potential for development to affect flood risk • provide the basis for allocating sites including, if necessary, applying the sequential test approach to site allocation within the indicative flood plain • provide a clear rationale for assessing the merits of potential development allocations based on a sequential flood risk assessment • recommend policy options for dealing with the range of flood risks • recommend appropriate monitoring and review methods. The primary source of flood risk was determined to be posed by fluvial and tidal watercourses in

	each of the concerned boroughs whilst risk of flooding from secondary sources was in general found to be low.
Islington Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)	Compiles information on significant local flood risk (any flood risk that does not originate from main rivers, the sea or large reservoirs) from past and future floods. Also includes the identification of flood risk areas where the subsequent two stages of the Flood Risk Regulations apply. The study did not identify any past floods that were considered to have had significant harmful consequences. Future flood risk is estimated to be high in the borough.
Dignity for All: Islington Council's Equality and Diversity Policy (2012)	Sets out that the Council will embed equality in everything we do as a community leader, service provider and employer. We will make sure that our information and services are accessible (particularly to disabled people); we will provide equality groups with a voice in shaping our policies and practices; and we will mitigate equality risks that are identified through Resident Impact Assessments.
Closing the Gap: The Final Report of the Islington Fairness Commission 2011	The Islington Fairness Commission was set up in July 2010 to spend a year exploring how to make Islington a fairer place for everyone who lives and works in the borough. The final report contains the Commission's conclusions and 19 concrete recommendations for how to make Islington a fairer place, grouped around the following themes: • Income • Work • Families • Community • Safety • Housing • Health
Working Better: The Final Report of the Islington Employment Commission 2015	The Employment Commission was established to understand the nature of unemployment in Islington and what could be done to reduce it to the lowest possible level and to keep it there, while making employment meaningful and enjoyable for all. The Final Report sets out three areas for change in employment support in Islington to: • Expand and improve the support available to Islington people to get, keep and enjoy their job. • Enable employers to recruit better locally by engaging with and supporting their local community. • Ensure that all young people get the support they need to confidently pursue their ambitions

	and get the careers they deserve.
Islington Youth Crime Strategy 2015	Sets out the actions that the Council, police and others are going to take to tackle the rise in youth crime, focused on: • Interventions, enforcement and reintegration • Prevention and diversion • Community engagement

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION ON DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
1. Environmnt Agency	**Stage A1** The following documents should also be included: • Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015) • Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (GLA, 2014) • Any up-to-date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment carried out by LBI • Any Surface Water Management Plans or Local Flood Risk Management Strategies published by LBI as part of the Drain London project **Stage A2** The section on Flood Risk and Water Management will need to be informed by the outputs and recommendations of your Strategic Flood Risk Assessment when available. Water Framework Directive baseline data as an indicator of water quality needs to be referenced in the IIA. This is relevant to the section on Ordinary Watercourses (paragraph 5.18) and the section on Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (paragraph 5.37 onwards). LBI forms part of the Lower Lee operational river catchment and the London area draining to the Thames so the quality of surface waters and groundwater should not be considered in isolation, LBI should work with neighbouring boroughs to understand the factors affecting water quality. The aim should be to prevent further deterioration and improve the overall water quality of the river catchment. Data is available at https://data.gov.uk/ and http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ The Regents Canal (Lower section) is classified under Water Framework Directive as a heavily modified waterbody and currently achieves 'moderate' status. The waterbody summary report for the Regents Canal sets out the waterbody classification, reasons for not achieving good potential and the (draft) action measures identified to reach good status (which for heavily modified waterbodies is called 'good ecological potential'). Actions	The suggested documents have been added to Stage A1 with the exception of draft local plans and strategies that have not yet been adopted by the council. The council is in the process of commissioning updated SFRA as well producing a LFRMS. These will be used to update the baseline as when available Section 5.25 water quality has been added to the baseline information. Stages A3 and A4 have been updated to take account of the points raised.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	identified include improving the management of riparian vegetation and planting to create more diverse habitats, sedimentation management strategy and re-naturalising banks where possible. These are actions which will help the Regents Canal provide better habitats for both aquatic and land-based wildlife. Paragraph 5.25 identifies that Islington lies within the Thames basin catchment. You could also refer to this as Thames Water's London Water Resource Zone. Paragraph 5.26 could say that the average water use in Islington in 2010-11 was 167 litres per head per day (l/h/d) which is above the England and Wales average of 148 l/h/d. The link between inefficient water use and carbon emissions could be mentioned. Current water use accounts for 27% of all carbon emissions from our homes. In London non-households account for 29% of water consumption, this is an area where further water and carbon savings can be made. **Stage A3** In Paragraphs 6.25 and 6.26 the link between water efficiency and carbon reduction should be mentioned. Whilst there is a strong link between the impacts of climate change on flooding, there are other issues which exacerbate flood risk in Islington and its wider river catchment such as increasing urbanization and lack of capacity in the underground drainage network. Paragraph 6.34 could summarise more fully the factors that contribute to surface water flooding in Islington. The flood risk issue could be significant enough to be a standalone topic within the IIA. Paragraph 6.38 should include recognition of the current WFD status of the Regents Canal and the actions identified to help the waterbody achieve 'good ecological potential.'	

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	Increasing the diversity of habitats with new planting and better vegetation management are some of the actions identified, along with naturalizing banks and invasive species management. The green spaces and habitat that exist along the corridors of the Regents Canal should be protected and enhanced and linkages to other green infrastructure maximized. **Stage A4** Objective 11: Additional prompt question: 'Will the policy require biodiversity enhancements to the Regents Canal to enable the watercourse to reach good ecological potential by 2027?' Potential indicators: • Water Framework Directive status of the Regents Canal. • Number of proposals that have improved habitat on the Regents Canal, if it was possible to obtain data on proposals. Objective 12: Consider whether surface water flood risk warrants its own objective as this an important issue for Islington. Also consider if the number of planning proposals the Lead Local Flood Authority object to on the grounds of flood risk is a helpful indicator (this depends on whether or not this is data that is being collected). Additional prompt question: 'Are allocations or policies aiming to steer developments to the areas at lowest risk of flooding in the borough, thereby alleviating the need for further investment in flood risk infrastructure or property level resilience measures?' Objective 13: Additional prompt question 'Does the policy support the 'Waste Hierarchy' as set out in Article 4 of the EU Waste Framework Directive to maximize the reduction and re-use of waste?'	

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	Objective 14: Water Framework Directive data on the Regents Canal could be a measure for water quality. The number of properties achieving 105 litres per head per day (as supported by the London Plan policy 5.15 Water Use and Supplies) could also be an indicator for protecting water resources.	
2. Natural Enland	**Stage A4** Objective 2: Additional prompt question 'Will the policy optimise the use of previously developed sites and new builds to implement Green Infrastructure in unused areas such as footpath sides, blank walls and roof space?' • Potential indicator: Increased building density results in a net gain for biodiversity and an increased use of previously unused space for green infrastructure. Objective 7: Additional prompt question 'Will the policy increase use and ease of access to green spaces for all residents but especially those with mental and physical health concerns?' Objective 10: Additional indicator - Green open space and Green Infrastructure linkages lost/gained/improved. Objective 11: Additional prompt questions • Will the policy ensure that development has no harmful effects on biodiversity and that development resulting in biodiversity net gain is given priority? • Will the policy encourage development that implements strategic and connected Green Infrastructure? Potential indicators: • Development results in biodiversity net gain/loss. • Development results in increased use of previously unused space for Green	Stage A4 has been updated to take account of the points raised.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	Infrastructure. Objective 12: Additional indicator - Proportion of buildings incorporating Green Infrastructure and linkages between Green Infrastructure areas and green open spaces.	
3. Historic Enland – response 1	**Stage A1** The following documents should also be included: • The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (Historic England, 2015) • Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England, 2015) • The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (Historic England, 2015) • Historic England Advice Note 1 Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (Historic England, 2016) • Easy Access to Historic Buildings (Historic England, 2015) • Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: Application of Part L of the Building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (Historic England, 2011) • Any conservation area appraisals and management plans **Stage A2** Paragraph 5.49 onwards is a useful summary, but lacks depth. Should describe the current and future likely state of the historic environment. This can be used to identify sustainability issues, predict and monitor effects and identify alternative solutions. In the absence of a borough-wide characterisation study, a topic paper addressing the historic and built environment of Islington could be prepared. This could address the nature of the typologies within the townscape that are valued and outline the potential threats and opportunities from new development.	The suggested documents have been added to Stage A1. Additional commentary has been added to Stage A2 to cover the points raised. As suggested, a topic paper will be prepared as part of the plan preparation and will seek to cover any data/evidence gaps that have been outlined as appropriate. Comments regarding Stage A4 are noted and appropriate updates have been made.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	A map of conservation areas and other designated heritage assets should be included e.g. points indicating the location of listed buildings.	
	HE's Heritage at Risk Register identifies 24 listed buildings and 12 conservation areas that are at risk in Islington. The IIA/SEA should explain the underlying reasons for this so they can be addressed.	
	The boundaries of Islington's Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) need to be updated. The inadequacy of the current APAs is illustrated by the recent discoveries of important English Civil War defences and human remains alongside Goswell Road. A review of the APAs is programmed for 2018.	
	Stage A4 Objectives 1 and 3 are welcomed but the evidence base for the judgements required has to be clear.	
	Objective 3, other indicators should be included, for example: the number of planning decisions allowed where some harm to, or enhancement of, the historic environment has been permitted.	
4. Historic Enland – response 2	**Stage A2** Baseline information could be developed further by: • Capturing all types of heritage assets, including registered parks and gardens; • Referencing the existing condition of heritage assets in the borough, such as assets held on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register. • Including an illustration to demonstrate the spatial spread of heritage assets in the borough • Establishing a benchmark which articulates the positive contribution heritage makes to the economic, social and environmental qualities of the borough	Stage A2 and Stage A4 have been updated to take account of the points raised.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	Stage A4 Objective 3: Suggest the 'prompt' questions could be expanded in order to assess the effectiveness of policies in delivering a positive impact for the historic environment in terms of: • greater enhancement of heritage assets • ensuring assets are brought back into beneficial use, and/or repaired so that their significance is reinstated • management plans are actively prepared and implemented • new assets are identified and appropriately conserved	
5. Canal andiver Trust	**Stage A1** Additional documents to be included: • TCPA Policy Advice Note: Inland Waterways (2009) [particularly appendix 1 – 'Waterway proofing of planning policy at all the different spatial levels' – and appendix 2 – 'Development management checklist for waterside developments'] **Stage A2** Paragraph 5.18 states that the Regent's Canal is managed by British Waterways. British Waterways became the Canal & River Trust in 2012, and still owns and manages the Regent's Canal, so we would be grateful if this could be amended. Paragraphs 5.57-5.61 of the draft refer to energy infrastructure capacity. The Regent's Canal water can be used for heat recovery and cooling purposes, for both residential and/or commercial and industrial buildings. Paragraphs 5.137-5.138 of the draft: we would like to point out that residential moorings form a flexible housing type within the borough, such as those within Battle Bridge Basin, in King's Cross, and there is significant demand for them in London. The Trust is currently preparing a London Mooring Strategy, and we would be happy to meet with you to discuss	Suggested changes and additions to A1 and A2 have been integrated. Suggestions regarding energy infrastructure capacity are policy formulation and not considered appropriate for inclusion in this document.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	this when it is ready for further consultation.	
6. Highwaysngland	Highways England will be concerned with proposals that have the potential to impact on the safe and efficient operation of the Strategic Road Network (SRN). In this case M1. Having examined the above documents, we do not offer any comment to this proposal.	Noted.
7. Sport Englnd	The IIA does not set out specific objectives in relation to sport, recreation and leisure but does set out health and wellbeing and open space objectives. Sport, recreation and leisure would have a significant impact upon achieving the outcomes of these objectives therefore Sport England are disappointed that limited reference is made to these throughout the IIA Scoping Report. That said, a prompt question for IIA objection 7 (Health and Wellbeing) does seek support for health, recreation, and sport facilities that meet the needs of the whole community. Also, the prompt questions for objection 10 (open space) do reflect Sport England's planning objectives of Protect, Enhance and Provide which aligns with the principles contained within the NPPF.

Sport England considers that Local Authorities should develop Playing Pitch and Built Facility Strategies in order to understand sporting supply and demand within a particular area and also set out recommendations, priorities and action plans to meet current and future sporting demands. This should be a collaborative process with all stakeholders, such as National Governing Bodies for Sport, the Local Authority, Sport England and others, which would result in strategies based on robust and sound assessments that can inform the Local Plan, CIL, management of facilities, health priorities and much more.

It is unlikely Sport England would consider a Local Plan robust and sound without these up-to-date strategies. Sport England would be happy to provide further advice on how the Council can strategically plan for sports facilities. There are a number of tools and guidance documents available, which can be found on Sport England's website. | Comments noted. Prompt questions in Stage A4 recognise the role of sport, recreation and leisure facilities in achieving overarching objectives.

Suggestions with regard to evidence gathering are noted and will be taken into account during plan preparation. |

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
8. Thames Wter	The list of sustainability objectives should make reference to the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure to service development. It is essential that capacity exists to serve any net increase in demand as a result of development. Where new infrastructure is required this must be in place ahead of development to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment such as sewage flooding of residential and commercial property, pollution of land and watercourses plus water shortages with associated low pressure water supply problems. It is also important that the satisfactory provision of water and sewerage infrastructure forms an integral part of the sustainability appraisal. As part of their five year business plan Thames Water advise OFWAT on the funding required to accommodate growth in the networks and at the treatment works. Thames Water base their investment programmes on development plan allocations which form the clearest picture of the shape of the community. Where infrastructure is not available Thames Water may require an 18-month to three-year lead in time to provide extra capacity to drain new development sites. If any large engineering works are needed to upgrade infrastructure the lead in time could be up to five years. Implementing new technologies and the construction of new treatment works could take up to ten years. Suggested indicator: • Number of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water/sewerage undertaker on low pressure / flooding grounds. It is likely that existing water and sewage treatment works will need to be upgraded or extended to provide the increase in treatment capacity required to service new development. Flood risk sustainability objectives should accept that water and sewerage infrastructure development may be necessary in flood risk areas. Flood risk sustainability objectives should also make reference to 'sewer flooding' and an acceptance that flooding can occur away from the flood plain as a result of development where off site sewerage infrastructure is not in place ahead of development.	Comments noted. Reference to the importance of water and sewerage capacity has been added to Stage A3. For Stage A4, infrastructure provision is covered under Objective 2. Prompt questions have been added regarding sewer capacity/infrastructure as well as flood risk and the suggested indictor included against objective 14.

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9. Health an Safety Executive	We have concluded that we have no representations to make at this stage of your local planning process. This is because there is insufficient information in the consultation document on the location and use class of sites that could be developed. In the absence of this information, HSE is unable to give advice regarding the compatibility of future developments within the consultation zones of major hazard establishments and major accident hazard pipelines (MAHPs) located in the area of your local plan.	Noted. Further consultation will be undertaken at a later stage in the plan making process.
10. Camden ad Islington Pblic Health	**Stage A1** Additional documents to be included: • Islington's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2014) • Islington's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2020 (consultation draft) **Stage A2** Public Health submitted detailed comments and suggested amendments to the baseline information. This includes: • Section on Pollution – air quality, noise (paragraphs 5.9-5.12 of draft IAA): additional information on deaths in Islington attributable to fine particulate air pollution and nitrogen dioxide provided. • Section on Journeys to work by walking and cycling (para 5.80 of draft) – additional paragraph suggested on how public realm improvements can encourage people to switch from other modes of travel to walking. • Section on Population (paras 5.86-5.97 of draft) – additional paragraph suggested detailing expected population increases in children (under 17) and older people (over 65) in Islington by 2031. • Section on Health (paras 5.98-5.116 of draft) – request heading is changed to Health and wellbeing. Significant additions and amendments suggested for this section to provide more information on: physical and mental health services available in Islington; the impact of deprivation on the demand for health services; the number of Islington residents with at least one long-term condition, limiting long-term illness or disability;	Suggested changes and additions have been integrated.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	life expectancy for Islington residents; major causes of death in Islington, including cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease; and levels of mental ill health in the borough. Figures provided illustrating the distribution of two or more long-term conditions in Islington; the prevalence of common mental disorders in the borough; and the prevalence of serious mental illness.	
	• Section on Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategies Indicators (paras 5.117-5.128 of draft) – additional information provided on Indicators 1, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12	
	Stage A3	
	Suggest additional information is included in this section on projected population increases of young people and older people in Islington; the impact a lack of affordable housing can have on health and education attainment; levels of deprivation amongst children and older people in the borough; the potential to encourage walking in the borough; and the number of deaths in Islington that can be attributed to air pollution.	
	Stage A4	
	Objective 4: This objective needs to include health facilities. Recommended indicator: Number of registered patients per full time equivalent GP (available from NHS Digital, the NHS data portal)	
	Objective 6: Reducing inequality requires taking account of children and older people as well as the general population. Recommended indicator: include the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).	
	Objective 7: Healthy streets are key to improving health and wellbeing, not only encouraging walking and cycling, but also encouraging social interaction.	
	Objective 8: Low pay is a significant factor that drives inequalities. Consider an indicator	

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	around the number of local employers paying at least the London Living Wage. Apprenticeship schemes are a valuable resource for developing skills among young people, and the requirement for apprenticeship/training is negotiable in large developments. Potentially an indicator might be the number of apprenticeships taken up in construction schemes.	
11. Better Arcway Forum	Commends the council on the Baseline Information already gathered and supports the approach of applying tangible prompt questions and potential indicators to proposed policies. Recommends the following improvements or clarifications to the objectives and indicators • Objective 1 - It is important to include the spaces between the buildings as well as the buildings themselves as part of the overall environment we inhabit. Within the Potential Indicators elements such as green chains and pedestrian and cycle routes should be included. • Objectives 1 and 2 - Prompt Questions should also cover the long life, loose fit and low energy of policies. • Objective 3 - Additional Potential Indicators would be to monitor the fabric, use and setting of these sites. • Objective 4 - Ten minutes is the minimum walking time to contribute to fitness and the maximum desirable walking time to local facilities such as stations and the supply of goods and services in an urban area. This could be included in the Prompt Questions and/or the Potential Indicators. • Objective 6 - Potential Indicators - diversity and cohesion are the strengths of urban areas; a measurement of the social mix in blind tenure would be useful. • Objective 8 - the Objective should refer to providing a range of employment opportunities locally, with one Indicator of this being the number of independent traders as these tend to provide this more readily than multiples. A further Indicator	Support noted. Suggestions for Stage A4 have been taken into account and additions to prompt questions/indicators made where appropriate. The timetable for the Local Plan review means that EU Directives will remain applicable throughout the process.

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS SUBMITTED	UPDATES TO SCOPING REPORT
	would be the availability of goods and services to supply, and accommodation to house, a range of employment.	
	• Objective 9 - Useful Potential Indicators could be the extent to which through traffic HGVs (other than buses) in particular but also other motorists are obliged to use Primary Routes (ie A1, A501 and A503), with local access via the nearest other A-roads, B-roads and local distributors. Since HGVs represent 4% of motor vehicles but are involved in 50% of cyclist deaths a Potential Indicator could be the extent to which cycle paths and highways are segregated and remote from the HGV hierarchy.	
	• Objectives 13 and 14 - Prompt Questions should aim for low consumption overall (in addition to the recycling of what is consumed as currently drafted).	
	• Objective 14 - Potential Indicators - the level of green chains, pedestrian and cycle routes would also be useful measures here.	
	On a more general topic whilst it is clearly useful to consider all appropriate Directives (as outlined in Section 4.1) would Brexit lead to any change in weight ascribed to the EU Directives? Or would they still be considered but adopted where they still form Best Practice for Islington?	
12. Canonbur Society	We think the report is informative and well set out and serves as a useful checklist at the first stage to ensure that any update of the Local Plan identifies, and takes-into-account, all relevant plans, policies and programmes whether local, national or international. Looking through Appendix A, we are impressed by the comprehensive list of legislation and regulation that needs to be checked for relevance. Accordingly, we are supportive of the methodology used for the IIA which is based upon the Sustainability Process as described in the report and we do not have any detailed comments.	Support noted.

APPENDIX C REFERENCES

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[106] This is a ranking based on the percentage of children aged 0 - 15 in each lower super output area (LSOA) living in families that are income deprived - i.e. in receipt of income support, income based jobseeker's allowance or pension credit, or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs.

[107] 2015 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation-2015/resource/1c37ea6e-3399-4e14-a572-72a029b8e585

[108] Metropolitan Police figures 2016 http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/crime-rates-borough/resource/25f3c04c-898a-41c9-b911-93cac6df205f

[109] Notifiable offenses comprise: violence against the person, sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft and handling, fraud and forgery, criminal damage and drugs offenses.

[110] Metropolitan Police interactive crime mapping tool http://maps.met.police.uk/

[111] ibid

[112] National Retail Barometer, Colliers 2015 http://www.colliers.com/-/media/files/emea/uk/research/retail/201510-national-retail-barometer.pdf?la=en-GB

[113] London Borough of Islington development monitoring data 2015

[114] Transport for London (awaiting publication in 2016)

[115] Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 3.01 http://www.phoutcomes.info/