

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

Euston Area Plan

September 2012

CONTENTS Page

1. Introduction	2
2. Why a Sustainability Appraisal Is Required	3
3. The Sustainability Appraisal Process	5
4. Stage A1: Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans And Programmes, And Sustainable Development Objectives.	6
5. Stage A2: The baseline information	16
6. Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA/ Euston Area Plan to address	21
7. Stage A4: Developing the SA framework consisting of SA objectives and indicators	26
8. Stage A5: Consulting relevant authorities on the scope of the SA (including Consultee questions)	34
9. Next Steps	35

Tables:

Table 1 The SA and DPD Processes	5
Table 2 Key messages from International and European Strategies and Directives	7
Table 3 National, Regional and Local Strategies, Programmes, Plans and Policies	9
Table 4 Baseline Indicators	17
Table 5 Sustainability Issues	21
Table 6 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators	26

Appendices:

Appendix 1 Euston Area Plan boundary and consideration of options
Appendix 2 Proposed structure of the sustainability appraisal report
Appendix 3 Review of Programmes, Plans and Policies
Appendix 4 Baseline Information
Appendix 5 Baseline Information Sources
Appendix 6 Changes to the 2008 LDF Scoping Report Objectives and indicators

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the Scoping Report for the sustainability appraisal (SA) of the Euston Area Plan. The Report is being produced using as its basis the SA Scoping Report for the Camden Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations DPDs, which was produced by the London Borough of Camden in October 2008, updating information where necessary. In particular, this Scoping Report includes updates in relation to the relevant plans, policies and programmes, the baseline and key sustainability issues; and, consequently, sustainability objectives and criteria.
- 1.2 The Euston Area Plan is being produced jointly by the London Borough of Camden, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Transport for London (TfL) with support from High Speed 2 Ltd (HS2). It will take the form of an Area Action Plan and will provide a framework to guide development above the new Euston Station and in the surrounding area, within the context of Camden's adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies, and the proposed HS2 scheme, which includes a London terminus on an expanded Euston station footprint. The proposed boundary of the Euston Area Plan and a summary of broad development options to be considered are provided at Appendix 1. The London Borough of Camden does not support the HS2 proposals, however should HS2 proceed, the framework will seek to minimise impacts on local residents and businesses and maximise future benefits for the local area through its status as a jointly produced planning document, and therefore has a valuable mitigation role.
- 1.3 A draft vision and objectives are being developed for the Euston Area Plan, and these will be tested and refined through consultation with the local community and businesses (as well as key agencies) in November/ December 2012.
- 1.4 This Scoping Report explains:
- Why a sustainability appraisal of these documents is required;
 - The policies, plans and programmes relevant to them;
 - The baseline information for the various indicators used to appraise the DPDs;
 - The sustainability appraisal process and requirements; and
 - How the information obtained is taken forward in the SA and the Euston Area Plan.
- 1.5 The UK Government (through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) requires the contents of the scoping report to be consulted on with the following agencies:
- The Environment Agency
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
- 1.6 We are now at the stage where we wish to obtain the views of these agencies, as well as other interested organisations and parties, on this scoping report. Consultation at this stage will help to make sure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust and meet statutory requirements. Questions on which interested parties' comments are sought are included as boxed bolded text throughout the document and also repeated at the end.

2 WHY A SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL IS REQUIRED

Legal Requirements

- 2.1 Under Section 39(2) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* sustainability appraisal is mandatory for any new DPD.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process. More detailed guidance for their production is set out in the *CLG Plan Making Manual* (PAS 2009). This scoping report and the subsequent SA will be produced in accordance with that guidance.
- 2.3 In addition, when preparing a DPD, local planning authorities may also be required to carry out an environmental assessment of the DPD, known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This requirement comes from European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) and has been enacted in the UK by a separate piece of legislation: the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004* (the SEA Regulations).
- 2.4 Whilst the SA guidance produced by the CLG/ PAS provides information to assist compliance with the SEA Directive, more detailed guidance for the production of SEAs is set out in *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* (ODPM et al, 2005).
- 2.5 This scoping report is therefore intended to meet both the requirements under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* and the SEA Regulations. It should be noted that SA is broader in terms of its scope and evaluation of potential impacts than an SEA, which is limited to environmental impacts. The use of the term SA throughout this document also encompasses any relevant requirements of an SEA.

Government Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal

CLG Plan Making Manual: Sustainability Appraisal (PAS 2009)

- 2.6 The Government's guidance states that the purpose of SA is:

"To appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan from the outset. In doing so it will help ensure that decisions are made that contribute to achieving sustainable development."
- 2.7 The idea behind SA is therefore to look at a plan or policy and consider the potential social, environmental and economic effects, how significant these may be and whether overall the plan or policy will support and promote sustainable development. In terms of a definition of sustainable development, in *Securing the Future* the new sustainable development strategy for the UK, the Government has adopted the following overarching purpose:

"The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations".
- 2.8 The Government has also set out five guiding principles:
 - *Living Within Environmental Limits* - Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure

that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;

- *Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society* - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;
- *Achieving a Sustainable Economy* - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised;
- *Promoting Good Governance* - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity;
- *Using Sound Science Responsibly* - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

- 2.9 The national strategy states that these principles should form the basis for policy within the UK and for policy to be sustainable it should respect all five principles, although it is recognised that policies and plans will often place greater emphasis on certain principles than others. The Area Plan and the appraisal of its sustainability will have to take account of these principles, as translated down into lower tier policies.
- 2.10 The main purpose of the SA is to ensure that a plan or policy will have been effectively appraised for its sustainability impact.
- 2.11 The SA will necessarily have to be confined to assessing the significant sustainability effects (both positive and negative) of the Area Plan. Government guidance confirms that it is not necessary for a SA to validate the sustainability effects of national, regional or other local plans, policies or programmes.
- 2.12 This scoping report proposes a framework against which the Area Plan can be assessed. It is based on the 2008 SA Scoping Report for the Camden Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations DPDs, and has been informed by an update of the policy context and baseline indicators to reflect changes in policy and baseline information since 2008. The sustainability impact of the Area Plan will then be judged against these objectives (the Sustainability Appraisal Framework) in the next stages of the SA process.

3. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

- 3.1 The production of SA comprises five main stages (A-E). Whilst Government policy (as set out in the NPPF) no longer regulates the precise detail of how a council should prepare a plan, the process of producing the Area Plan will take place in three main stages (1-3). **Table 1** below indicates how these two processes relate:

Table 1: The SA and DPD Processes

SA Process		SPD/DPD Process	
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Pre-Production: Evidence Gathering	Stage 1
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	Production and Consultation: Preparation of draft SPD/DPDs and public consultation	Stage 2
Stage C	Preparing the SA Report		
Stage D	Consulting on the draft DPDs and the SA report		
		Adoption	Stage 3
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPDs		

- 3.2 This scoping report forms the first stage (Stage A) of the SA of the proposed Area Plan and will look to identify the broad sustainability effects of the Area Plan and the approach and level of detail appropriate for the SA, which will accompany the draft Area Plan when it is ready for consultation.
- 3.3 One of the outcomes of the scoping report will be a proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework, which will consist of a set of draft sustainability objectives and criteria against which the objectives of the Area Plan can be compared to assess compatibility and inconsistencies. These in turn will go on to provide the structure and scope of the final draft SA, which will be consulted upon along with the Preferred Options for the Area Plan. The proposed structure of the SA report for the Euston Area Plan is provided at Appendix 2.

The Scoping Report

- 3.4 This report comprises *Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope*, and consists of the following tasks:
- **A1:** Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives.
 - **A2:** Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information.
 - **A3:** Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA/DPDs to address.
 - **A4:** Developing the SA framework consisting of SA objectives and indicators.
 - **A5:** Consulting relevant authorities on the scope of the SA.
- 3.5 The aim is to ensure that the SA is as comprehensive as possible, and addresses the most relevant issues. A further key aim is to enable input from key consultees at an early stage in the process. This report therefore follows each of the above stages (A1-A5) in turn.

4. STAGE A1: IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES.

- 4.1 The SA must take into account the relationships between the Area Plan and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This section presents an overview of existing plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives that are considered to be of most relevance to the Area Plan.
- 4.2 In addition, the SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. The Environmental Report should provide information on:
- The relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes; and
 - The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Directive Annex I a and e).
- 4.3 Other relevant documents identified in Government guidance include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and a range of other plans and strategies at regional and local levels. All of these could influence the sustainability issues to be considered in the preparation of the Area Plan.
- 4.4 Government guidance indicates that this process will help:
- To identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be taken into account in the SA of the Area Plan;
 - To identify other external factors, including sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the Area Plan; and
 - To determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the Area Plan that is subject to the SA.
- 4.5 Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA (and SEA) process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which the Area Plan should be appraised, as well as indicating any particular issues and problems that need to be addressed. Potential synergies, inconsistencies and constraints can also be identified.
- 4.6 A review of relevant policies, plans and programmes has been carried out as part of this stage of the SA process. The objectives and requirements of international and European strategies and Directives are now sufficiently well established to have translated down into existing and emerging national, regional and local programmes, plans and policies. Their influence will be strongly felt in the consideration of these lower tiered documents, so it is considered appropriate in this SA to focus on their key messages before reviewing other documents in greater detail.
- 4.7 **Table 2** below indicates international and European strategies and Directives that will have been taken into account. Links to the sources of these documents are provided.
- 4.8 Further assessment relates only to those national, regional and local strategies, plans and programmes which have been considered to have most relevance to the

proposed Area Plan. It has proceeded on the presumption that sustainability policy and objectives of higher order plans are now sufficiently embedded within them.

- 4.9 **Table 3** below provides a summary list of the national, regional and local strategies, programmes, plans and policies that have been reviewed. Links to the sources of these documents are also provided.
- 4.10 Finally, a full assessment of relevant documents has been undertaken to identify the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their potential implications for the sustainability appraisal objectives and the Area Plan. This is included in **Appendix 3**.

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

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
International:		
Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development Commitments (2002)	http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/documents.html	"To advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — at the local, national, regional and global levels."
The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)	http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability and integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997)	http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	The UNFCCC sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The Kyoto protocol commits the UK to specifically set targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol seeks a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012(8% for EU/12.5% for UK)
European Union:		
Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by 1997/11/EC: Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985 and 1997)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31997L0011:EN:HTML	Establishes the requirements to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of specified projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy	http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/	Provides a definition of sustainable development "to meet the needs of the

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
(2006)	st10117.en06.pdf	present generation without compromising those of future generations." The priorities are to: combat climate change; ensure sustainable transport; address threats to public health; manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline; combat poverty and social exclusion; and meet the challenge of an ageing population.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	http://europa.eu.int/com/m/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards balanced and sustainable development with three main goals: economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.
"Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice": The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC (2002)	http://europa.eu.int/com/m/environment/newprg/	Identifies four priority areas for urgent action: Climate Change; Nature and Biodiversity; Environment and Health and quality of life; Natural Resources and Waste, and requires the European Commission to prepare thematic strategies covering seven areas including: Air Pollution; Prevention and Recycling of Waste; Sustainable Use of Resources; and Urban Environment
Directive 1996/62/EC: Air Quality Framework (1996) and Daughter Directives (1999, 2000 & 2002)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/ambient.htm#1	The Directive set objectives for ambient air pollution and provides a framework for subsequent ("daughter") Directives to set long-term air quality objectives and limit values for various pollutants to be met by various dates between 2001 and 2010.
The EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	http://europa.eu.int/com/m/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html	Establishes a comprehensive framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater and promotes more sustainable water management and use.
Directive 2001/77/EC: Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_283/l_28320011027en00330040.pdf	The Directive sets a target for the EU of producing 22% of its overall electricity use from renewable energy sources by 2010 with each Member State having its own target (UK: 10%).
Directive 2002/49/EC: Environmental Noise	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_189/l_18920020718en001	The Directive places requirements on Member States to assess and manage environmental noise from various sources,

International Plans/Programmes	Document Location:	Key Messages Relevant to Other Plans and Programmes:
	20025.pdf	including roads and railways. Action plans will have to be drawn up to manage noise issues and effects including noise reduction.
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm	Member States must take all necessary measures to guarantee the conservation of habitats in special areas of conservation, and to avoid their deterioration.
EU Birds Directive (79/409/EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/birds_directive/index_en.htm	Member states shall take the requisite measures to maintain the population of bird species while taking account of economic and recreational requirements , and maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds.

Table 3: National, Regional and Local Strategies, Programmes, Plans and Policies that have been reviewed

(See **Appendix 3** for more detailed information)

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
National:		
1.	A Better Quality of Life: A strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (UK Govt 1999)	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy99/index.htm
2.	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK Govt 2005)	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm
3.	Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/872/SustainableCommunitiesBuildingfortheFutureMaindocumentPDF2121Kb_id1139872.pdf
4.	Sustainable Communities in London: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/455/SustainableCommunitiesinLondonPDF772Kb_id1163455.pdf
5.	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM 2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/890/SustainableCommunitiesHomesforAllPDF2647Kb_id1122890.pdf
6.	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (DCLG February 2008)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard.pdf
7.	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide - 2010	http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sustainable_homes_techguide.pdf
8.	Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (UK Govt 2006)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf
9.	Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan (DETR 2000)	http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944.hcsp

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
10.	Transport White Paper-The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (DoT 2004)	http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_031286.pdf
11.	National Air Quality Strategy for England; Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (DEFRA 2000 and updated 2007)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/
12.	Energy White Paper-Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)	http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf
13.	Building a Greener Future – Towards Zero Carbon Development, 2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/plan ningandbuilding/pdf/153125.pdf
14.	Waste Strategy for England (Defra 2007)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf
15.	Urban White Paper-Our Towns and Cities: The Future (ODPM 2000)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168
16.	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System-Towards Better Practice (ODPM and CABE 2000)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1145240
17.	Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE and English Heritage 2007)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Guidance_on_tall_buildings_consultation_draft_2007.pdf
18.	Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (Home Office and ODPM 2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/724/SaferplacestheplanningsystemandcrimepreventionPDF3168Kb_id1144724.pdf
19.	BREEAM/EcoHomes Assessment (BRE 2006)	http://www.breeam.org/
20.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/Library/PLAN_LO.PDF
21.	Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm
22.	Better Buildings Better Lives (Sustainable Buildings Task Group 2004)	http://www.dti.gov.uk/sectors/construction/sustainability/sbtg/page11919.html
23.	Planning and Access for Disabled People – A Good Practice Guide	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144644
24.	Circular 01/2006 – Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/plan ningandbuilding/pdf/circulargypsytaveller.pdf
25.	National Planning Policy Framework (superseded PPGs/ PPSs 1 – 25)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/plan ningandbuilding/pdf/2116950.pdf
26.	Circular 05/2005:Planning Obligations (2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/plan ningandbuilding/pdf/147537.pdf
27.	New Policy Document for Planning Obligations: Consultation (2010)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/plan ningandbuilding/pdf/1518602.pdf
28.	Thames Corridor Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, June 2004)	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/tcorridor062004_1676219.pdf
29.	Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/105385/model_pro

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
	(Contaminated Land Report 11) (Environment Agency, September 2004)	cedures_881483.pdf
30.	Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (consultation document, Environment Agency, January 2007)	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/geth0107bluseplr_1688514.pdf
31.	Sustainable Drainage Systems – An Introduction (Environment Agency, May 2003)	Can be ordered from the Environment Agency on telephone 08708 506506 or following the Publication Catalogue link on their web page http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront
32.	Bringing your rivers back to life – A Strategy for restoring rivers in North London (Environment Agency, February 2006)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/biodiversity/docs/restoring-rivers-nlondon-env-agency.pdf
33.	Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (English Heritage March 2011)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publications-New/guidelines-standards/understanding-place-conservation-area/understanding-place-conservation-area-designation-appraisal-management.pdf
34.	Transport and the historic environment (English Heritage, March 2004)	http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Transport%20and%20the%20Historic%20Environment_2004.pdf
35.	Streets for All: a guide to the management of London's streets (English Heritage, March 2000)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.11220
36.	Regeneration and the historic environment (English Heritage, January 2005)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Regeneration_and_the_Historic_Environment_2005.pdf
37.	Retail Development in Historic Areas (English Heritage, December 2005)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Retail_Development_in_Historic_Areas.pdf
38.	High Speed Rail: Investing in Britain's Future Consultation (February 2011)	http://highspeedrail.dft.gov.uk/sites/highspeedrail.dft.gov.uk/files/hsr-consultation.pdf
39.	High speed rail: Investing in Britain's future – the Government's decisions (January 2012)	http://assets.dft.gov.uk/publications/hs2-governments-decisions/hs2-governments-decisions.pdf
London Wide:		
40.	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2011	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/The%20London%20Plan%202011.pdf
41.	The Mayor's Transport Strategy (GLA, May 2010)	http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/mayors-transport-strategy
42.	Clearing the air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (December 2010)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Air%20Quality%20Strategy%20v3.pdf
43.	Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/biodiversity/index.jsp
44.	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (May 2010)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Economic-Development-Strategy.pdf
45.	Green Light to Clean Power: The	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/en

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
	Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)	ergy/index.jsp
46.	Making business sense of waste: The Mayor's business waste strategy for London (November 2011)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Business%20Waste_FINAL.pdf
47.	London's wasted resource: The Mayor's municipal waste management strategy (November 2011)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Municipal%20Waste_FINAL.pdf
48.	Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (March 2004)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/noise/index.jsp
49.	Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor's cultural strategy – 2012 and beyond (November 2010)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/CulturalMetropolis.pdf
50.	Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment (GLA 2004)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg_accessible_london.pdf
51.	GLA – Housing - Supplementary Planning Guidance (November 2005)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/spg_housing.jsp
52.	Housing: draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2011)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/spg-housing-draft.pdf
53.	Sustainable Design and Construction: London Plan SPG (2006)	http://static.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-sustainable-design.pdf
54.	Industrial Capacity SPG (March 2008)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-industrial-capacity-2007.pdf
55.	London Office Policy Review (November 2009)	HTTP://WWW.LONDON.GOV.UK/ARCHIVE/MAYOR/PLANNING/DOCS/LOPR-2009.PDF
56.	Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Supplementary Planning Guidance (March 2008)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-children-recreation.pdf
57.	Geodiversity of London (draft), July 2008	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/geodiversity-draft.pdf
58.	Planning and Equality and Diversity in London (October 2007)	http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg-planning-for-equality.pdf
59.	London View Management Framework SPG (March 2012)	http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/LVMF%20March%202012%20part%201.pdf
60.	Mayors draft Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2010)	http://www.london.gov.uk/climatechange/strategy
61.	Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan, Thames River Basin District (2009)	http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GETH0910BSWA-E-E.pdf
Local:		
62.	The Camden Plan 2012-2017	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/council-and-democracy/camden-plan/
63.	Camden Core Strategy (2010)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-and-built-environment/planning-policy/local-development-framework--ldf/core-strategy/
64.	Camden Development Policies	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/local-development-framework/development-policies.en

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
65.	Camden Proposed Submission Site Allocations	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/local-development-framework/site-allocations-development-plan.en
66.	Camden Planning Guidance SPD (2011)	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/camden-planning-guidance.en
67.	Revised Planning Guidance for Central London: Food, Drink and Entertainment, Specialist and Retail Uses SPD (2007)	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/area-specific-guidance.en
68.	Euston: A Framework for change SPD (2009)	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/planning-frameworks-and-briefs/euston-planning-framework.en
69.	Bloomsbury - A Strategic Vision (Farrells)	
70.	Regent's Park conservation area appraisal and management strategy 2011	
71.	Bloomsbury conservation area appraisal and management strategy (April 2011)	
72.	Camden Town conservation area appraisal and management strategy (October 2007)	
73.	North London Strategic Flood Risk Management Plan (August 2008)	
74.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: Drain London - London Borough of Camden 2011	http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/FLHO1211BVLI-E-E.pdf
75.	Draft Camden Surface Water Flood Risk Management Plan	
76.	London Borough of Camden Annual Monitoring Report – 2010/11	
77.	Housing Strategy 2001-2016 (updated 2007)	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/housing/housing-policy-and-strategies/camdens-housing-strategy.en
78.	Camden Housing Need Study Update, 2008	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/development-plans-and-policies/local-development-framework/evidence-base-and-monitoring.en
79.	Camden Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (2003)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/community-and-living/neighbourhood-renewal/filestorage-items/camden-neighbourhood-renewal-strategy---january-

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
		2003.en
80.	Camden Social Inclusion Strategy (2003)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/community-and-living/voluntary-organisations-and-funding/file-storage/social-inclusion-strategy.en
81.	Tackling Inequality: Camden's Equality Scheme 2006-2009 and Action Plan (2006)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/community-and-living/your-local-community/file-storage/equalities/camden-equality-scheme-action-plan.en
82.	Green Action for Change – Camden's environmental sustainability plan (2011-2020)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/green/green-action.en
83.	Climate Change in Camden – A Joint Effort: Climate Change Action Plan 2006 – 2009 (2006)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=366255
84.	Action for a Sustainable Camden: Camden's Local Agenda 21 Plan (2001)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=34273
85.	Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2009-2012	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/air-quality-and-pollution/air-quality/twocolumn/policies-reports-and-research.en?page=3
86.	Camden Safe 2008-2011; Camden's Community Safety Partnership Strategy	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=1029427
87.	Creative and Cultural Industries in Camden: A Research Report and Action Plan	
88.	Camden Transport Strategy (LIP) 2011-2031	http://camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/transport-and-streets/transport-strategies/camdens-local-implementation-plan.en
89.	Camden's Noise Strategy (2002)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=21407
90.	The Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=345281
91.	Camden's Corporate Sustainable Design and Construction Policy (LBC 2007)	http://www3.camden.gov.uk/templates/committees/documents/20450.doc
92.	Building Schools for the Future – Indicative Strategy for Change Part 1 (LBC 2007)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/education/building-schools-for-the-future/building-schools-for-the-future-documentation.en
93.	Camden's Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012 (LBC 2006)	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/community-and-living/your-local-community/children-and-young-people-s-partnership/plan/
94.	An Open Space Strategy for Camden 2006-2011	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=481017
95.	Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Review; Atkins; 2008	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy/evidence-and-supporting-

Ref No	Document Title	Document Location:
		documents.en
96.	Camden Statement of Licensing Policy 2011	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/business/business-regulations/licensing-and-permits/general-licensing-information/licensing-policy.en
97.	Let's Talk Rubbish – Camden Waste Strategy 2007 - 2010	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/waste-and-recycling/waste-education-and-policy/waste-legislation-policy-and-planning.en?page=1
98.	Delivering a Low Carbon Camden – Carbon Reduction Scenarios to 2050; SEA-Renue; 2007	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/air-quality-and-pollution/climate-change/filestorage-items/delivering-a-low-carbon-camden---carbon-reduction-scenarios-to-2050.en
99.	Camden Employment Land Review 2008	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy/evidence-and-supporting-documents.en
100.	Camden Retail Study 2008; Roger Tym and Partners	http://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy/evidence-and-supporting-documents.en

5. STAGE A2: THE BASELINE INFORMATION

- 5.1 Baseline information can be used to predict and monitor effects and forms a key determinant in identifying the sustainability issues and ways of taking them into account. This section presents an overview of the baseline information that is considered to be of most relevance to the Area Plan.
- 5.2 Some information is broad and relates to the wider local authority area, but where relevant and possible, information that is more specific to the Euston area is provided. There is a great deal of available information and demographic and statistical indicators that could be listed, but as stated in Government guidance the level of information should be relevant and appropriate to the spatial scale of the plan.
- 5.3 The baseline topics and issues listed are intended to correlate as closely as possible with indicative SEA Directive and guidance headings of: population and human health, biodiversity, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage and landscape. There will inevitably be a degree of interrelationship between the issues.
- 5.4 Whilst identifying current baseline data and trends may be relatively straightforward, there will be underlying uncertainty in projecting analysis so far forward on the basis of current information available. Any identified trends will tend to be short to medium term. There may be significant changes to Camden as a whole or to Euston in the longer term, which cannot be accurately predicted or forecast.
- 5.5 This highlights the need to monitor and review the baseline information periodically after the SA has been completed.

Summary of the Baseline

- 5.6 The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics, which can be classified as environmental, social or economic and were established in the SA Scoping Report for the Camden LDF Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations. To demonstrate how the SEA topic areas (as set out in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive) have been covered, these are included in brackets beside the relevant SA subtopic as follows:

Environmental

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

Social

- Population (*population*)
- Health and community (*human health*)
- Deprivation and social exclusion (*population*)

- Education (*population*)
- Housing (*material assets, population*)
- Leisure (*human health*)

Economic

- Town centres and Employment

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

Table 4: Baseline Indicators

Environmental Indicators	
Transport and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of major transport demand generating developments • % reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Distribution of local services throughout the borough • Number of agreements signed for car-free or car-capped housing • % Reduction in motor traffic flows through the borough • % increase in walking as share of modal split • % Increase in cycling as share of modal split • % Increase in bus passenger journeys
Cultural heritage and landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas • Listed buildings and buildings at risk • Extent of archaeological priority zones • Number and condition of scheduled ancient monuments
Open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space deficiency • Area of designated open space /improvements to open space • Public opinion of open spaces in Camden • Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served • Number of applications affecting trees protected by TPOs • Number of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees protected by TPOs
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in priority species (by type) • Change in priority habitats (by type) • Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and other sites of special biodiversity value, such as open spaces
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and

	particulate matter (PM ₁₀) emissions
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites of potential land contamination
Water and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %/Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures (e.g. SUDS) • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality • Number of properties at risk from 1% and 0.1% floods • Annual domestic water consumption by type: (a) potable; (b) other
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of noise complaints received by the Council • Increase/decrease in ambient noise levels (decibels)
Climate factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources • Energy use and efficiency in existing buildings • Annual average domestic consumption of (a) natural gas; and (b) electricity • Number of new developments accompanied by a BREEAM or EcoHomes assessment • Number of new developments achieving BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes ratings of very good or excellent • %/Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures (e.g. SUDS) • Public concern about the environment
Recycling and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households recycling • % of household waste recycled • % of new developments using sustainable construction • Annual household waste
Development on previously developed land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing on previously developed land • % of vacant buildings
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by age and sex • Population by ethnic group • Population by place of birth • Population growth • Household size and composition • Household projections • Population density (persons/ha)
Health and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes involving a gain/loss in community premises (museums, community halls, places of worship) • Provision of health facilities by type per 1000 population • Distance of households from GPs and hospitals • % people describing their health as 'good' or 'not good' • % people with limiting long term illness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of factors impacting on health • Number of GPs or primary care professionals in Camden • Access to GP per 1000 population • Number of hostels and care homes • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces • Levels of crime – recorded crime per 1000 population by type of crime • Fear of crime and perceptions of crime • % of developments incorporating Secured by Design principles
Deprivation and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income • Number of Super Output Areas (SOAs) within 10% most deprived in England • Deprivation by ward • Life expectancy • Mortality • % of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year • Claimant count unemployment rate • Unemployment by ward and sex • Households with children in families on Key Benefits
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of new education facilities created • Indices of deprivation – education skills and training • Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills • School capacity figures and areas of education provision deficiency
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and affordable housing • % of dwellings by type • Household size – number of people living in a property • Household composition • Ratio of average house price to gross household income • Housing stock by tenure • House prices and Council tax • Number of overcrowded households • Number of homeless households • Condition of housing stock – unfit dwellings by tenure • Additional home provision – new home completions • Number of affordable housing completions • %/Number of all new housing units designed to wheelchair accessibility • Net change in Lifetime Homes standards • % of residential floorspace in mixed use schemes • Mix of housing sizes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with regional housing targets • Housing density - % of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less than 30 dwellings/ha ○ Between 30 and 50 dwellings/ha ○ Above 50 dwellings/ha • % of vacant residential units
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed leisure (D2) floorspace • Completed leisure (D2) floorspace in Central London Frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres • Access to open space
Town Centres and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town centre health A – comparison and convenience retail draw • Town centre health B – centre hierarchy • Town centre health C – retail capacity assessment and growth • Completed retail, office and leisure floorspace (net) in designated centres (Central London Frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres) • % of ground floor vacant floorspace in primary shopping frontages (Central London Frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres) • Completed retail and financial services offices floorspace • Number and location of A3/A4/A5 completions • Total number of mixed use developments completed • Net changes in Use Classes by floorspace (sq m) • Changes in vacant employment land • Composition of businesses operating in Camden • Economic activity of the population of Camden • Occupation of those currently in employment by industry

- 5.8 **Appendix 4** provides an update to the detailed identified baseline information provided in the 2008 LDF SA Scoping Report, where there is more recent or Euston-specific information available. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix 2 to the original 2008 Scoping Report. **Appendix 5** provides a list of all the baseline information sources and web links.

Baseline Information Gaps

- 5.9 The 2008 LDF Scoping Report identified a number of gaps in the existing baseline information collected for the scoping report (as detailed in **Appendix 5** to the 2008 LDF Scoping Report). The reasons for these gaps may be that the information is currently not monitored or that it has not yet been reported on. Where possible (e.g. where new monitoring mechanisms have been set up), new information has been provided in Appendix 4 that fills some of these gaps. Furthermore, as this is the preliminary stage in the SA process, it is possible that additional sources may be discovered through consultation. Should this be the case, the baseline will be updated accordingly.

6. STAGE A3: IDENTIFYING KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES FOR THE SA/DPDS TO ADDRESS.

Sustainability Issues

- 6.1 Having reviewed the relevant plans and programmes (**Appendix 3**) and identified baseline information (**Appendix 4**) the main sustainability issues that have emerged are shown in **Table 5** below:

Table 5: Sustainability Issues

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
Environmental	
Protecting the historic environment	There are parts of 3 conservation areas within the Area Plan boundary, along with a number of listed buildings. The Area Plan area is not covered by any of Camden's Archaeological Priority Zones. There are also many heritage assets in areas adjacent to the Area Plan boundary some of which could be affected by development in the area.
Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.	There is a nationally recognised need to increase the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings and install more renewable energy facilities on new and existing buildings (<i>NPPF</i>).
Significant travel-demand generating uses, including new housing, need to be located in areas with high public transport accessibility and local services.	Core Strategy policy CS1 guides significant travel generating developments towards areas with high public transport accessibility. Almost all of the Euston Area Plan area has an excellent public transport accessibility (PTAL of 6a/6b), apart from a limited area to the west around Regent's Park Barracks, which has moderate accessibility (PTAL of 3). (Camden Transport team).
There is a deficiency of open space in terms of accessibility of high quality usable open spaces and parks.	There are relatively few open spaces in the area west of Euston Station. However a large part of Regents Park is nearby, providing residents of the sub area with easy access to a Metropolitan Park, which provides a range of informal and formal recreational facilities. Areas to the east of the Regent's Park area; and to the south west of the Somers Town area are deficient in terms of access to play space
Need to effectively recycle and manage waste.	The population of the borough will increase considerably over the next ten years, increasing the need for our waste to be sustainably managed. This is also true in the Area Plan area, where future growth is likely. <i>Camden's Waste Strategy</i> highlights the importance of this, as does <i>Camden Core Strategy CS18</i> .
Air quality in Camden is poor and does not meet the air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter.	The whole of Camden has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area due to air pollution issues in the borough (<i>Camden's Air Quality Action Plan</i>). Camden's Transport Strategy (2011) explains that air pollution issues are particularly acute in the area around Euston Road due to high levels of traffic and related

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	<p>emissions.</p> <p>Camden Core Strategy policy CS16 states that Camden will recognise the impact of poor air quality on health and implement Camden's Air Quality Action Plan which aims to reduce air pollution levels. Ensuring that future developments do not have a significant impact on air quality in Camden is important, making sure that exposure to poor air quality is minimised at new development sites.</p>
<p>Encouraging new development on previously developed sites raises potential concern regarding contaminated land and could have biodiversity issues.</p>	<p>While no sites in the Euston area are currently designated as contaminated for the purposes of the Environment Act, polluting uses may have taken place on specific sites which may pose contamination problems for future development on such sites, especially given the trend for building on previously developed land (<i>AMR 2009/10</i>). Further, many vacant sites have become havens for urban wildlife, in areas where very little other habitat exists.</p>
<p>Increases in the amount of built land can cause flooding problems in parts of Camden.</p>	<p>The Euston Area Plan area does not fall within Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b. However it is within a critical drainage area as identified in the Camden Surface Water Management Plan. Further mapping has shown that areas within the Area Plan area are at risk of flooding so surface water management needs to be considered in new development.</p>
<p>There is a strong connection between traffic flows and ambient noise levels.</p>	<p>Studies undertaken on European Car-Free Day in 2002 have shown that ambient noise levels were significantly reduced, particularly on Great Russell Street and Woburn Square, which are important east-west links with high traffic flows normally (<i>European Car-Free Day 22/9/02 Results of noise monitoring in Bloomsbury</i>).</p>
<p>There should be no further decline in priority species and we need to seek ways to protect and enhance/increase their habitats.</p>	<p>There are five priority species identified within Camden's biodiversity Action Plan, being the bat, hedgehog, house sparrow, odanata (dragon flies and damsel flies) and stag beetle. There has been an increase in the amount of priority habitat in Camden in recent years. A total of 428.8 ha of land is now classed as having biodiversity importance, compared to 412.8 ha in 2006/7 (Camden annual Monitoring Reports 2006/07 and 2010/11). Camden Development Policy DP22 and supporting text highlights the potential for green and brown roofs and sustainable urban drainage systems for new and redeveloped buildings, thereby helping to increase biodiversity potential. Habitats could potentially be affected by the proposed HS2 terminus at Euston Station.</p>
<p>Sustainable design and use of resources</p>	<p>The review of plans and programmes highlights a prevailing emphasis on improving design standards, building performance and energy efficiency (<i>CLG/BREEAM/GLA</i>). Improvements in building design</p>

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	will promote energy conservation and efficiency resulting in reduced energy consumption. This will assist in reducing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions from generating power for heating and electricity.
Social	
Meeting the needs of an growing population	Camden's population is highly mobile, culturally and ethnically diverse. Projections from revised census estimates both for Camden as a whole and the Euston Area Plan area indicate high levels of growth and emphasise the comparative youthfulness of local population and large number of single person households (<i>Census/ONS</i>).
Meeting increased housing needs particularly provision of affording housing	In 2010/11, 142 affordable dwellings were completed in Camden. The majority of all affordable completions were from schemes with more than 50 housing units (70%), emphasising the importance of larger schemes in delivering affordable housing. Camden Development Policy DP5 highlights the need for more new large affordable homes.
Poor housing conditions and overcrowding, particularly in Central and Southern wards	11.9% of housing stock in Camden is deemed unfit (<i>London Divided, GLA 2002</i>). The Census occupancy rating calculates that 30% of households have fewer rooms than are required by their inhabitants and are overcrowded (<i>ONS</i>). Camden's 2008 Housing Needs Assessment identified 5,540 overcrowded households in the borough- 5.7% of all households.
Deprivation and Social exclusion	Camden's mean annual household income of £39,040 is higher than the Greater London average of £37,661 and well above the Great Britain average of £32,353 (see fig 1, fig 6) (<i>CACI Ltd PayCheck</i>). However, the Euston Area Plan area includes a number of super output areas that are within the 20% most deprived in the country (<i>Indices of Deprivation 2010</i>). Deprivation is a significant issue in the Euston Area Plan area.
Health inequalities and access to facilities	Health deprivation and disability are major factors in Camden's overall deprivation ranking in the <i>Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010</i> , and a significant issue in the Euston Area Plan area, where two out of 12 super output areas are within the 10% most health deprived in the country, and 7 out of 12 are within the 20% most health deprived. A higher proportion of residents in the Euston Area Plan area have a limiting long-term illness than the average for Camden and Greater London, with fewer people than the Camden average describing their health as 'good' (<i>Census 2001</i>). Access to public open space can also impact upon

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
	health as green space can have positive therapeutic effects on human mental and physical health.
Planning for school provision is difficult given that children from outside the borough can attend Camden's schools and Camden children can attend schools outside the borough	Population projections at the borough level suggest a growing secondary age population, whilst in the St Pancras and Somers Town and Regent's Park wards, extensive housing development is likely to lead to a marked increase in demand for school places in the area (Camden Children, Schools and Families school projections information).
There is a need to increase opportunities for education, including further education and adult learning in the borough, particularly in areas of deprivation.	The redevelopment of Netley School will provide a new and improved campus for learning. Growth in the Euston and King's Cross areas will generate demand for additional school places/ facilities (source: Camden Children, Schools and Families).
Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime	<p>Despite the reduction in recorded crime in Camden, local rates relating to drugs offences, burglary, robbery and violence against the person remain significant across the borough. Though crime (in its various forms and impacts) consistently appears as a priority issue for residents and businesses (<i>The Camden Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 and Strategy 2005, Safer Camden 2004</i>).</p> <p>In 2010, one Super Output Area in the study area was within the 5% most deprived in the country in terms of crime and disorder. This area is located immediately west of Euston Station (LSOA E01000948).</p> <p>Camden Town, to the north of the study area, is identified as a particular crime "hotspot" (<i>Local Community safety strategy, audits and police data</i>).</p>
Economic	
Unemployment and Job Opportunities for local people	<p>Camden's unemployment rate has been falling since 2002 and is positioned mid-way between the averages for inner London (6%) and Greater London (4.6%).</p> <p>In 2010, one out of twelve super output areas in the Euston Area Plan area was within the 15% most deprived in relation to employment, and 4 super output areas were within the 20% most deprived.</p>
Need to support development in existing centres and ensure the health of town centres.	<p><i>Camden's Retail 'Health Check' Study</i> of the borough suggests that its retail centres continue to be of vital importance to its local people and wider London. The Camden Core Strategy promotes significant retail growth at Camden Town and Euston, as well as King's Cross.</p> <p>Vacancy rates in Camden's centres have either remained static or slightly increased. Euston Road Central London Frontage remains static. Drummond Street and Eversholt Street have remained static, whilst Chalton Street vacancies have increased markedly (Camden annual retail surveys).</p>
Balancing conflict between opposing land uses, in particular housing needs with the	AMR data suggests land use pressures and conflicts between uses, particularly the demand for housing development over all other land uses and the potential

Issue	Summary and Source of Evidence
protection of employment land	threat this creates for employment generating land uses. The London Plan and Core Strategy include targets for new homes and employment provision in the Euston growth area. The Camden Core Strategy also sets out Camden's approach to managing proposals for land uses and their impacts, and for managing competing demands on land in the Central London area.
The need to manage redevelopment impacts.	As with Kings Cross, Euston is a key regeneration area in the borough and, with the emergence of the proposed High Speed 2 terminus, has London-wide significance. It will be important that regeneration objectives can contribute to the borough's needs and ensure that the adverse impacts are avoided or at least mitigated. Camden's Core Strategy and Development Policies highlight the impacts that different kinds of development can have on specific areas and the measures that can be taken to addressing them.

7. STAGE A4: DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK CONSISTING OF SA OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS.

Developing the SA Objectives

- 7.1 The SA objectives in **Table 6** are based on the SA objectives used during the sustainability appraisals of the recently adopted Camden Core Strategy and Development Policies DPDs, updated where changes in the sustainability issues have been identified above in **Table 5** and as a result of the review of the relevant plans, policies and programmes. Appendix 6 sets out and briefly explains the changes to the sustainability objectives and criteria from those used in the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy and Development Policies.
- 7.2 The criteria will then go on to point towards detailed indicators and targets that should be applied in developing the SA framework as part of the next stages of the SA. These indicators and targets have been drawn from the baseline information collected at Stage A2 of the SA process, as well as the relevant plans, policies and programmes, as set out in **Table 2** and **Appendix 3**. Camden's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) will play an important role in the monitoring of the successes of the Area Plan in achieving sustainable development. Where possible and appropriate, any additional suitable indicators identified through this SA process will be added to the Camden AMR to enable their effective monitoring.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
SOCIAL/ECONOMIC			
1	To promote the provision of a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs	a) Will the Area Plan increase the net supply of housing, including affordable housing? b) Will the Area Plan protect and promote affordable housing development? c) Will the Area Plan provide housing for people, particularly families, on low to moderate incomes? d) Will the Area Plan encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional home provision, new home completions • Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements • Compliance with regional housing minimum targets • Compliance with Housing Density • % Housing built on previously developed land • Housing Stock by Tenure • Number of affordable housing completions • Average House Prices and Council tax Banding • Ratio of average house price to gross household income • Number of wheelchair accessible properties • Number of new developments meeting Lifetime Homes

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homeless households • Condition of housing stock: Unfit dwellings by tenure • Number of overcrowded households • Household size: No of people living in property • % of housing in mixed use schemes • Housing/dwelling type • Household composition • Ratio of average house price to gross household income • Additional home provision, new home completions
2	To promote a healthy and safe community	a) Will the Area Plan protect and enhance the provision of healthcare facilities in the area? b) Will the Area Plan promote healthy living through e.g. provision of walking, cycling and recreation facilities? c) Will the Area Plan help reduce levels of crime and fear of crime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % people who describe their health as good/not good • Number of population with limiting long-term illnesses • Access to a GP per 1000 population • Floorspace of community facilities/services lost/retained/ gained • Access to public open space • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces • Recorded crime per 1,000 population for burglaries, criminal damage, drug offences, robbery and violence against a person. • Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside their local area • % developments incorporating secure by design principles(No record available) • % Reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Number of sites with potential land contamination issues
3	To ensure access to local shopping, community, and leisure facilities and access to and enhancement of	a) Will the Area Plan encourage mixed-use development? b) Will the Area Plan encourage the retention and development of key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of mixed use developments completed • Distribution of local services across the borough • Floorspace of community facilities/services

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
	open space	<p>services?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan encourage the location of services in proximity to public transport?</p> <p>d) Will the Area Plan help to increase access to and improve overall open space provision, including children's play space?</p>	<p>lost/retained/gained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre Health Check • % Ground Floor Vacant Floor-space in primary Shopping Frontages (London frontages and neighbourhood centres) • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres (over 4 years) • Access to public open space • Amount of children's play space available • Open spaces lost/ gained/ improved • Open space deficiency
4	To tackle poverty and social exclusion	<p>a) Will the Area Plan encourage development that facilitates social cohesion?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan provide for equality of access for all to facilities, buildings and services?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan encourage development opportunities in those areas in need of economic development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Super Output Areas within 10% and 20% most deprived in England. • Unemployment rate by ward • Deprivation by ward • Number of existing homes with improved SAP rating • % of public buildings fully accessible • %/ No. of housing units designed to wheelchair accessibility • Number of dwellings meeting Lifetime Homes standards • Number of wheelchair accessible housing in social housing sector • Number of Hostels and Care Homes • Town Centre Health Check • % Ground Floor Vacant Floor-space in primary Shopping Frontages (London frontages and neighbourhood centres) • Changes in Vacant Employment Land
5	To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and employment opportunity	<p>a) Will the Area Plan encourage the retention and growth of existing, locally based industries?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan accommodate new and expanding businesses?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • Composition of businesses operating in Camden • Changes in vacant employment land

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		<p>c) Will the Area Plan encourage new investment in the local economy and promote development opportunities for employment?</p> <p>d) Will the Area Plan focus growth on Core Strategy retail growth areas and designated frontages within the retail hierarchy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net changes in use classes by floorspace • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres) • Completed retail and financial services and offices floorspace • Economic activity of the population of Camden • Occupation of those currently in employment by industry • Unemployment by Ward • Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year) • Claimant count unemployment rate
6	To maximise the benefits of regeneration and development to promote sustainable communities	<p>a) Will the Area Plan encourage sustainable inward investment that will promote social wellbeing and benefit the economy?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan promote access to employment opportunities for local people?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan protect existing and provide for new education facilities to meet needs, both for existing and new residents?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • % Unemployment levels • Nos. of local people employed • Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres (over 4 years) • % of new housing on previously developed land • Economic Activity of population • Occupation of those currently in employment • Unemployment by Ward • Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year) • Claimant count unemployment rate • Area of new education facilities created

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
ENVIRONMENTAL			
7	To promote high quality and sustainable urban design which protects and enhances the historic environment	<p>a) Will the Area Plan provide for a high quality of urban design, taking into consideration the characteristics of the existing townscape and strategic views?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan ensure enhancement of the public realm and local distinctiveness?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan ensure protection and enhancement of conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of intrinsic and historical value?</p> <p>d) Will the Area Plan encourage the use of sustainable design and construction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing on previously developed land • Compliance/Comparison with GLA London Plan Density matrix • No. of Conservation Areas designated • No. of Listed Buildings at Risk • No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Extent of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) • No. of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served • No. of new developments with Code for Sustainable Homes levels 4-6 or BREEAM assessments scores of Very Good or Excellent • % new developments using sustainable construction
8	To ensure new development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure.	<p>a) Will the Area Plan encourage the reuse or improvement of buildings and land, that are vacant, under utilised or in disrepair?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities where appropriate?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new housing on previously developed land • Compliance/Comparison with GLA London Plan Density matrix • % of vacant buildings
9	To reduce reliance on private transport modes, promote sustainable travel and enhance permeable access within the local area	<p>a) Will the Area Plan encourage development at locations that enable walking, cycling and/or the use of public transport?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan encourage the provision of infrastructure for walking, cycling and/or the provision of public transport?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan encourage access for all to public transport?</p> <p>d) Will the Area Plan encourage an increase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in bus passenger journeys • % reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. • % reduction in motor traffic flows through the borough • % increase in cycling as a share of the modal split • location of major transport demand generating developments • car-free and car-capped housing as percentage of new housing • distribution of local services

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		in car free and car capped housing? e) Will the Area Plan enhance permeability of the area for access by non motorised forms of transport?	throughout the borough
10	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with noise	a) Will the Area Plan ensure that noise from existing and new developments and operations will not affect new or existing noise sensitive development or land uses? b) Will the Area Plan ensure new noise sensitive uses are not located near existing established noise generating uses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nos. of complaints about noise % increase/decrease in ambient noise levels
11	To protect and manage water resources and reduce flood risk and respond to the potential impacts of climate change	a) Will the Area Plan promote the sustainable use of water resources? b) Will the Area Plan encourage development that incorporates sustainable drainage? c) Will the Area Plan help to reduce the risk of flooding and increase flood resilience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> %/No. of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc Number of properties at risk from 5% and 1.3% surface water flood events No. of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality Annual domestic water consumption by type (a) potable; and (b) other
12	To protect and enhance existing habitats and biodiversity and to seek to increase these where possible.	a) Will the Area Plan protect and enhance natural habitats in the area, particularly those of priority species? b) Will the Area Plan provide for the protection of biodiversity and open space in the area? c) Will the Area Plan encourage the creation of new habitats, including through the provision of additional open space and green roofs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in priority species (by type) Change in priority habitats (by type) Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and designated open spaces Open space deficiency No. of tree preservation orders served No. of applications affecting trees protected by TPOs No. of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees protected by TPOs

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		d) Will the Area Plan protect and provide for the planting of more trees in the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of new developments incorporating green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity
13	To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal	a) Will the Area Plan ensure reduction of waste during the development process and/or operation? b) Does the Area Plan encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % new developments using sustainable construction % of households recycling % of total waste recycled and composted Annual household waste per head of population (tonnes) % of household waste recycled
14	To improve air quality	a) Will the Area Plan reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere? b) Will the Area Plan reduce the discharge of particulate matter to the atmosphere? c) Will the Area Plan contribute to an improvement of air quality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of days when air pollution exceeds limits Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions Reduction in traffic flows along roads in the borough Increase in walking Increase in cycling Increase in public transport journeys
15	To provide for the efficient use of energy in order to mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change	a) Will the Area Plan encourage the generation and use of renewable and low carbon energy? b) Will the Area Plan promote designs that facilitate efficient use of energy both to mitigate against and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of energy generated from renewable sources Number of new developments achieving Code for Sustainable Homes level 4-6 or BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent Number of existing homes retrofitting to improved energy efficiency standards Domestic energy efficiency Annual average domestic energy consumption of (a) natural gas; (b) electricity No. of planning applications accompanied by a BREEAM/ Code for Sustainable Homes assessment
16	To minimise the use of fossil fuels, aggregates and non-renewable resources.	a) Will the Area Plan encourage more efficient supply and use of natural resources? b) Will the Area Plan encourage sustainable design and construction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new developments achieving Eco-homes or BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent Proportion of energy generated from renewable

No.	Objective	Criteria	Potential Indicator(s)
		c) Will the Area Plan encourage the use of alternative modes of transport to the private car?	<p>sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • %/No. of new developments incorporating water conservation measures e.g. SUDS • No. of planning applications accompanied by BREEAM or EcoHomes assessments • % new developments using sustainable construction • Increase in walking • Increase in cycling • Increase in bus passenger journeys • Car-free and car-capped housing

8. STAGE A5: CONSULTING RELEVANT AUTHORITIES ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA.

Consultation on the SA Scoping Report

- 8.1 The Government (through the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*) requires the contents of the scoping report to be consulted on with the following agencies:
- The Environment Agency
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
- 8.2 We are now at the stage where we wish to obtain the views of these agencies, as well as other interested organisations and parties, on this scoping report. Consultation at this stage will help to make sure that the SA will be as comprehensive and robust as possible and meet statutory requirements.
- 8.3 It is available for consultation for a period of five weeks in order to comply with the SEA Regulations (*The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, 12(6)).
- 8.4 In seeking comments on this report, we have asked consultees to consider the following questions:

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS
Q. 1 Is the approach taken, in using the 2008 LDF SA Scoping report as a basis for the Euston Area Plan SA Scoping Report considered to be appropriate?
Q2. Do consultees consider that the proposed Euston Area Plan boundary and the likely development options to be considered (as provided in Appendix 1) are appropriate?
Q3 Do consultees consider that the proposed structure of the SA report (provided in Appendix 2 to this Scoping Report) is appropriate?
Q.4 Is the document clearly structured and does it cover the main issues in an understandable way?
Q.5 Is the review at Tables 1 and 2 and Appendix 3 of other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives sufficient for the purposes of this document? Are there any other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that should be taken into account?
Q.6 Do consultees consider that the range of baseline information at Appendix 4 is appropriate and/or are there any further baseline indicators that might provide useful information and where might they be sourced?
Q.7 Do consultees have any suggestions on how the baseline information gaps can be filled?

Q.8 Do consultees consider that the main sustainability issues have been satisfactorily identified from the baseline information?

Q.9 Do consultees consider that these proposed SA objectives are sufficient and adequately reflect the key sustainability issues?

9. NEXT STEPS

- 9.1 Following the period of consultation any comments on the Scoping Report will be considered and used to look at how the proposed SA should be revised to respond to them.
- 9.2 The emerging draft objectives of the Euston Area Plan will be tested against the SA objectives set out in this Scoping Report. This will allow an assessment of the relationship between the Area Plan objectives and sustainability objectives, and highlight any issues or inconsistencies.
- 9.3 Following from an assessment of the relationship between the Area Plan and sustainability objectives, an appraisal of emerging policy options for the Area Plan will be carried out (and, separately, consultees will be consulted on the options being considered in the Area Plan). The draft SA Report will then be produced (which will include an assessment of the options appraised) alongside the preferred options for the Area Plan, which will then be subject to public consultation. The Final SA Report will be published alongside the (pre-submission) version of the Euston Area Plan.

Appendices

APPENDIX 1. PROPOSED AREA PLAN BOUNDARY AND CONSIDERATION OF OPTIONS

Proposed Euston Area Plan Boundary

In considering the boundary of the Euston Area Plan, the following options were considered:

1. A boundary that just includes the footprint of the expanded Euston Station site;
2. A boundary that covers a wider area, for example Bloomsbury to the south and Camden Town to the north.
3. A boundary that includes the expanded station site plus affected nearby areas of the Regents Park Estate, Churchway and Ampthill Estates that would be affected by High Speed Two and where a strategy could help to mitigate the impacts of High Speed Two (HS2) and take advantage of opportunities created by HS2;
4. A boundary that includes all of (3) plus the blocks up to St Pancras to allow for the planning of better public realm, wayfinding and connections between Euston and St Pancras stations which are both high speed rail termini.

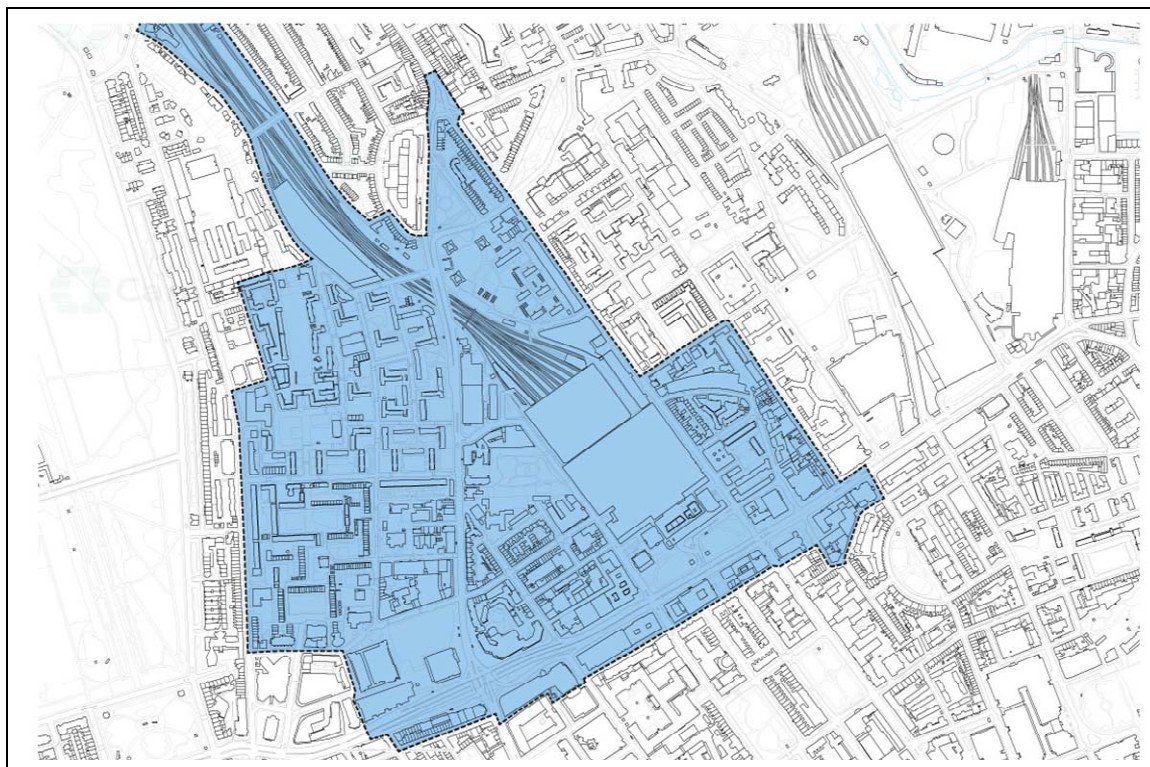
For each boundary option, we considered scope of area to pursue the draft sustainability objectives that are set out in Table 6 of the Euston Area Plan SA Scoping Report.

Option 1: It was considered that a boundary that just included the expanded Euston Station footprint would fail to allow the Area Plan to address the potential wider impacts of HS2 that are relevant to the draft sustainability objectives. For example, this would restrict the ability to address the re-provision of homes that would be demolished as a result of the expanded station footprint, or to plan for onward pedestrian movement from the new Euston Station). Furthermore, this boundary would restrict the ability to take advantage of wider opportunities could be associated with the redevelopment of the Euston Station (for example, the ability to improve the wider urban fabric, accessibility, regeneration and access to facilities).

Option 2: A widely drawn boundary that incorporated area such as Bloomsbury and Camden Town would create a very dispersed area that could remove the focus that could be achieved through an area-specific planning document, and thus reduce the potential impact of the Area Plan to pursue sustainability objectives for the Euston area. Broad, dispersed measures to promote sustainability in the borough of Camden are already provided in the Camden Core Strategy, Development Policies and Site Allocations.

Option 3: A boundary that includes the expanded station site plus affected nearby areas could deliver optimum balance of focus on a specified area whilst delivering strategic objectives in pursuit of sustainability objectives. In particular, this approach was considered to provide benefits in terms of delivering sustainability objectives relating to the provision of a range of housing (including re-provision of housing close in the Euston area), access to shops/ leisure/ open space (including re-providing open spaces and facilities lost as a result of HS2), regeneration, economic growth and employment (including taking advantage of any opportunities created by HS2 for the wider area), sustainable transport (by addressing a range of wider transport issues associated with HS2), and efficient use of energy and minimising fossil fuel use (for example by allowing the provision of energy networks on a wider scale).

Option 4: This option includes a larger area to the east of Euston Station, which includes a larger part of Somers Town. A masterplan is currently being produced for Somers Town by the London Borough of Camden, therefore there is a risk that including this area would overlap with this work and confuse residents. The benefit of including this area would be that opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle movement between Euston and St Pancras could be more readily addressed, and also it would allow for the proactive management of any changes in the area as a result of the potential realignment of the safeguarded route for Crossrail 2.



Draft Euston Area Plan Boundary

Options to be considered in the development of the Euston Area Plan

A range of options for key issues will be considered during the preparation and appraisal of the Euston Area Plan.

It is anticipated that a range of development capacity options will be looked at. The three main development capacity scenarios that will be considered are likely to be:

- High growth scenario
- Medium growth scenario
- Low growth scenario

It is also likely that a range of broad strategic options will be considered and appraised in relation to the location, volume and mix of key land uses, such as housing, employment uses and retail.

A range of options will also be considered in relation to the provision and location of other uses such as public open space and community facilities.

These options will be appraised using the sustainability objectives provided in Table 6 of the SA Scoping Report as part of the plan preparation process. The appraisal of options will then be set out in the draft Sustainability Appraisal Report. We will consult on the draft Sustainability Appraisal report alongside the draft Euston Area Plan document in summer 2013.

APPENDIX 2. PROPOSED SA REPORT STRUCTURE

Non-Technical Summary

1. Introduction

2. Euston Area Plan content, vision, themes and objectives

3. Appraisal methodology

4. Other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

5. Baseline characteristics

6. The sustainability appraisal framework

7. Testing Euston Area Plan objectives against the SA framework

8. Appraisal of the Euston Area Plan policies/ guidance

9. Assessment of alternatives

10. Conclusions

Appendices

Appendix A - Compliance with SEA Directive/Regulations

Appendix B - Euston Area Plan Strategic Objectives Appraisal

Appendix C - Alternative options considered

APPENDIX 3. LIST OF RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
NATIONAL:				
1.	“A Better Quality of Life”- A strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (UK Govt 1999)	<p>The Strategy for sustainable development has four main objectives. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources and • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>The strategy has been updated by the following strategy but the main objectives underpin many subsequent national, regional and local planning policies and plans. Does not contain any targets but contains guiding principles.</p>	Ensure that the range of sustainability objectives reflect these key objectives which have underpinned subsequent plans and planning policies.	The Area Plan should reflect and contribute to the national Sustainable Development Strategy principles and priorities
2.	The UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK Govt 2005)	<p>This document sets the national sustainable development framework and sets out five guiding principles for Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Living within environmental limits • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>It identifies four priority areas for action, shared across the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production –looking at how goods and services are produced, the impacts of products and 	Ensure that the range of sustainability objectives reflect key principles and priorities and promote sustainable development and communities	The Area Plan should reflect and contribute to the national Sustainable Development Strategy principles and priorities.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<p>materials across their whole lifecycle and reducing the inefficient use of resources and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Energy –to secure major changes in the way energy is generated and used, and in other activities that release the gases that affect climate change. • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities –to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level and also applies those principles everywhere else. <p>It sets out a wide range of indicators and targets including 20 UK Framework indicators and 48 supplementary indicators reflecting priorities of the Strategy.</p>		
3.	Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)	<p>This sets out a long-term national programme of how the Government intends to deliver sustainable communities. It focuses mainly on tackling housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of housing and public spaces. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable communities. • Step change in housing supply. • New growth areas. • Decent homes; including the need to bring council homes up to a decent standard. • Improvements to the local environment; particularly the public realm. 	Use sustainability objectives that seek to address housing supply, particularly affordable housing, and promote key environmental and sustainability issues in line with main objectives	The Area Plan should build upon relevant elements of the Communities Plan. The Area Plan should not conflict with the national programme of action.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		It recognises that the success of communities relies on more than just housing and communities must develop economically, socially and environmentally.		
4.	Sustainable Communities in London: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)	<p>This regional programme builds upon the national programme of action and sets out proposals for achieving sustainable communities in London that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are prosperous; • Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; • Safeguard green and open space; • Enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; • Are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community. <p>It identifies the main strategic challenges facing London to accommodate growth and to alleviate poverty and deprivation as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers; • Improve public transport and other vital infrastructure required to support the development of new and growing communities; • Raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; • Tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. 	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable communities such as addressing housing supply, particularly affordable housing, and promote key environmental and sustainability issues in line with proposals and main challenges as relevant.	The Area Plan should be build upon relevant elements of the regional element of the Communities Plan. The Area Plan should not conflict with the regional programme.
5.	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM 2005)	This strategy sets out the Governments five-year programme for housing. Topics covered include proposals to expand home ownership and revive the UK housing market, affordable housing and support for first time buyers. It includes measures to improve supply and delivery while protecting the environment and action in low demand and growth areas; details of the Government's First Time Buyer, Key Worker and	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable housing provision.	Area Plan principles should reflect support for improving housing supply to relevant design standards

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<p>Homebuy schemes; and action on homelessness to halve numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010 and addressing other management and tenure issues. Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain target that 60% of all new housing development should be built on brownfield land • Raise design standards, with the aim that a hundred more developments gain a Building for Life Award for Excellence • Improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, reducing carbon emissions by around a further 25% • Establish a new Code for Sustainable Buildings to promote excellence in environmental performance • Raise the average energy efficiency of the whole of the residential housing stock by 20% compared with 2000. • Promote more sustainable buildings, saving energy, water and materials and helping to meet the target to cut UK carbon emissions by 60% by 2050: • Promote more sustainable, high quality design and construction, to reduce waste and improve resource efficiency. 		<p>and in an energy efficient manner.</p> <p>The Area Plan should ensure adequate provision of new housing to meet future demand.</p>
6.	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes	The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes. The Code measures the sustainability of a home against nine design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The design categories are Energy & CO2 Emissions, Pollution, Water, Health & Wellbeing, Materials, Management, Surface, Water Run-off, Ecology, and Waste.	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of sustainable housing provision.	The Area Plan should support approach set out within the Code for achieving sustainable housing.
7.	The Code of Sustainable Homes: Technical	Sets out detailed standards to be applied in assessing performance of new homes against the Code for Sustainable Homes.	SA should include objectives that reflect the principles established in the	Area Plan should reflect the role of the Code in promoting

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	Guide - 2010		guide.	sustainable housing
8.	Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (UK Govt 2006)	This is an update on the programme introduced in 2000. The Programme sets out the Government's commitments at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change and meet its targets under the Kyoto Protocol. It also sets out the approach to strengthening the role of individuals. The policies are expected to reduce the UK's emissions of the basket of greenhouse gases to 23-25 per cent below base year levels. It is also expected to reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. The Government believes that the UK can achieve the domestic target of a 20 per cent reduction by 2010.	SA should include objectives that support the achievement of these targets.	The Area Plan should support development that contributes to the achievement of these targets.
9.	Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan (DETR 2000)	<p>This is the overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road; public and private - in ways that increase choice.</p> <p>Key sustainability issues raised by the ten-year "vision" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport • Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas • Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact. <p>Particular importance is given to the role of public transport, walking and cycling and the detrimental impacts of traffic and congestion on air pollution, safety and town centres. Improving public transport is also vital in reducing social exclusion, particularly for people who have less access to a car including women, the elderly, the young and people with disabilities and mobility problems.</p>	The SA objectives should aim to reflect the focus of relevant elements of the strategy as applicable to the local level.	The Area Plan should take account of the national vision for transport, particularly local transport planning issues. Policies could be used to help achieve the targets set out in the Transport Plan.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<p>Chapter 6 focuses on local transport and promotes better integration between land use and transport planning at national, regional and local levels to help to promote patterns of development that can be served more effectively by public transport. Major travel-generating development should be located in places such as town centres, and more efficient use of land on prime sites should be made, to help encourage use of public transport. Shops and services should be located at the neighbourhood level so people can walk or cycle for their day-to-day needs. Developers will be required to produce transport assessments illustrating proposals for access by public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>Targets / aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys • Safer cycling and walking routes; • More 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads; particularly around schools. • 40% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. 		
10.	Transport White Paper- The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (DoT 2004)	<p>This White Paper builds upon the 10-year Transport Plan and looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport networks over the next 30 years. It sets out how the Government proposes to respond to pressures balanced against safeguarding economic and social well-being and the environment. It highlights that is essential that planning and transport policies are closely co-ordinated to produce more sustainable patterns of development and travel. It includes three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term-setting out expenditure plans to 2015 and aspirations to 2030 • Improvements in transport management- including changes to 	The SA objectives should aim to reflect the focus of relevant elements of the broad themes applicable to the local level.	The Area Plan should take account of the national strategy for transport as translated to local transport planning issues. DPD policies could be used to help achieve the

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<p>the rail industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning ahead-including making better links between housing and economic growth and infrastructure. <p>A wide range of objectives addressing public and private transport infrastructure provision, use and implications is set out.</p>		targets set out in the Transport Plan.
11.	National Air Quality Strategy for England; Wales; Scotland and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (DEFRA 2000 and updated 2003)	<p>The Strategy aims to set out the current and future air quality policy in the UK in the medium term. It describes the current and potential future levels of air pollution in the UK and provides a framework to help identify what can be done to improve air quality. National Air Quality Objectives alongside European Directive limit and/or target values have been set for 9 of the major air pollutants: benzene, 1,3 butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulates, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide.</p> <p>Consultation on a proposed review of the strategy highlights that the UK has missed objectives for nitrogen dioxide (2005) and ozone (2005) and just missed those for particulates (2004). The UK is projected to miss objectives for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (2010), however the objectives will be met in a large part of the country (up to 99.5%).</p> <p>The current strategy highlights that land use planning and transport plans and strategies will have a direct effect on improving air quality – particularly given the impact of traffic on air pollution.</p>	SA objectives should support measures that can contribute to improved air quality taking into account the national guidance.	The Area Plan should be aware of the national guidance and should promote the achievement of the targets and objectives set out. This is particularly relevant in Camden, where national air quality standards are not currently being met.
12.	Energy White Paper-Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI	<p>This defines the long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It includes four goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; To maintain the reliability of energy supplies; 	SA objectives should support measures that can contribute to reducing carbon dioxide emissions in line with national goals.	The Area Plan should encourage measures that can assist in the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

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	2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>The main target is the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 60% from current levels by about 2050.</p>		
13.	Building a Greener Future – Towards Zero Carbon Development	This report sets out the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development and indicates the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. The report also explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering ambitions for zero carbon and proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations in order to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.	SA objectives should reflect approaches to achieving zero carbon development.	The Area Plan should promote opportunities for zero carbon development.
14.	Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA 2007)	<p>This strategy describes the Government's vision for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.</p> <p>The Government has set higher national targets than in 2000 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and Recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. 	SA objectives should reflect targets to improve levels of recycling	The Area Plan should help ensure that these targets continue to be met in the future.
15.	Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (ODPM 2000)	<p>The Urban White Paper sets out a vision for the future of towns and cities. It identifies four steps to making “all urban areas places for people”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting the design and quality of the urban fabric right. Enabling all towns and cities to create and share prosperity. Providing the quality services people need. Equipping people to participate in developing their communities. <p>This vision of urban living includes:</p>	SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban environments.	The Area Plan should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality, more accessible, safer and sustainable urban

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

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	Better Practice (ODPM and CABE 2000)	buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.		design and incorporate policies to require this of new developments in the borough.
17.	Guidance on Tall Buildings (CABE and English Heritage 2007)	In January 2007, CABE and EH produced this draft guidance to replace the existing Guidance on Tall Buildings published in 2003. The draft guidance sets out similar requirements to the adopted guidance. However, the draft places greater importance on the need for local authorities to consider appropriate locations for tall buildings in their areas and undertaking urban design studies to identify these.	SA objectives should reflect the general principles to achieve higher quality and sustainable design.	Need to look at how we can incorporate the designation of areas for tall buildings being potentially appropriate. However, it is necessary to make it clear that such proposals would still have to comply with sustainable design and amenity requirements.
18.	Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (Home Office/ODPM)	This guide states that sustainable communities are those that succeed economically, socially and environmentally, and respect the needs of future generations. They are well-designed places where people feel safe and secure; where crime and disorder, or the fear of crime, doesn't undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Safer places are therefore key to creating sustainable communities. This guide complements PPS1. The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability	SA objectives should reflect the identified attributes in relation to accessibility, safety, and high quality urban design.	The Area Plan should take into account the seven attributes of safe, sustainable places and incorporate these into local

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	2004)	<p>that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Movement: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security • Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked • Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • Physical Protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features • Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • Management and Maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future 		planning policy.
19.	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) / EcoHomes (BRE 2006)	<p>BREEAM assesses the environmental performance of buildings and provides ratings in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management: overall management policy, commissioning site management and procedural issues • Energy use: operational energy and carbon dioxide (CO2) issues • Health and well-being: indoor and external issues affecting health and well-being • Pollution: air and water pollution issues 	SA objectives should reflect measures that support better environmental performance of buildings	The Area Plan should promote the use of BREEAM and EcoHomes in helping achieve better environmental performance of

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport: transport-related CO2 and location-related factors • Land use: greenfield and brownfield sites • Ecology: ecological value conservation and enhancement of the site • Materials: environmental implication of building materials, including life-cycle impacts • Water: consumption and water efficiency <p>This programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques. EcoHomes is the version of BREEAM applied to residential development.</p>		development in the borough.
20.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 (HMSO January 1994)	<p>The Action Plan was developed in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p> <p>The overall goal of the Action Plan is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>The underlying principles are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable. 2 Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources. 3 The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes. 4 Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action. 5 Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound 	SA objectives should reflect the underlying principles and objectives of the Action Plan.	The Area Plan should take into account the principles and objectives of the Action Plan and help ensure its implementation through planning.

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		<p>knowledge base.</p> <p>6 The precautionary principle should guide decisions.</p> <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity set out in the Action Plan are:</p> <p>1 To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <p>(a) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(b) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas;</p> <p>(d) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</p> <p>2 To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>3 To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</p> <p>The government seeks to ensure that its legislation, policies and practices underpin the conservation of the abundance and diversity of wildlife and their habitats and minimise the effects on wildlife where conflicts of interest are inevitable.</p>		
21.	Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England (Defra 2002)	<p>The overarching vision of this Strategy is <i>for a country where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.</i></p> <p>The Strategy's specific vision for towns and cities is to have <i>towns and cities which have a place for wildlife, and in which a flourishing biodiversity makes a real contribution to the quality of life of urban</i></p>	SA objectives should incorporate the key aims of the strategy.	The Area Plan should help promote the vision of the strategy for towns and cities and ensure that it does not impede the achievement of the five key

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		<p><i>residents, workers and visitors. Development that makes minimal impact on wildlife habitats and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.</i></p> <p>Five key aims for protecting biodiversity in towns and cities are also set out in the Strategy as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To ensure that cities, towns and other settlements contribute fully to the goals of biodiversity conservation</i> • <i>To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance where possible</i> • <i>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both in the built environment, and in parks and green spaces</i> • <i>To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives, delivered through other initiatives e.g. Community Strategies, including Neighbourhood Renewal and Cultural Strategies, social inclusion, health and equality of opportunity</i> • <i>To value, further and enhance people's own contributions to improving biodiversity in towns and cities and to increase their access to it</i> 		aims for towns and cities.
22.	Better Buildings Better Lives: Sustainable Buildings Task Group Report 2004	<p>The Report, which deals primarily with building and construction, also mentions planning as having an important role in promoting sustainable building practices. Chapter 4 of the Report says that it can do this in several ways including:</p> <p><i>(i) by encouraging higher standards of building performance than the minimum required through Building Regulations;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) by promoting 'area-based' measures and infrastructure for improving building performance that are outside the scope of Building</i></p>	The aims of this report should be incorporated into the SA.	The Area Plan should consider how the methods set out in this report could be implemented in Camden through planning controls.

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		<i>Regulations, such as sustainable urban drainage systems or the use of local combined heat and power (CHP) generation; and (iii) by ensuring that the design, relationship and layout of new buildings support, rather than frustrate, people's desire to pursue a lifestyle that is more environmentally and socially sustainable. An example of this might be by providing convenient space for separate waste collection and handling facilities to aid recycling on housing and industrial estates.</i>		

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23.	Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM 2003)	The guide states that borough's should include appropriate inclusive access plan policies at all levels of development plan supported by specific strategic policy and not rely on a single access policy.	It is important that the SA includes objectives regarding equalities and access. This can be further assessed through the Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) process. It may also be worth considering whether the EQIA could be incorporated into the SA process.	The Area Plan should include appropriate policies on inclusive access.
24.	Circular 01/2006 – Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites	This Circular replaces Circular 1/94, <i>Gypsy Sites and Planning</i> and provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for gypsies and travellers and how local authorities and gypsies and travellers can work together to achieve that aim.	The SA objectives should reflect the intentions of the Circular to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home.	The Area Plan should include policies on the provision of a range of housing to meet different needs.
25.	National Planning Policy Framework 2012	Introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The government's planning policy approach for delivering sustainable development re set out under the following key policy themes: 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure	The NPPF contains a number of principles, objectives and policies which should be taken into account in considering the sustainability	The Area Plan will have to reflect these objectives and set out principles ensuring environmental, economic and social objectives

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		6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	objectives. There are some areas of potential conflict, e.g. supporting economic growth and more efficient use of land (e.g. through higher density) against design and conservation related considerations and objectives.	are considered in accordance with the NPPF. Public participation and consultation will form a key part of drawing up the Area Plan.
26.	Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations (2005)	The purpose of this Circular is to provide revised guidance to local authorities in England on the use of planning obligations under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as substituted by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991.	SA objectives should reflect policy support for requirements and obligations to make development acceptable.	The Area Plan should reflect policy support for requirements and obligations to make development acceptable
27.	New Policy document for planning obligations: consultation (2010)	Sets out the Government's proposals for changes to planning obligations in the context of new statutory restrictions upon the use of planning obligations following the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Sets out the following objectives underlying the reform of the planning obligations system: (a) Clarifying the purposes of planning obligations in the light of CIL (b) Preventing the opportunity for 'double charging' through use of both planning obligations and CIL (c) Putting tariff-style charges on a better statutory basis	SA objectives should reflect support for requirements and financial measures to make development acceptable.	Area Plan should reflect support for requirements and financial measures to make development acceptable and use of CIL.

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		(d) Streamlining planning policies		
28.	Thames Corridor Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, June 2004)	This is a six-year plan detailing how water resources are managed in a specific catchment area. The strategy assesses current water resources and includes information about how much water can be abstracted to meet economic, industry and drinking water supplies. This can influence the way in which water resources are managed.	Water resources need to be considered through the SA framework.	While the Council does not have control over water abstraction, the Area Plan can be used to ensure water resources in Camden are managed as effectively as possible.
29.	Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Contaminated Land Report 11) (Environment Agency, September 2004)	This document is linked to PPS23 and provides a <i>risk management framework</i> when dealing with land affected by contamination. The procedures and assessment set out are intended to be used when considering a specific site with potential contamination, rather than at a strategic or borough-wide level.	None.	Take into account and support in policy as appropriate.
30.	Thames Region Catchment Flood Management	The CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool, which should be used to agree policies for sustainable floor risk management, taking into account likely impacts of climate change and future development across the region. The document is linked closely to PPS25 and sets out the flood risk across the Thames region considering: the distribution of	The SA Framework should include reference to flood risk management as an indicator of	It will be important that the Area Plan serve to help minimise flood risk in the region,

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	Plan (consultation document, Environment Agency, January 2007)	<p>property at risk from fluvial flooding; and probability and historic flood events. It can be used to inform the SFRA.</p> <p>The main messages it sets out for the regions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood defences cannot be built to protect everything • Climate change will be the major cause of increased flood risk in the future • The flood plain is our most important asset in managing flood • Development and urban regeneration provide a crucial opportunity to manage the risk. <p>The document states specifically that a major part of this will be through planning and development and that the location, layout and design of development can all reduce flood risk.</p>	sustainable development.	particularly given that the CFMP refers to the location, layout and design of development, which can be controlled through the Area Plan, being significant in reducing flood risk.
31.	Sustainable Drainage Systems – An Introduction (Environment Agency, May 2003)	The booklet highlights the problems caused by conventional urban drainage systems and identifies alternate approaches, referred to as SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems). It provides an introduction to SUDS and suggests different approaches.		
32.	Bringing your rivers back to life – A Strategy for restoring rivers in North London (Environment Agency, February)	<p>This is a strategy for restoring rivers in North London. River restoration offers an opportunity to return to a more sustainable approach to managing urban rivers. River restoration can play a positive role in urban regeneration by providing a wide range of social and environmental benefits.</p> <p>Within Camden, the strategy recommends in-channel habitat enhancement along the Regent's Canal.</p>	Sustainable management of waterways should be considered through the SA framework.	The in-channel habitat of the Regent's Canal should be enhanced through the Area Plan, perhaps through inclusion of specific policies on new developments

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	2006)			adjacent to the canal.
33.	Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management (English Heritage March 2011)	<p><i>Brings together and updates Guidance on conservation area appraisals (English Heritage 2005) and Guidance on the management of conservation areas (English Heritage 2005).</i></p> <p>The Guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic areas, outlines how management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system and provides references to other relevant information.</p>	The protection of the historic environment should form part of a sustainability appraisal.	Conservation principles should form a part of the Euston Area Plan.
34.	Transport and the historic environment (English Heritage, March 2004)	Sets out the broad principles of English Heritage's vision for long-term national transport policy. It is intended to inform decisions at local and regional levels as well as stating English Heritage's position on Government policy. Specifically it mentions that we should encourage a switch to less damaging forms of transport and promote planning policies that help to reduce the need to travel.		Consideration should be given to the potential impact transport can have on the historic environment and how planning policy can help to mitigate the impacts.
35.	Streets for All: A guide to the management of London's Streets (English Heritage,	This is a guide to the management of London's streets for all those responsible in any way for their appearance and to show all users how the streets they use could be. The purpose of this guide is to make the streets of London attractive, safe and enjoyable spaces for people. It builds on the 1999 report of the Urban Task Force <i>Towards an Urban Renaissance</i> and forms an important part of the work of English Heritage and the other co-sponsors to secure access for all and		The Area Plan can help to control the appearance of Camden's streets through policies on design, heritage conservation and

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	March 2000)	sustainable community regeneration. The primary aim is to improve the appearance of London's streets by showing how practical solutions can be achieved to common highway problems and how good practice can become normal practice. The underlying principles are to reduce clutter, co-ordinate design and reinforce local character.		accessibility.
36.	Regeneration and the historic environment (English Heritage, January 2005)	It sets out how the historic environment can help to achieve better social and economic regeneration. It highlights the advantages of re-using historic buildings in encouraging successful regeneration.	Re-use of existing buildings as opposed to demolition and new build can significantly help achieve sustainable development.	The DPD should include policy on encouraging the re-use of historic buildings.
37.	Retail Development in Historic Areas (English Heritage, December 2005)	This publication presents case studies that demonstrate how new retail development can be provided successfully and profitably while protecting the historic character of its setting, and introducing buildings that enhance this character. It points out some of the ways in which property investors, retail operators, and local planning authorities can work together to retain and strengthen shopping centres of great character that reinforce the links between their historic function and their future prosperity. It highlights the threat posed to historic centres by large out-of-centre retail developments and the importance of integrating new development with the existing historic landscape.	Heritage issues should be included within objectives.	Take into account links between heritage and retail as appropriate.
38.	High Speed Rail: Investing in Britain's	Sets out the Government's proposals for the phased introduction of a High Speed Rail link from London to Birmingham, then on to Leeds and Manchester and eventually to Scotland. The new rail link would include	Objectives and criteria should take into account the	The Area Plan should take into account and

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	Future Consultation (February 2011)	a London terminus on an expanded Euston station. The proposals would involve the loss of homes and businesses in the Euston area, as well as open spaces and listed buildings.	proposals and their potential implications for sustainability in the Euston area.	where appropriate respond to the proposals and potential impacts of High Speed Two.
39.	<u>High speed rail: Investing in Britain's future – the Government's decisions</u> (January 2012)	The Government's announcement that it intends to proceed with High Speed Two. The proposals for the Euston area would reflect those set out in its February 2011 consultation.	Objectives and criteria should take into account the proposals and their potential implications for sustainability in the Euston area.	The Area Plan should take into account and where appropriate respond to the proposals and potential impacts of High Speed Two.
LONDON WIDE:				
40.	The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London 2011	The London Plan sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London and deals with planning issues of strategic importance. The objectives for the London Plan are to ensure that London is: 1. A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth in ways that ensure a sustainable, good and improving quality of life and sufficient high quality homes and neighbourhoods for all Londoners, and help tackle the huge issue of deprivation and inequality among Londoners, including inequality in health outcomes. 2. An internationally competitive and successful city with a strong and diverse economy and an entrepreneurial spirit that benefit all Londoners and all parts of London; a city which is at the leading edge of	SA objectives should reflect and build upon its strategic themes and objectives.	Tensions can exist between targets to build at higher densities and conservation and other design objectives, e.g. quality of public space. One of the key statutory requirements is for local development

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		<p>innovation and research and which is comfortable with – and makes the most of – its rich heritage and cultural resources.</p> <p>3. A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students – whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive.</p> <p>4. A city that delights the senses and takes care over its buildings and streets, having the best of modern architecture while also making the most of London's built heritage, and which makes the most of and extends its wealth of open and green spaces, natural environments and waterways, realising their potential for improving Londoners' health, welfare and development.</p> <p>5. A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment locally and globally, taking the lead in tackling climate change, reducing pollution, developing a low carbon economy, consuming fewer resources and using them more effectively.</p> <p>6. A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities with an efficient and effective transport system which actively encourages more walking and cycling, makes better use of the Thames and supports delivery of all the objectives of this Plan.</p>		documents to be in general conformity with the London Plan.
41.	Mayor's Transport Strategy (May 2010)	<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out his transport vision for London and details how Transport for London and partners will deliver the plan over the next 20 years. The vision is:</p> <p>'London's transport system should excel among those of global cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in</p>	SA objectives should reflect priorities of the Transport Strategy and translate them, as appropriate, to the local level.	The Strategy's objectives and policies are integrated in the London Plan and the Camden Core Strategy, and

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		<p>its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.'</p> <p>Six goals are set out for the implementation of this overarching vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy. 		should be reflected in the Area Plan where appropriate.
42.	Clearing the air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (December 2010)	<p>Sets out actions to improving London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, workplaces and new developments. The measures in the Strategy, along with natural fleet turnover, will reduce PM10 emissions from about 135 tonnes in 2008, to 119 tonnes in 2011, and to 93 tonnes in 2015.</p> <p>The Mayor is proposing further transport policies that will make London's transport network even cleaner and greener. These proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning up London's bus fleet, taxi and Private Hire Vehicle (PHV) fleet • Including larger vans and minibuses in the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) from January 2012 • Introducing a new NOx standard for the LEZ from 2015. • Reducing emissions from freight vehicles by promoting Delivery and 	SA objectives should reflect the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	<p>Have regard to this Strategy and reflect its objectives and policies where appropriate.</p> <p>As traffic is the main source of air pollution in London it is important to consider of the Area Plan in influencing transport patterns/ use and</p>

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		<p>Servicing Plans and freight consolidation facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with boroughs to implement targeted action plans at air quality priority locations. Tackling vehicle idling, better traffic and deploying low emission buses. <p>A package of non-transport policy measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with boroughs to make better use of the planning process so that new developments are 'air quality neutral or better'. Updating best practice guidance on reducing dust emissions from construction sites. Scaling up London's schemes to retrofit homes and workplaces to improve energy efficiency. Introducing emission standards for new biomass boilers and combined heat and power systems. Raising public awareness to encourage all Londoners to take action to reduce their emissions, from travel choices to energy efficiency. Improving information for the most vulnerable Londoners to enable them to reduce the risk to their health from poor air quality. 		encouraging lower emissions practices.
43.	Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (GLA 2002)	<p>The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets out how London's biodiversity can be protected and looked after.</p> <p>The most relevant policy will be Policy 5: The Mayor will encourage greening of the built environment and the use of open spaces in ecologically sensitive ways. He will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greening of new developments and maintenance of wildlife habitat along transport routes Promote the health benefits of open space. 	Potential for constraint/conflict between development proposals and biodiversity – guidance seeks to limit and mitigate against this.	The Area Plan should seek to promote the importance of nature/biodiversity for sustainability.
44.	The Mayor's Economic Development	Sets out the Mayor's vision for London to be the best big city in the world. To 2031 and beyond London should excel among global cities, expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the	To reflect these objectives but also to recognise that	The Area Plan should ensure economic growth

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	Strategy for London (May 2010)	<p>highest environmental standards and quality of life, and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.</p> <p>The strategy sets out set five economic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. • Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • Objective 3: to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. • Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits from this investment and in particular from the opportunity created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy. 	economic growth objectives can potentially conflict with other social and environmental objectives.	is catered for in Camden.
45.	Green light to clean power: The Mayor's Energy Strategy (GLA February 2004)	<p>The Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London over the next ten years and beyond, against a long-term vision of a sustainable energy system in London by 2050.</p> <p>Targets include CO₂ emission reductions of 60% from 2000 levels by 2050, one zero-carbon scheme in each Borough by 2010, London to generate 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010.</p>	SA Objectives should reflect the Mayors Energy Strategy and objectives to reduce emissions and use less energy and more renewable	The Area Plan should work towards achieving these carbon reduction targets and incorporate these into policies.

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		The strategy also sets out how objectives will be met through implementation of the London Plan policies at a local level and expectations on referable schemes.	energy	
46.	Making business sense of waste: The Mayor's business waste strategy for London (November 2011)	<p>The overriding aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste • manage as much of London's waste within its boundaries as practicable, by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity • boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London. <p>The Mayor's key targets for the management of business waste are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031 • achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of CDE waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. <p>The Strategy sets out actions to achieve the following policy aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the commercial value of being resource-efficient. • Help businesses overcome the practical issues that make it difficult for them to separate waste for reuse, recycling and composting, and so encourage greater participation by businesses in achieving 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020 and beyond. • use the planning system to ensure that the design of new and refurbished buildings provides suitable waste storage and access for collections. 	Effective waste management is integral to achieving sustainability and the Area Plan contribution to achieving this should be considered in the SA.	The Area Plan should include policies to help achieve the aims and policies set out within it.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> address the development of new waste infrastructure which will help to manage London's business waste within the capital use the planning regime in London and supporting planning guidance to engage developers, architects and designers in looking for ways to design out waste at source and improve the overall resource efficiency of buildings and infrastructure projects 		
47.	London's wasted resource: The Mayor's municipal waste management strategy	<p>Sets out the aims for London to become a world leader in waste management, making use of innovative techniques and technologies to minimise the impact of waste on our environment and fully exploit its massive economic value. We need to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated by the capital, to increase recycling and composting performance significantly, and to generate energy from rubbish that cannot be reused or recycled in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it replaces.</p> <p>The Mayor's vision is built upon the waste Hierarchy (in order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention or reduction Reuse and preparing for re-use Recycling Other recovery Disposal <p>The following objectives and targets aim to support the Mayor's vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste 2 Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment and reduce its carbon footprint 3 Unlock the economic value of London's municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste. 4 Manage the bulk of London's municipal waste within London's 	Effective waste management is integral to achieving sustainability and the Area Plan contribution to achieving this should be considered in the SA.	The Area Plan should include policies to help achieve the aims and policies set out within it.

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		<p>boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.</p> <p>The Mayor's key targets for the management of London's municipal waste are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2 To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3 To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes a year in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 4 To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031. 5 To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London's municipal waste, achieving annual greenhouse gas emissions savings of approximately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 545,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2015 - 770,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2020 - One million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2031 6 To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it is replacing. 		
48.	Souder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (GLA March 2004)	<p>The Strategy focuses on reducing noise through better management of transport systems, better town planning and better design of buildings. The key aim is to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practises and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing good, noise reducing surfaces on roads • Securing a night aircraft ban across London • Reducing noise through better planning and design of new 	SA objectives should take the Ambient Noise Strategy into account	The Area Plan should be proactive in their approach to ambient noise and reflect the issues and priorities identified in the strategy.

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

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50.	Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment (GLA 2004)	<p>This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides detailed advice and guidance on the policies which promote an inclusive environment in London. The SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment Gives local planning authorities advice on how to implement those policies Explains the principles of inclusive design and how these principles should be applied in London <p>It provides 28 implementation points including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPG Implementation Point 3: Integrating access needs from the outset-Boroughs should seek to integrate the needs of disabled people from the outset of the planning process by incorporating the principles of inclusive design in development briefs, in planning applications and in the detailed design and construction of all new development in London. SPG Implementation Point 5: Access Statements-Access Statements submitted with a planning application should identify the applicant's approach to inclusive design, the key issues of the scheme, and the sources of advice and guidance used. SPG Implementation Point 9: Achieving the highest standards of inclusion-The Mayor will and boroughs should encourage applicants to exceed the minimum standards of reasonable provision for disabled people and aim to achieve the highest standards of safe, easy and inclusive access for all people, regardless of disability, age or gender. SPG Implementation Point 12: Lifetime Homes-The Mayor will and boroughs should seek to ensure that all residential units in new housing developments are designed to Lifetime Home standards. 	SA objectives should take the Accessibility Strategy into account	The advice given in the Mayor's SPG should be followed in developing DPD policies and accessibility should form a strong DPD policy.

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		SPG Implementation Point 25: Public transport infrastructure-The Mayor will and boroughs should encourage applicants in any development that effects existing or provides new public transport facilities to exceed the minimum standards of reasonable provision for disabled people and aim to achieve the highest standards of safe, easy and inclusive access for all people, regardless of disability, age or gender.		

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51.	GLA – Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (November, 2005)	This SPG relates to the housing policies in the London Plan. It gives detailed guidance for boroughs on how to develop sites for housing and how to determine housing mix and density for any individual site. The guidance sets out how this must include in particular a higher level of new family housing than is currently being built in London.	SA objectives should seek to increase affordability and family housing output	Should be used as a key reference in defining Area Plan affordable housing policy/principles. Particularly, the Area Plan should seek to increase levels of family housing in Camden to reduce the shortfall.
52.	Housing: draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2011)	<p>This draft document updates guidance provided in the 2005 SPG, setting out proposed guidance to supplement the housing policies in the recently published 2011 London Plan (LP).</p> <p>Includes guidance on the supply, quality and mix of housing; affordable housing; social infrastructure and mixed use development. It establishes a focus on quality and design, providing detail on how to carry forward the Mayor's view that "providing good homes for Londoners is not just about numbers.</p>	SA objectives should seek to increase affordability and family housing output, and reflect emphasis on quality of design and housing mix.	Should be used as a key reference in defining Area Plan affordable housing policy/principles. The Area Plan should seek to take forward emphasis on housing quality and mix of unit sizes.
53.	GLA – Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance	<p>Provides guidance on the way that the seven sustainable design measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use land and buildings • Maximise use of natural systems • Conserve energy, water and other resources • Reduce the noise, pollution, flooding and microclimatic effects 	SA objectives should seek to promote sustainable design and construction.	Sustainable design and construction principles should be taken forward in setting out the framework for

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	(November 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users • Conserve and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity • Promoting sustainable waste behaviour <p>Also provides guidance on making the construction process sustainable.</p>		development in the area.
54.	Industrial Capacity SPG (March, 2008)	<p>The objectives of this SPG are to supplement and to provide detailed guidance as to how the broad policies of the London Plan should manage industrial development capacity. In particular, the SPG seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sufficient land is available to meet future industrial needs, including those of existing firms; and • Bring genuinely surplus industrial land back into more active uses to meet the wider objectives of the London Plan, especially those to meet housing and other needs. 	SA objectives should consider the need for industrial uses in Camden.	<p>Use as key reference when addressing issues around industrial capacity. Manage pressures for changes from industrial to other land uses in different types of location, including protection of small, locally viable industrial sites.</p> <p>Bringing industrial land into use for other purposes can raise issues of land contamination and this also needs to be addressed by the Area Plan.</p>

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55.	London Office Policy Review (GLA 2009)	Assesses supply and demand issues in relation to office development and future prospects for future growth in a range of parts of London. Considers impact of the economic downturn on commercial property. Key points of note include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • emergence of a polycentric office market in Central London • twin trends of property rationalisation within the public sector and the growing acceptance of flexible working styles as key to the changing profile of demand • new working patterns, with both public and private organisations. using space more efficiently and more effectively • Mixed use policy in Central London has resulted in a more flexible planning regime 	SA objectives should consider these findings.	The Area Plan should consider these findings and implications in identifying priority uses in conjunction with local policies.
56.	Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation – draft supplementary planning guidance (Oct, 2006)	The Mayor's SPG sets the onus on itself, the boroughs and other partners to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all children have safe access to good quality, well-designed, secure and stimulating play and informal recreation provision; • should undertake audits of existing play and informal recreation provision and assessments of need in their areas, considering the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility elements of play and informal recreation facilities; and • should ensure developments that include housing make provision for play and informal recreation, based on the expected child population generated by the scheme and an assessment of future needs. 	SA objectives should seek to protect and increase play and informal recreation.	Area Plan should seek to protect and increase play and informal recreation space. This is particularly important in areas of deprivation in Camden.
57.	Geodiversity of London (draft), July 2008	The draft report provides advice that demonstrates how the policy aims set out in the London Plan can be achieved. The report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the geological heritage of London; • identifies strategically important features that are found in open spaces that are recommended for protection; • explains in detail how the regionally and locally important sites 	SA objectives should reflect the importance of protecting and promoting geodiversity.	Area Plan should include reference to the protection and promotion of Camden's geodiversity.

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		<p>were selected and assesses the quality of the sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recommends regionally important sites to boroughs for identification in Local Development Documents; identifies potential locally important sites to boroughs to consider for identification in Local Development Documents; and provides advice to the boroughs on implementing the aims of protecting and promoting geodiversity. 		
58.	Planning and Equality and Diversity in London (October 2007)	<p>This SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these. 	SA objectives should reflect the equality and diversity issues contained within the SPG.	Area Plan should include policies which relate to equality and diversity.
59.	London View Management Framework SPG (March 2012)	The London View Management Framework SPG provides guidance on the policies in the London Plan for the protection of strategically important views in London. The SPG explains how the views designated by the Mayor and listed in the London Plan are to be managed, and replaces the previous 2007 SPG.	SA objectives should reflect the importance of protecting the setting of important buildings.	DPD policies should reflect the established strategically important view corridors.
60.	Mayors draft Climate	Takes a risk-based approach to understanding the climate impacts today, and how these are expected to change through the 21 st century.	SA objectives should reflect the need to	DPD policies should reflect and

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	Change Adaptation Strategy (2010)	Provides a framework to identify and prioritise the key climate risks and then to identify who is best placed to deliver actions to reduce or manage these risks	adapt to climate change.	where appropriate take forward actions and principles established in the draft strategy.
61.	Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan, Thames River Basin District (2009)	Addresses the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, and the actions that will address them. States that spatial planning and design for urban development and infrastructure should aim to reduce surface water run off; protect and restore habitats; improve the quality of groundwater. Provides support for the use of SuDS that will reduce surface water run off and storm sewage overflows – both reducing the risk of flooding and addressing poor water quality	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Area Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
LOCAL:				
62.	The Camden Plan 2012-2017	Sets out outcomes and practices under the following five strategic objectives: 1. Providing democratic and strategic leadership fit for changing times 2. Developing new solutions with partners to reduce inequality 3. Creating conditions for and harnessing the benefits of economic growth 4. Investing in our communities to ensure sustainable neighbourhoods 5. Delivering value for money services by getting it 'right first time'	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and criteria	Strong links already exist between the Core Strategy and the Community Strategy. Area Plan should reflect and help to implement the objectives of the

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				Camden Plan..
63.	Camden Core Strategy 2010	<p>The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the Council's planning vision and strategy for the borough. It is the central part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The vision of the Core Strategy is that "Camden will be a borough of opportunity".</p> <p>The Community Strategy also identified four themes within the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable Camden that adapts to a growing population • A strong Camden economy that includes everyone • A connected Camden community where people lead active, healthy lives • A safe Camden that is a vibrant part of our world city. 	Include the relevant objectives and proposals in the SA Framework objectives and criteria	The Area Plan should be compliant with the Core Strategy and set out how its policies will be applied in the project area.
64.	Camden Development Policies 2010	<p>Camden Development Policies contributes towards delivering the Council's Core Strategy by setting out detailed planning policies that the LBC will use when determining applications for planning permission in the borough to achieve the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy. The plans are grouped under the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and management of Camden's growth; • Meeting Camden's needs – Providing homes, jobs and facilities; • Sustainable and attractive Camden • Tackling climate change and improving and protecting Camden's environment and quality of life. 	SA objectives should be informed by the policies outlined within this document.	The Area Plan should reflect and complement the approach taken in the policies of the Development Policies DPD.
65.	Site Allocations (pre-submission version) 2012	Sets out guidance for key development sites across the borough, including sites in the Euston area.	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	The Area Plan should comply with the guidance set out in the Site Allocations DPD, where appropriate.
66.	Camden Planning Guidance SPD (2011)	<p>Camden Planning Guidance provides advice and information on how the LBC applies its planning policies. The guidance is broken down to cover 8 different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design 	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	Guidance within the Area Plan should be consistent with the

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sustainability • Basements and lightwells • Town centres, retail and employment • Amenity • Transport • Planning obligations <p>These guidance documents support the policies in the Local Development Framework (LDF and are consistent with the Core Strategy).</p>		findings and recommendations of these guidance documents.
67.	Revised Planning Guidance for Central London: Food, Drink and Entertainment, Specialist and Retail Uses SPD (2007)	<p>The Planning Guidance for Central London on Food, Drink and Entertainment and Specialist and Retail Uses gives advice on how the Council's planning policies will be applied in relation to planning applications for food, drink and entertainment uses as well as retail and specialist uses in the Central London area within the London Borough of Camden.</p> <p>The aim of the document is to provide detailed guidance on how the Council should consider potential impacts or nuisances of proposals for food, drink and entertainment uses and the type of management measures that may be used in particular areas and frontages. The guidance seeks to prevent harmful impacts on the residential population, particularly as a result of noise disturbance or any other nuisances that may impact on residential amenity</p>	SA objectives should reflect these strategic themes and objectives.	Guidance within the Area Plan should be consistent with the findings and recommendations of this study.
68.	Euston: A Framework for change SPD (2009)	Euston: A Framework for change sets out how the Euston area could change in the future. It provides a context for development and other change for Euston Station and the surrounding area, and sets out key policy requirements that would apply to any development. The SPD addresses the type and mix of land uses that would be sought above and around the station, and provides guidance on key development sites in the area. The Framework includes the following broad objectives for the Euston area:	SA objectives should reflect and build upon these strategic themes and objectives.	Guidance within the Area Plan should be consistent with and build upon the contents of the Area Plan, where appropriate.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a new station interchange of the highest possible quality to support the ongoing improvement of national, regional and local rail and related infrastructure • A new station as a fundamental ingredient of a fully integrated public transport exchange which provides improved connectivity between modes and meets future requirements for easy and convenient movement of users of rail, underground, bus, and taxis • A comprehensive approach particularly in the Euston Station area where development can take place together or in phases and is integrated so that wider objectives are met over time. • Identifying and enabling the necessary social, environmental and economic infrastructure is put in place to support development and to meet the future needs of the area. • A sustainable and rich mix of uses at the station and other sites, that comply with the policies and targets of the London Plan and Camden Unitary Development Plan, and generate value to help towards a more viable and sustainable future for the station, the local area and it's economy. • Providing high quality design in all aspects of development which responds to the wider historic environment including listed buildings and conservation areas in this of this key part of London, with increased accessibility and permeability and integration with surrounding areas and a safe and attractive public realm. • Involving local communities in shaping this framework and future development proposals and working in genuine partnership with all stakeholders to secure the improvement and regeneration of the area which is an important part of the London Borough of Camden. <p>Development and construction works that are well-planned and managed so that the timing and phasing of new development coincides with the necessary transport capacity and access improvements.</p>		
69.	Bloomsbury - A	Sets out a strategic vision for the Bloomsbury area, including the	SA objectives should	The Area Plan

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	Strategic Vision (Farrells)	<p>following key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinventing Bloomsbury's squares • Improvements to the spaces around the university buildings and improving the connections between them • Improving connectivity to and the visibility of the British Museum and promoting all Bloomsbury's cultural assets • Introducing two-way traffic movement to Tottenham Court Road and Gower Street • Improving pedestrian accessibility through the Euston Road Underpass Project • New crossings from Euston Square to Endsleigh Gardens • Improving pedestrian movement and wayfinding • Improving the quality of the public realm through the use of a design manual 	be consistent with the Strategic vision objectives	should reflect and incorporate these aims and proposals where appropriate.
70.	Regent's Park conservation area appraisal and management strategy 2011	Defines and analyses what makes the Regent's Park conservation area 'special' and provides important information to local residents, community groups, businesses, property owners, architects and developers about the types of alterations and development that are likely to be acceptable or unacceptable in the conservation area.	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	Guidance within the Area Plan should be consistent with the findings and recommendations of this document.
71.	Bloomsbury conservation area appraisal and management strategy (April 2011)	Defines and analyses what makes the Bloomsbury conservation area 'special' and provides important information to local residents, community groups, businesses, property owners, architects and developers about the types of alterations and development that are likely to be acceptable or unacceptable in the conservation area.	SA objectives should be informed by the guidance outlined within this document.	Guidance within the Area Plan should be consistent with the findings and recommendations of this document.
72.	Camden Town conservation	Defines and analyses what makes the Camden Town conservation area 'special' and provides important information to local residents,	SA objectives should be informed by the	Guidance within the Area Plan

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	area appraisal and management strategy (October 2007)	community groups, businesses, property owners, architects and developers about the types of alterations and development that are likely to be acceptable or unacceptable in the conservation area.	guidance outlined within this document.	should be consistent with the findings and recommendations of this document.
73.	North London Strategic Flood Risk Management Plan (August 2008)	The North London Strategic Flood Risk Management Plan was utilised to inform the baseline study for the AAP. The SFRA identified areas of flooding risk and provided guidance on the management of residual flood risk and surface water drainage through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems within the LBC and Fitzrovia area.	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives and should incorporate or reflect regional or strategic flood risk assessments.	The Area Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
74.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: Drain London - London Borough of Camden 2011	Summarises the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment undertaken for the London Borough of Camden. has not identified any past floods that are considered to have had significant harmful consequences but finds that future flood risk is likely to be high in the borough	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Area Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
75.	Draft Camden Surface Water Flood Risk Management Plan	This document, which will be released for consultation in early 2013, was part of the Drain London project identifying surface water risk across Greater London. It identifies the Euston Area Plan as being in Critical Drainage Area Group3_003 which covers most of south Camden as well parts of Islington and the City of London.	Take flood risk into account in developing objectives	The Area Plan should take a risk-based approach and consider flood risk in accordance with guidance and consider ways to promote sustainable drainage systems alongside the more sustainable use of water.
76.	London Borough of Camden Annual Monitoring Report – 2010/11	The Annual Monitoring Report contains information on key indicators regarding the implementation of Camden’s planning policy documents. The document reports on these indicators and the extent to which planning policies are being achieved. The document records key statistics on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sustainable Development • Built and Natural environment • Transport • Town centres, retail, community and leisure • Economic activities 	SA objectives and baseline reports should be informed by the information presented within this report.	This information was used to inform the Area Plan and thus has been incorporated into the document. The Area Plan should ensure that its policies recommend a course of action that can be monitored via this report.
77.	Camden Housing Strategy 2011-2016	This Strategy presents Camden’s ambitions for housing. It sets out a direction for the next five years and beyond targeting action on key local housing issues. Sets out the following priorities:	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy	The Area Plan should take the objectives of the strategy into

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing expectations The right people in the right homes – getting the most out of existing homes Securing a supply of new housing that meets a range of needs – a more proactive role for the Council in development Securing specialist support and accommodation for groups with special needs - everyone on a pathway to suitable housing Well-managed homes – promoting professional standards and value for money Well-maintained, safer, greener homes – improving living conditions and energy efficiency 	Include local housing targets and sustainable communities criteria in the SA framework	account and where appropriate ensure they set out how planning can help achieve these
78.	Camden Housing Need Study Update 2008	<p>The study represents an update of the previous 2004 study, and the key implications are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The evidence supports the Council's current target of 50% affordable housing; A target split of between be 30% social rented accommodation and 20% intermediate housing could be supported; Affordable housing of all dwelling sizes is required. Within the affordable tenures, it is suggested that future provision of social rented housing should be skewed towards larger (three or more bedroom) dwellings; Provision of intermediate housing of all sizes could theoretically be justified, although the finding that intermediate housing priced towards the upper end of the intermediate range is most affordable to those requiring smaller units should be borne in mind; and The profile of market housing provided should be skewed towards two, three and four bedroom units. 	SA objectives should be consistent with the study.	Policies within the Area Plan should be consistent with the findings of the study.
79.	Camden	The Camden Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy sets a ten-year	SA objectives should	Area Plan can play

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (LB Camden 2003)	strategic framework to guide the regeneration and renewal of Camden's most deprived neighbourhoods up to 2012. The Strategy sets out ten geographic areas for neighbourhood renewal (NR), and the overall approach to reducing inequalities between areas of the borough. Many targets are related and complementary to the Community Strategy and other local strategies and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce street crime by 5% by 2003 • Reduce fear of crime and recorded crime in identified 'hot spots' • Borough unemployment rate reduced to the London average • Increase affordable housing by 20%, to an average of 231 homes per year • Increase energy efficiency of housing by 30% 	be consistent with the strategy	a major role contributing towards 'renewal' for Camden. The strategic objectives of this plan should be considered in the Core Strategy policies.
80.	Camden Social Inclusion Strategy (LB Camden 2003)	The strategy identifies short and medium term priority areas that the Council with its partners need to work on over a 2–3 year period. It was produced to complement other key strategies including the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and Race Equality Scheme. An action plan has been formulated around 3 priority areas within the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling child poverty through work with children, young people and their families • Increasing corporate training and employment opportunities for excluded groups • Improving access to services This strategy has now been integrated into the Equality Plan 2005-2006.	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy	The Area Plan should help to improve the situation in these three priority areas.
81.	Tackling Inequality: Camden's Equality Scheme 2005-2008 and	This includes the previous Race Equality Scheme and revised Equality Policy and addresses six equality dimensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Race/ethnicity (including refugees/asylum seekers and other migrants) • Gender • Disability 	SA objectives should be consistent with the plan	Area Plan should be consistent with Equality Scheme (including being subject to EQIA) and should

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	Action Plan (LB Camden 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Religion/belief • Sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) <p>It incorporates an action plan setting out a broad range of cross cutting and more specific objectives, actions and targets covering issues such as social cohesion, safety, and accessibility across the range of equality dimensions.</p>		actively seek to reduce inequality.
82.	Green Action for Change – Camden’s environmental sustainability plan (2011-2020)	<p>Sets out the following aspiration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a better quality of life for ourselves and future generations • To nurture all our natural resources and reduce carbon emissions and waste • To mobilise people to take action to change their lifestyles and behaviour. <p>This is supported by the following council pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead by example in reducing the environmental impacts from our own operations • Create the foundations for success through our planning policy, support for green infrastructure and supporting the local green economy • Attract the necessary investment for green infrastructure, buildings and transport • Engage and empower communities, individuals, schools and businesses to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts • Work with our local, regional and national partners in the public, private and voluntary sector. <p>Key goals:</p>	SA objectives should be consistent with the Action plan objectives	The Area Plan should be consistent with the plan and reflect the key aims and seek to reduce carbon emissions.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce carbon emissions from 2005 levels by 10% by 2012; and by 40% by 2020. Contribute to Government targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels. Contribute to a North London recycling and composting rate of 50% by 2020 from 30% (Camden) levels in 2009-10. Reduce residual household waste from 2008/09 levels by 3% by 2012 and by 15% by 2020. 		
83.	Climate Change in Camden - A Joint Effort: Climate Change Action Plan 2006 – 2009 (LB Camden 2006)	<p>This Climate Change Action Plan builds on existing policies, and sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main sources of greenhouse gases The policy background The need to act – the current and potential impact of climate change How well we are doing and how far we have to go The actions we are taking and will take in the future. <p>In 2000, the London Borough of Camden signed the Nottingham Declaration, which commits the council to reducing CO₂ emissions by 20% by 2010 based on emission levels in 1990 and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with central government to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK climate change programme; Prepare a strategy to address the causes and effects of climate change; Publicly declare, within the plan, the commitment to achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from our own authority's operations; Encourage all sectors in the local community to take the opportunity to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action. 	SA objectives should be consistent with the Action plan objectives	The Area Plan should be consistent with the plan and reflect the key aims and seek to reduce carbon emissions.
84.	Action for a	This document makes a start in describing how to address the problems	SA objectives should	The Area Plan

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	Sustainable Camden: Camden's Local Agenda 21 Plan (Camden 2001)	<p>confronting the planet from a local level.</p> <p>It sets a common framework to make links and to develop "joined-up thinking", connecting things that are normally treated separately: work, education, housing, transport and land use planning, health, education, waste and democracy. A variety of aims and targets are set out, some relating to existing plans and strategies and others under the headings of food, open spaces and wildlife, transport, work and local economy, built environment and waste and material resources.</p>	be consistent with the LA21 Action Plan objectives	should take the priorities and principles of Camden Local Agenda 21 into account.
85.	Camden Air Quality Action Plan 2009-2012	<p>The plan brings together a variety of measures to help reduce particulate matter and nitrogen oxides emissions from various emission sources in the borough.</p> <p>Long term trends reveal that Camden continues to breach the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide and the daily mean air quality objective for particulate matter. Improving air quality will continue to be challenging, especially at the most heavily trafficked part of the north and south of the borough.</p> <p>Addresses links between climate change and air quality.</p> <p>The key aims of the air quality action plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead by example and reduce NOx and PM10 emissions associated with our own buildings and transport services. • Encourage reductions in fossil fuel use, the adoption of clean fuels and technology and promote energy efficiency. • Raise awareness about air quality in Camden, making links with protecting public health and promoting lifestyle changes which can help reduce air pollution. • Work in partnership with public and private organisations to foster improvements in air quality. 	SA objectives should seek to enhance air quality wherever possible.	Area Plan should contain policies which reflect the findings of the report and seek to improve air quality in the borough.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure measures which serve to reduce NOx and PM10 emissions complement actions to mitigate CO₂ emissions and vice-versa <p>The Plan includes four main areas of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing transport emissions. Reducing emissions associated with new development. Reducing emissions from gas boilers and industrial processes. Air quality awareness raising initiatives. 		
86.	Camden Safe 2008-2011: Camden's Community Safety Partnership Strategy	<p>Aim for 2008-2011 is to continue to reduce crime and respond effectively to incidents of antisocial behaviour across the borough by working together across agencies and with communities.</p> <p>Actions organised under key themes that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling antisocial behaviour Reducing property crime Tackling violent crime Tackling youth crime and violence 	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy objectives	The Area Plan should help to reduce crime and fear of crime through helping to improve the safety of the built environment
87.	Creative and cultural industries in Camden: A research report and action plan	<p>Provides evidence of the contribution made by the creative and cultural industries (CCI) sector to Camden's prosperity and to assess what steps might be needed to assist businesses in the sector to respond to the current economic climate.</p> <p>Set outs a range of actions for Camden to consider, under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for local places Priorities: Affordable workspace, reducing the cost of business rates Opportunities for local people, young people Priorities: Building opportunities with employers 	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy objectives	The Area Plan should help to achieve these aims through the planning system.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for independent practitioners, freelancers etc Priorities: Improving access to training and professional supply chain networks • Opportunities for local businesses: micro, SME and large Priorities: Building business to business networks with growth companies • Improving understanding Priorities: Better intelligence about Camden's knowledge intensive cluster 		
88.	Camden Transport Strategy (LIP) 2011-2031	<p>The Camden Transport Strategy and Local Implementation Plan is a five-year transport strategy required by the Mayor for London. It sets out the future direction for transport in Camden and describes the context of traffic and transport in the borough, the challenges Camden face and how, through the objectives and actions outlined in the Strategy, Camden proposes to address them. This document also forms the basis of funding requests to Transport for London (TfL) for borough transport schemes. The strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 - Reduce motor traffic and vehicle emissions to improve air quality, mitigate climate change and contribute to making Camden a 'low carbon and low waste borough' • Objective 2 - Encourage healthy and sustainable travel choices by prioritising walking, cycling and public transport in Camden • Objective 3 – Improve road safety and personal security for people travelling in Camden • Objective 4 – Effectively manage the road network to manage congestion, improve reliability and ensure the efficient movement of goods and people • Objective 5 – Develop and maintain high quality, accessible public streets and spaces and recognise that streets are about more than movement 	SA objectives should be consistent with the Transport Strategy/ LIP objectives	The Area Plan should be consistent with the LIP as it relates to spatial planning matters and where possible, should seek to achieve the aims of the LIP through the planning process.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 6 – Ensure the transport system supports Camden's sustainable growth and regeneration as well as enhancing economic and community development Objective 7 – Ensure the transport systems supports access to local services and facilities, reduces inequalities in transport and increases social inclusion Objective 8 – To ensure that the provision of parking is fair and proportionate by considering the needs of all users, whilst also encouraging sustainable travel choices Objective 9 - Support the delivery of a successful London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games 		
89.	Camden's Noise Strategy (LB Camden 2002)	<p>The aims of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To reduce people's exposure to noise as much as possible, using the ALARA principle – As low AS Reasonably Achievable: ○ To give priority to those experiencing highest levels of noise or at most anti-social times ○ To achieve Noise Directive/WHO guidelines as minimum standards for exposure ○ To encourage noise prevention wherever possible rather than trying to cure problems that have already occurred ○ To raise awareness of noise issues amongst local residents and businesses ○ In parts of the Borough where noise levels are low, to preserve the tranquillity of such area; ○ To reduce noise levels in open spaces to minimise effects of noise on wildlife. <p>It contains a number of policies and highlights how planning policies can be developed and used to control the impacts of noise and also covers the impacts of noise from commercial activities, construction,</p>	SA objectives should be consistent with the strategy objectives	The Area Plan should take into account the aim and policies of the Noise Strategy and where possible include policies to help achieve these aims.

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
		traffic and railways amongst others. However, no specific targets are included.		
90.	The Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (LB Camden 2002)	<p>From survey information key species (five) and habitats (seven) were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Used to raise the profile of the Camden BAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats declining locally All Species Action Plans, and Habitat Action plans follow a common format with information about potential threats followed by actions and targets over the next five years. <p>Actions under the built environment habitat action plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of artificial habitats e.g. bird and bat boxes, greening of vertical surfaces, in areas where “natural” habitat is lacking Investigate “demonstration” sites for roof gardens and vertical structures to use for promotion and awareness campaigns Create a “Planning Gain” policy that views the correct siting of nest boxes and nest places as a positive benefit within the planning process 	Changes in priority species and habitats could for a sustainability indicator to measure whether the Area Plan is helping to protect and enhance biodiversity.	The Area Plan should seek to protect the biodiversity the borough, and particularly priority species and habitats.
91.	Camden’s Corporate Sustainable Design and Construction Policy (LBC 2007)	The aim of this policy is to improve the environmental performance of Council-controlled building stock, construction and maintenance where appropriate and dependant on affordability and the extent of the Council’s control.	None.	While the policy relates only to development owned by the Council, it is possible that the principles and aims set out in this document could be applied through the Area Plan to private

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
				developments in the borough.
92.	Building Schools for the Future – Indicative Strategy for Change Part 1 (LBC 2007)	The Strategy is a single coherent strategy covering all key aspects of secondary educational transformation and the Every Child Matters agenda. Through of the Building Schools for the Future (BFS) programme the Council aims that the high standards are achieved by all and that the gap is closed between levels of attainment of different groups, specifically that from 2013 at the age of 16 75% achieve level 2 (5 A*-C GCSE equivalent) up from 55% in 2006, that 90% achieve at least level 1 and 95% achieve at least entry level, so closing the gap of groups currently performing below their more advantaged peers; vulnerable groups, including young people with learning difficulties and disabilities achieve highly when compared to statistical neighbours; there is improved access, curriculum offer and challenge for all learners and improved choice of school for all learners and their parents and carers.	The strategy states that the BFS programme presents major opportunities for the Council to address sustainability issues and that the use of sustainable construction and materials and consideration of energy consumption will form part of the programme.	The strategy has set out some baseline information (refer to Education indicators in Appendix 2 of this report) that is useful in informing how the Area Plan should contribute to education provision in the borough.
93.	Camden's Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012 (LBC 2006)	A key priority of the Plan is to provide children and young people with activities they enjoy in school and the community. Includes focus on providing community facilities, health issues and preventing crime and anti social behaviour.	Take into account importance of providing community facilities, promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing anti social in developing criteria and objectives	The Area Plan needs to help achieve these key priorities through the approach taken to new development and protection and enhancement of education facilities.
94.	An Open Space Strategy for	This Strategy provides a framework for action so as to provide and manage accessible, attractive, clean, safe and welcoming open spaces for everyone. The strategy provides and assessment of open space	SA objectives should reflect the open space issues	Area Plan should contain policies which seek to

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
	Camden 2006-2011	need and sets out a series of commitments and an action plan for the future.	highlighted by the strategy.	protect and enhance open spaces in Camden.
95.	Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Review; Atkins; 2008	This study is an update of the 2004 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, which was previously used to develop Open Space policies for the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP) 2006. The 2008 update has been used to develop preferred options and development policies for the Council's Local Development Framework.	SA objectives should reflect the key findings of the study.	Area Plan should contain policies which are consistent with the study.
96.	Camden Statement of Licensing Policy 2011	The Statement sets out the Council's approach to licensing policy along with a series of licensing objectives. Policies seek to promote the following four licensing objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevention of crime and disorder • public safety • prevention of public nuisance • protection of children from harm 	SA objectives should reflect the licensing objectives within the statement, regarding public safety and public nuisance.	Area Plan should contain policies which are consistent with the objectives of the licensing statement.
97.	Let's Talk Rubbish – Camden Waste Strategy 2007-2010	The strategy aims to reduce the overall amount of waste produced in the borough, maximise the amount of waste recycled, and increase the spend on 'green' purchases. The strategy includes a number of targets, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce household waste collected per household by 5% by 2010; • 35% of household waste in Camden to be recycled by 2010; • 10% of commercial waste collected by the authority to be recycled by 2010; • 25% of all Camden businesses to sign up to the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by 2010; and • 30% of all council purchases to be made from recycled materials by 2010. 	SA objectives should reflect the targets for reducing waste and increasing recycling, which are set out in the strategy.	Area Plan should contain policies which are consistent with the approach contained within the strategy.

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

Ref No.	Policies, Plans or Programme of Potential Relevance	Key Objectives: Issues, Guidance, Indicators or Targets relevant to the Area Plan and SA	Implications and Considerations for SA:	Implications and Considerations for the Euston Area Plan:
100.	Camden Retail Study 2008; Roger Tym and Partners	<p>This study aims to update much of the work undertaken for the 2004 retail study and, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide borough-wide quantitative estimates of existing and future floorspace need for retail; • Appraise the vitality and viability and function of the Borough's centres; and • Consider the extent to which the situation has changed since the completion of the 2004 study. 	SA Objectives should reflect the findings of the study in terms of retail floorspace provision.	Area Plan should provide a consistent approach to encouraging vitality and viability and protecting and enhancing retail floorspace.

APPENDIX 4 - BASELINE INFORMATION

This appendix provides an update on key changes in the baseline since the adoption of the Camden LDF SA Scoping Report in 2008. It provides Euston specific baseline information where appropriate and possible, as well as providing more recent baseline information where this is available. It should be read in conjunction with the full baseline information provided in Appendix 2 to the 2008 Scoping Report.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Transport and Traffic				
<p>Location of major transport demand generating developments</p> <p><i>LB Camden Transport Team AMR 2010/11</i></p> <p><i>Camden Transport Strategy 2011</i></p> <p><i>Camden Transport team</i></p>	<p>51% of all net additional homes completed in 2010/11 were located in Camden's Highly Accessible Areas.</p> <p>Almost all of the Euston Area Plan area has a excellent public transport accessibility (PTAL of 6a/6b), apart from a limited area to the west around Regent's Park Barracks, which has moderate accessibility (PTAL of 3)</p>	<p>The Camden Core Strategy promotes development in the borough's growth areas (including Euston growth area) and other highly accessible locations.</p>	<p>Area Plan area likely to remain in high PTAL rating, although PTAL could be affected by the redevelopment of Euston Station in association with new High Speed Two terminal.</p> <p>Euston Station is a major interchange station, including national rail services. It is identified as a location of severe overcrowding on the London Underground.</p>	<p>Study area continues to be an appropriate location for major transport demand generating developments, subject to PTAL changes resulting from the High Speed Two proposals.</p>
% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.	<p>In 2005, 131 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Camden and 11 of these involved children.</p>	<p>The UK government targets for 2010 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents; and • 50% reduction in the number of 	<p>The 2005 figures show that there has been a 48% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents from the baseline of 1994-1998.</p>	<p>Planning can only have limited control over the number of road accidents. However, it is</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>London Road Safety Unit (LRSU) at Transport for London (TfL)</i>		children killed or seriously injured.	<p>The 2005 figures for the number of children show overall a 55% decrease can be seen from the 1994-1998 baseline.</p> <p>The figures show that a general downward trend in all casualty groups is continuing and are on course to meet all of the 2010 casualty reduction targets.</p>	important that new developments do not impair road safety.
<p>Distribution of local services throughout the borough</p> <p><i>AMR 2005/06</i></p>	The 30 minute public transport journey threshold has been reached in all cases. As can be seen in Figure 2 of Appendix 4 Camden's services are currently well distributed around the borough, with the Town Centres and Central London frontages being well located for the majority of the existing and new residents of the borough.	All new developments should be built in locations that are accessible for local services. The threshold for new dwellings to be able to access retail centres, employment centres, health and education services is within a 30 minute public transport journey.	No trend identified.	It is important to ensure that housing is located within easy reach of existing centres and services and vice versa, as this helps to reduce travel by private vehicle. This will also help to support the vitality and viability of existing centres.
Number of agreements signed for car-	In 2010/11 382 dwellings (72% of all completed) were designated as 'car free'	Increase the proportion housing in the borough that is car-free or car-capped.	There is likely to be an increase in the number of car-free and car-capped housing,	It is important that opportunities to

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
free or car-capped housing <i>AMR 2010/11</i>			as on-street parking spaces are at a premium, and as developments are located near good public transport links, there will be greater alternatives to private car ownership.	seek car-free and/or car-capped housing are taken.
% reduction in car and motor vehicle traffic flows through the borough <i>LBC Screenline Surveys 2006</i> <i>AMR 2010/11</i> <i>Camden Transport Strategy 2011.</i>	In the 10 year period 2001-2011 Camden has reduced its traffic flow 17% from 2001 figures. Euston Road is a key arterial route within the Transport for London Road Network and is subject to congestion. .	Camden outperformed all London Boroughs in this regard. City of London reduced traffic by 15%, Westminster by 13%, Islington by 8%.	Camden has been very successful to date in reducing the amount of traffic using the borough's roads. There has been a steady and continuous decline in car and motor vehicle traffic flows over the past ten years from 2001 to 2011.	It is important that this trend continues as reducing the amount of traffic on Camden's roads will also help to improve air quality through reducing carbon and other emissions caused by cars and motor vehicles.
% increase in walking as share of modal split <i>Camden Transport Strategy 2011</i>	42% of trips in Camden are made on foot. The severance impacts of Euston Road are of particular concern to the Council as they affect pedestrian accessibility and thus walking as share of modal split.	<u>Walking as % of mode share in other boroughs (2006-09)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islington: 40%; City of London: 52% Westminster: 58% <u>Camden Transport Policy 7.3:</u> <i>Camden Council will work with TfL to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists using the TLRN, to</i>	No trend data	There is a need to promote walking in the Euston area to help ease traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		<i>reduce severance, improve safety and access to services and opportunities for all Camden people</i>		
% increase in cycling traffic <i>LBC Screenline Surveys 2006 Camden AMR 2011</i>	Bicycle use in Camden has doubled in the last ten years, from around 4% in 2001 to more than 10% in 2011	Walking as % of mode share in other boroughs (2006-09) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islington: 40%; • City of London: 52% • Westminster: 58% Camden Core Strategy Policy CS7 seeks to promote walking, cycling and public transport in Camden.	Bicycle use in Camden has doubled in the last ten years, from around 4% in 2001 to more than 10% in 2011	There is a need to increase the proportion of all journeys taken by bicycle to help ease traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions.
% increase in bus traffic <i>Camden Transport Strategy 2011</i>	In 2009, buses had a 17% mode share for all journeys taken in Camden.	Bus use as % of mode share in other boroughs (2006-09) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islington: 24%; • City of London: 10% • Westminster: 16% 	Bus traffic on Camden's roads has steadily increased since 1996, with a sharper and ongoing increase since 2003.	There is a need to increase the amount of journeys taken by public transport to help ease traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions.
Landscape and Cultural Heritage				
Conservation Areas (CAs) <i>London Borough of Camden Conservation</i>	There are (parts of) three conservation areas within the study area. Each of these has a distinct character that requires protection. Further information on these is	No comparable data beyond the local area - the numbers and type of designations reflect character and nature of individual Boroughs	Bloomsbury was originally designated as a conservation area in 1968. There have been numerous subsequent extensions that have mostly reflected a growing appreciation of Victorian and	Limited parts of the north, south and west of the Area Plan area are covered by conservation area

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>and Design team</i>	included in the relevant Conservation Area Statements.		<p>Edwardian and high quality 20th century architecture. The latest Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy was adopted in April 2011.</p> <p>The Camden Town conservation area was originally designated in 1986 and was extended in 1997. The latest Camden Town conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy was adopted in April 2007.</p> <p>The Camden Town conservation area was originally designated in 1969 and was extended in 1971. The latest Regents Park Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy was adopted in April 2011.</p>	designations. Conservation Areas are important in protecting the key elements of our cultural heritage and should be protected. Poor development in such areas can significantly harm their character and appearance.
Listed Buildings and Buildings at Risk <i>London Borough of</i>	There are 5,645 buildings/structures in the borough that have been listed by English Heritage as having special architectural or historical interest.	One of the highest number of listed buildings per borough in England and Wales.	<p>Since 1999, the number of Listed buildings in the borough has increased by 50.</p> <p>The number of Buildings at Risk in Camden has been reduced by 7 in the past six</p>	It is important to promote restoration of buildings at risk to further reduce the number of structures on the

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p><i>Camden Conservation and Design team</i></p> <p><i>Camden AMR 2010/11</i></p> <p><i>English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register</i></p>	<p>(A Historic Area Assessment is to be commissioned, which will identify listed buildings and other heritage assets in more detail within the Euston Area Plan area)</p> <p>The 2011 English Heritage register showed a total of 50 buildings at risk in Camden – three less than the 2010 figure. One of these is in the Area Plan area - Elizabeth Garratt Anderson Hospital, Euston Road (23 and 25 Mornington Crescent and St George's Cathedral, Redhill Street also sit immediately outside Area Plan area)</p>		<p>years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2005 there were 57 buildings at risk • In 2010 there were 53 buildings at risk • In 2011 there were 50 buildings at risk <p>The proposals for a High Speed Two terminus at Euston Station would result in the loss of Listed buildings in the Area Plan area.</p>	<p>buildings at risk list in Camden.</p> <p>High Speed Two would result in the loss of listed buildings in the Euston area as well as potential impacts on the setting of other listed buildings.</p>
<p>Extent of Archaeological Priority Zones</p> <p><i>AMR 2005/06</i></p>	<p>There are 13 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) in Camden.</p> <p>The Area Plan study area is not within any of the identified Archaeological Priority Zones.</p>	<p>Archaeological remains have also been found in numerous other parts of the borough, in areas that are not designated APZs.</p>	<p>No trend has been identified.</p>	<p>Archaeological assessments are important where appropriate in ensuring significant archaeological remains are protected.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Open Space				
Open space deficiency <i>Camden Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study Update (2008)</i> <i>An Open Space Strategy for Camden 2006-2011</i> <i>Camden core Strategy 2010</i>	<p>There is currently 20 sq m of public open space per person in the borough.</p> <p>There are relatively few open spaces in this sub area, however a large part of Regents Park is within this sub area, providing residents of the sub area with easy access to a Metropolitan Park, which provides a range of informal and formal recreational facilities.</p> <p>Areas to the east of the Regent's Park area; and to the south west of the Somers Town area are deficient in terms of access to play space..</p>	<p>Increase the total amount of open space and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance created and improved by new developments over 1000m² in areas of deficiency.</p>	<p>Public open space person in the borough is projected to drop to 17 sq m by 2026, taking into account the projected population increase and assuming no additional public open space is provided.</p> <p>HS2 would result in the loss of designated open spaces to the west of Euston station, which could worsen existing deficiencies in open space in the area.</p>	<p>Planning obligations can be used to secure additional open space in areas of deficiency.</p> <p>Access to high quality open space is an important indicator of the quality of life in the borough. Therefore, areas of deficiency need to be minimised and existing open spaces improved.</p>
Area of designated open space / improvements to open space	<p>The Council's 2008 Open Space Review identified that there are 280 open spaces, totalling an area 526.6 hectares and representing 25% of the borough's land area. Of these, 110 (75% of</p>	<p>This compares to the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standard of 24 sq m of open space per person. Of this 8 sq m should be children's play space and 16 sq m should be outdoor recreation space. This figure does not include amenity space.</p>	<p>Whilst there has been no net loss of designated open space in the study area in recent years, the proposals for a High Speed Two terminus at Euston Station would result in the loss of approximately 60% of St</p>	<p>It is important that opportunities to create more open space are taken and that existing open</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
AMR 2005/06 Camden Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study Update 2008	open space area) are publicly accessible.	<p>The London Plan target is that there should no net loss of designated open space. Within the Mayor's SPG on Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Recreation, a benchmark standard of 10 sq m of play space per child is set and should be used to establish the quantitative requirements for play space provision arising from new development in an area.</p> <p>There is a target to protect an overall level of 25% of land as open space and improve the quality and range of facilities in existing parks and other spaces.</p>	James Gardens, approximately half of Hampstead Road Open Space and the British Home Stores private open space.	spaces be improved, particularly in areas of deficiency. However, it is likely that land supply in Camden will potentially pose a significant constraint in providing additional open space, particularly given the demand for additional housing.
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) served AMR 2005/06	<p>A 1992 study showed that there are approximately 70-75,000 trees in the borough.</p> <p>In 2002/03 73 TPOs were served. In 2003/04 34 TPOs were served. In 2004/05 91 TPOs were served and in 2005/06 106 TPOs were served.</p>	<p>Conserve existing tree cover and increase.</p> <p>Increase the number of TPOs served.</p>	The figures show a steady increase in TPOs over time, despite a considerable drop in 2003/04.	There is a need to find a balance between protecting the borough's trees and enabling appropriate new development.
Number of applications affecting trees	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
protected by TPOs				available for this indicator.
Number of applications permitted that involved the loss of trees protected by TPOs	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
Change in priority species (by type) <i>Camden Biodiversity Action Plan</i>	From survey information key species were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and production of action plans. The five priority species identified are: Bat, Hedgehog, House Sparrow, Odanata (Dragonflies and Damsel flies) and Stag Beetle. Four bat species have been seen regularly in Camden in the vicinity of Hampstead Heath and there are also known roost sites in the borough.	There are 16 resident bat species in the UK, eight of which are known to breed in London.	The decline in bat numbers may be due to the loss of roost sites, the removal of trees and underground structures and the sealing of roof areas.	Need to ensure that priority species do not further decline in the borough and receive adequate protection and encouragement through the planning process.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>Hedgehogs are known to use three sites in the borough and also known to use gardens, mainly in the north of the borough.</p> <p>Numbers of house sparrows have declined by 60% over the last 25 years, posing a high conservation concern.</p> <p>There are a number of species of dragonflies (9) and damselflies (5) known to use several sites in the borough, including Hampstead Heath, Camley Road and Regent's Park.</p> <p>Two stag beetles were seen in the borough in 1998. Their demise is owing in part to the general loss of habitat to urban development (backland, railsides, etc).</p>			
<p>Change in priority habitats (by type)</p> <p>Camden</p>	<p>From survey information key habitats were identified for priority within the Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and production of action plans.</p>	<p>The Camden BAP sets a clear aim to protect and enhance the biodiversity of Camden's habitats.</p>	<p>There has been a positive change in the amount of priority habitat in Camden since 2006/07.</p> <p>2010/11 data shows there are</p>	<p>Some habitats are under greater threat from development than others. It is</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p><i>Biodiversity Action Plan</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2010/11</i></p> <p><i>AMR 2006/07</i></p>	<p>The habitats are Woodland; Acid Grassland; Heath; Waterways and Wetlands; The Built Environment; Canalsides and Railsides; Small Parks, Gardens and City Squares; and Churchyards and Cemeteries</p> <p>The Local BAP states approximately 80% of Camden can be classed as the built environment.</p> <p>2010/11 data shows there are a total of 428.8 ha of land is classed as having biodiversity importance and that there has been no change in this area between 2009/10 and 2010/11.</p>		<p>a total of 428.8 ha of land is classed as having biodiversity importance. This is an increase on the 2006/07 AMR figure of 412.8 ha of land.</p>	<p>important to recognise the roles that each habitat plays in supporting biodiversity.</p>
<p>Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs)</p> <p><i>AMR 2005/06</i></p>	<p>Two newly designated sites of local nature importance have been classified in 2005/06, adding 1.3ha and Gondar Gardens has been re-designated from borough grade II to grade I.</p> <p>Eight SNCIs have been</p>	<p>There should be no net loss of SNCIs, but an increase.</p>	<p>In 1993 there were 25 SNCIs in the borough. This had increased to 30 by 2003 and by a further three up to 2005/06.</p>	<p>Existing SNCIs provide important habitats for priority species and other flora and fauna in the borough, which need to be</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Camden's Biodiversity Action Plan</i>	improved in some way. No sites have been lost. (refer to Figure 15 of Appendix 4). There is also 4.56ha of sites that are managed for nature conservation.			protected from future development.
Number of developments that have incorporated green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity	No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator. However, it is known that the Council has seen a general increase in the number of development proposals incorporating green roofs in their design.	No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No quantified baseline information is currently available for this indicator. However, it is considered likely that with the push from national and regional government for sustainable design that the number of developments incorporating green roofs and other biodiversity enhancing design elements will only increase over time.	As more and more land is developed, particularly in the form of extensions to existing properties, it will become increasingly important that new developments and extensions to existing buildings incorporate green roofs and other biodiversity enhancing design elements.
Recycling and Waste Management				

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
% of households recycling <i>Housing Needs Survey 2004</i>	.95% of households had doorstep collections of recycling in 2004/05. The Housing Needs Survey 2004 estimated that 75% of households in Camden recycle using the borough's facilities. This represents 70,478 households. Some 60.6% of households that recycle use the doorstep collection and around the same proportion use local recycling banks.	80% of households had doorstep collections of recycling in 2003/04. A Government target of recycling 45% of rubbish by 2015.	Camden achieved the highest recycling rate, not including composting, of all London boroughs during 2004/05. The trend is moving upwards.	The increase in the borough's population in the future will place increased pressure on existing waste management facilities and highlights the need to ensure waste is managed efficiently and where possible reduced, reused and recycled.
% of household waste recycled <i>Camden's Waste Strategy 2007-2010</i> <i>AMR 2005/06</i>	The total municipal waste arisings for Camden in 2010/11 was 121,322 tonnes and the amount recycled was 24,652 tonnes. In 2010/11 32% of household waste was recycled	% of waste recycled in 2004/05: 25.2%. This is the highest rate in inner London. Camden's Waste Strategy has set a target for 35% of household waste and 10% of commercial waste to be recycled by 2010.	The percentage of household waste recycled over the last ten years: 2001/02 – 14% 2002/03 – 16.1% 2003/04 – 19.2% 2004/05 – 25% 2005/06 – 26% 2006/08 – 28% 2007/08 – 27% 2008/09 – 28% 2009/10 – 30% 2010/11 – 32% These figures show that there has been a steady increase in	The increase in the borough's population in the future will place increased pressure on existing waste management facilities and highlights the need to ensure waste is managed efficiently and where possible

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			the amount of household waste recycled in Camden over time.	reduced, reused and recycled.
% new developments using sustainable construction	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	The London Plan requires that future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.	No trend identified.	Sustainable construction is important in reducing the negative impact of new development on the environment.
Annual household waste <i>Camden's Waste Strategy 2007-2010</i>	The total amount of waste arising in Camden has decreased since last year by 3%.	Camden's Waste Strategy sets a target of a 5% reduction in household waste collection by 2010.	Since 2001/02, the amount of household waste produced has decreased by 35%, despite a population increase of 15,000.	There is a need to continue this trend as the borough's population will increase even more in coming years.
Climate Factors				
Proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources	In 2010/11, of 28 major schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 (21%) met 20% or more of its energy needs using renewable energy 14 (50%) met less than 20% of its energy needs using renewable energy 8 (29%) provided no 	The London Plan intends that 945GWh of London's energy will be from renewables by 2010. The Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan require that new developments achieve a 20% reduction in carbon emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy	No long term trend identified. The proportion of major schemes providing some renewable energy was similar in 2009/10, although there was a decrease in the proportion of schemes meeting 20% or more of its energy needs	It will become increasingly important to ensure that energy for new developments is renewably sourced, as it is not sustainable

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	renewable energy.	The Replacement UDP 2006 requires that all new developments should get 10% of their energy from renewable sources.	through renewable energy. In 2009/10, of 29 major schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (7%) met 20% or more of its energy needs using renewable energy • 18 (62%) met less than 20% of its energy needs using renewable energy • 9 (31%) provided no renewable energy. However, it is likely that the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources will increase, given the impetus of national and regional policies.	for development to continue relying upon non-renewable energy sources.
Energy use and efficiency in existing buildings (including council stock) <i>Source unknown</i>	The average energy efficiency rating (SAP) of Council Stock is 66.	Average national and regional SAP rating is 59% Target of a 30% improvement in domestic energy efficiency by 2011.	The energy efficiency of buildings is gradually improving.	Energy efficiency is fundamental in reducing energy consumption of new development.
Average annual domestic consumption of (a) natural gas	(a) natural gas: 1259.1 Gwh, or 30.0 Ktoe (b) electricity in kWh: 349.4 Gwh (3.49400e+8 kWh), or 108.3 Ktoe.			

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
and (b) electricity (kWh)				
Number of new developments accompanied by an Eco-homes or BREEAM assessment <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	All relevant major developments decided in 2010/11 included a sustainability plan ensure the environmental performance of a building meets best practice standards.	Increase the proportion of BREEAM assessments submitted with planning applications.	No trend data available.	This proportion needs to be increased considerably to ensure that as many developments as possible are sustainable.
Number of new developments achieving Eco-homes or BREEAM ratings of very good or excellent	<p>In 2010/11, of the 23 schemes undertaking BREEAM assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 schemes achieved an 'Excellent' rating, • 17 achieved a 'Very Good' rating and • 2 achieved a 'Pass' rating' (both schemes were change of use only with minimal physical changes). <p>2010/11, 9 schemes undertook a Code for Sustainable Homes assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 schemes achieved 'Level 4' and 7 schemes achieved 'Level 	<p>Under Core Strategy Policy Camden will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect new build housing to meet Code level 3 by 2010 and Code level 4 by 2013 and encourage Code level 6 by 2016. • Expect non-domestic developments of 500sq m or more to achieve BREEAM 'very good' , 'excellent' from 2016 and encourage zero carbon from 2019. 	No trend data available.	Developments are currently meeting BREEAM/ code requirements.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	3'.			
Number of new developments incorporating water conservation measures e.g. SUDS	In 2010-2011 Camden approved 35 schemes which involved sustainable drainage systems (SUDs).	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Public concern about the environment <i>Housing Needs Survey 2004</i>	<p>The Housing Needs Survey 2004 asked households how concerned they were about the environment in general. The majority of households in Camden stated that they were concerned about the environment in general, with 28.2% of households stating that they were very concerned. It also asked households which were the most important environmental issue and the following were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing traffic levels (46.0%) • Improving air quality (20.7%) • Reducing litter (16.3%) • Reducing global warming (8.1%) • None of the above 	No comparable survey data identified.	No trend identified.	Raising public awareness of environmental issues is important in helping to encourage change.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	(88.9%)			
Air Quality				
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and Dust and particulate matter (PM ₁₀) emissions <i>Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2009-2012</i> <i>Camden Transport strategy 2011</i>	Camden has some of the poorest air quality in Europe, especially in the south of the borough where traffic congestion is severe. As a result, the whole borough is designated an Air Quality Management Area.	The National Air Quality Strategy sets objectives for 7 pollutants that local authorities are obliged to meet. The target for 2005 was 40 µg/m ³ of NO ₂ and this was not met. Concentrations of PM ₁₀ – a pollutant emitted mainly from diesel vehicles and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), which is released from fuel combustion in vehicles and boilers still remain above government air quality objectives Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2010 and by 23% from 1990 levels by 2016.	Long term trends reveal that Camden continues to breach the annual mean air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide and the daily mean air quality objective for particulate matter. Improving air quality will continue to be challenging, especially at the most heavily trafficked part of the north and south of the borough. Euston Road has some of the worst air pollution levels in the borough due to its high traffic volumes.	Air quality in Camden is very poor and this can have a significant effect on the health of those living, working and visiting the borough. It is important that the planning system plays its part in helping reduce emissions in the borough.
Soil				
Number of sites of	There are currently no sites in Camden that are	None identified.	The Council is investigating sites of potential concern on a	Area Plan to highlight

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
potential land contamination <i>Camden's Environmental Health team</i>	designated as contaminated land for the purposes of the Environment Act 1995. However, it is considered that all of Camden is potentially contaminated owing to the extent of previous industrial uses across the borough.		priority basis under the legislation and will continue to regulate potentially contaminated sites through the planning process.	potential contamination issues and need for assessment and remediation/mitigation (as relevant).
Water and Flooding				
%/No. of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc.	In 2010-2011 Camden approved 35 schemes which involved sustainable drainage systems (SUDs).	Camden Development Policy DP23 requires developments to incorporate sustainable urban drainage methods to reduce the risk of flooding.	No trend identified.	Incorporation of SUDS remains an important issue in the borough.
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on	No such permissions were granted since 2005/06.	Planning permission should not be granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and/or water quality.	No trend identified.	While Camden is not generally at risk of flooding from the river or the sea, increases in the amount of land built over poses

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
flooding or water quality <i>AMR 2005/06</i>				a risk of further flooding occurrences like that which occurred in August 2002.
Number of properties at risk from 1% and 0.1% floods <i>State of the Environment Report 2005</i> <i>Camden Core Strategy 2010</i> 2008 North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	The Euston Area Plan area does not fall within Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b. There have been no sewer flooding incidents (by postcode) from August 1997 to August 2007 within this area. However, it is within a wider critical drainage area and therefore surface water management needs to be considered in new development.	The Flood Map shows the current best information on the extent of the extreme flood from rivers or the sea that would occur without the presence of flood defences.	No trend identified.	While the Euston area is not generally at risk of flooding from the river or the sea, increases in the amount of land built over affects water runoff and permeability. Consideration will need to be given to the potential impacts of development on surface water flooding, in particular given that the area is within a critical drainage area.
Annual domestic water consumption by type (a)	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
potable and (b) other				indicator.
Noise and Vibration				
% increase/ decrease in ambient noise levels	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator. This information will be available in April 2007.	Noise levels will vary between areas depending on nature/condition of roads, levels and nature of traffic and local traffic management measures and other background sources. Camden's Noise Strategy aims to reduce people's exposure to noise as much as possible and to achieve the Noise Directive and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines as minimum standards for exposure.	Camden through implementation of its LIP and Transport Strategies is active in improving road conditions, seeking reductions in traffic, encouraging use of public transport and increasing walking/cycling. This would be expected to have beneficial impacts on levels of ambient noise from roads.	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with noise, by ensuring that noise generating uses are not permitted adjacent to noise-sensitive uses and vice versa.
Number of complaints about noise received by the Council	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator. This information will be available in April 2007.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Development on Previously Developed land				
% of new housing on	In 2009/10 100% of all new homes were on previously	Regional average for London in 2003/04 of 98%.	Regional and local policies exist affording strong	Given the level of previous

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
previously developed land <i>AMR 2009/10</i>	developed land.	The NPPF promotes development on brownfield land.	protection for open space so the trend should continue.	development in Camden, there is no reason why 100% of all future housing development and most other types of development also, should occur anywhere other than previously developed land. However, it is considered that land contamination may be an issue, given the number of sites within the borough potentially affected by previous industrial uses.
% of vacant buildings	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				indicator.
Health and Community Facilities				
Schemes involving a gain/loss in community facilities (AMR 2009/10)	Within the 2009/10 financial year there has been a net gain of 25,953 sq m of community facilities (D1 use class). Some of the developments included a new engineering building for the UCL and a development at Lincoln Inn's Fields. As at 31st March 2011 there was 136,000 sqm of Community facilities in the pipeline (either under construction or awaiting development – including 70k in King's Cross Central) (LDD figures).	Camden's Core Strategy policy CS10 – Supporting community facilities and services, sets out our overarching approach to protecting and providing the community facilities that meet the needs of Camden's growing population. Policy DP15 helps to deliver the Core Strategy by providing our detailed approach to the protection of existing community and leisure facilities and on contributions towards the provision of new facilities. Appendix 1 to the Core strategy sets out key infrastructure that will be promoted to support growth, including community facilities.	The net floor space change in community facilities has varied year by year. Future years will continue to see growth in community premises. The presence of the University College London and various other further education colleges are responsible for the high proportion of education floorspace being created	It is important to encourage a balance in the supply of such uses to meet the needs of existing and future residents.
Provision of health facilities by type per 1000 population	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Distance of households from GPs and hospitals	There is a good distribution of GPs and hospitals throughout the borough (refer to Figure 2 of Appendix 4) and the 30	The threshold for new dwellings to be able to access health services is a 30-minute public transport journey.	No trend identified.	It is important that new residential development is located so as to

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
AMR 2005/06	minute public transport journey threshold is met in all cases.			maximise access to existing health facilities or, where such facilities would exceed capacity as a result of the development, provide for additional health facilities as appropriate.
% of people describing their health as “good” 2001 Census	67.7 of people in the study area described their health as ‘good’. Within the study area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two out of 12 super output areas are within the 10% most health deprived in the country; 5 super output areas are within the 15% most health deprived; and 7 are within the 20% most health deprived. 	People describing their health as good in Camden and England and Wales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71.3% in Camden 68.6% in England and Wales 	No trend identified.	The proportion of people in the study area describing their health as ‘good’ is lower than the borough average. Health deprivation is a significant issue in the study area.
% of people with limiting long-term illness	17.5% in study area 15.8% in Camden 15.5% in Greater London 18.2% in England & Wales	1991 Census: 12.7% in Camden 11.3% in Greater London 13.1% in England & Wales	The percentage of people in Camden with a limiting long-term illness increased from 1991 to 2001. However, this	Proportion of people with limiting long-term illness is

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
2001 Census	<p><i>All residents with LLTI</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<i>Household residents with LLTI</i>	increase has been seen across London as well, though is it slightly higher in Camden than London as a whole. However, it should also be noted that the question is the 1991 had a slightly different emphasis.	higher in the Euston Area Plan area than the average in Camden and London as a whole.
Perception of factors impacting health	Deprivation, unemployment, standard of housing, access to education, environment in which people are living (i.e. access to green spaces, level of crime and perceived fear of crime). Also, lifestyle factors such as levels of physical activity, smoking prevalence and levels of obesity.			
<p>Number of GP or Primary Care Professionals in Camden</p> <p><i>Camden PCT – Annual Public Health Report 2005/6</i></p>	<p>There are currently 243,200 patients registered with Camden GP's.</p> <p>There are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 GP practices 63 Pharmacies 49 Dental practices 42 Optometrists. <p>2 main hospital services: UCL and Royal Free. Camden and Islington</p>	No previous data identified	No trend identified.	Change in these provisions need to be monitored overtime. Currently there is no assessment of whether they meet local needs.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Mental Health and Social Care Trust.			
Access to a GP per 1000 population	Number of patients per 100,000 whole time equivalent GPs in Camden. The number of Full Time Equivalents was 156 and the rate per 100,000 population was 69.			
Numbers of Hostels & Care Homes <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	During 2010/11, 115 new student bedrooms and 31 new hostel bedrooms were completed.	The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment identifies for Camden a non self contained unit capacity of 1647 units from 2011 to 2021 Camden Development Policies DP7, DP8 and DP9 seek to prevent the loss of hostels and care homes and supports the development of new hostels and care homes subject to impacts.	From 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2011 there was an overall net loss of 15 hostel bedrooms and a gain of 1,345 student bedrooms.	The supply of hostels and care homes in Camden should continue to adequately cater for the demand for such uses.
Access to public open space <i>Camden Open space, sport and recreation study update 2008</i>	There is currently 20 sq m of public open space per person in the borough. Areas to the east of the Regent's Park area; and to the south west of the Somers Town area are deficient in terms of access to play provision.	None identified. However, it is seen as important to reduce open space deficiencies where opportunities arise.	Through legal agreements (S106) there has also been a large increase in the amount of money secured for open space improvements, from just under £45,000 last year to £300,000 in 2005/06. Public open space person in the borough is projected to drop to 17 sq m by 2026, taking into account the	Camden is a very densely developed borough and has areas defined as deficient in most types of open space.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	There are relatively few open spaces in this sub area, however a large part of Regents Park is within this sub area, providing residents of the sub area with easy access to a Metropolitan Park, which provides a range of informal and formal recreational facilities.		projected population increase and assuming no additional public open space is provided. HS2 would result in the loss of designated open spaces to the west of Euston station.	
Number of Sports/ Playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces <i>Camden AMR 2010/11</i> <i>Camden Open space, sport and recreational study update 2008</i>	It is clear that Camden is way below the average level of pitch provision per person for all pitch sports. In Camden, the ratio of local pitches is as follows: - Football: 21 1:9,430 - Cricket: 6 1:33,003 - Rugby: 2 1:99,010	Across England as a whole, the ratio of local pitches is as follows: - Football: 1:1,840 - Cricket: 1:4,243 - Rugby: 1:8,271	Continued low provision of outdoor sport facilities.	There is a low level of provision of outdoor sport facilities and, in particular, of grass pitches. It is therefore important to retain existing provision in Camden, and ensure that the quality of provision is of a high standard, given that the pitches are likely to be heavily used
Levels of Crime	In the 12 months leading up to December 2006, the	These figures compare with Metropolitan London for the same	Despite the reduction in recorded crime in Camden,	Note/reflect implications for

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p>Recorded crime per 1,000 population by type of crime</p> <p>http://www.met.police.uk/camden/camstats/</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Local data</p>	<p>following figures per 1000 population were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.8 burglaries • 18.4 criminal damages • 8.6 drug offences • 5.7 robberies • 36.4 violence against people <p>One Super Output Area in the study area is within the 5% most deprived in terms of crime and disorder in the country. This area is located immediately west of Euston Station (LSOA E01000948)</p>	<p>period as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14.3 burglaries • 16.9 criminal damages • 5.3 drug offences • 5.7 robberies • 26.1 violence against people <p>This shows that crime in Camden is generally higher than London as a whole.</p> <p>However, there has been a decrease in most types of crime in Camden since December 2005, except for drug offences, which have increased from 7.7 per 1000 population in 2005.</p>	<p>local rates relating to drugs offences, burglary, robbery and violence against the person remain significant across the borough.</p> <p>Meaningful comparison of data and trends can be difficult to ascertain as methods of reporting/recording and operational areas and priorities may differ over time</p> <p>Greater levels of consultation and the extent/nature of surveys also make comparisons hard to identify. Though crime (in its various forms and impacts) consistently appears as a priority issue for residents and businesses.</p>	<p>crime and safety issues and design.</p> <p>Issues for uses and activities relating to evening/late night activities</p> <p>Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime</p>
<p>Fear of crime and perceptions of crime</p> <p>The Camden Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 and</p>	<p>The Camden Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 and Strategy 2005 highlight that surveys of residents have consistently identified a lower level of crime as the most important matter for improvement in the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51% of those surveyed say safety 	<p>The previous audit, conducted in 2001, identified three hotspots; Camden Town, Kings Cross and Bloomsbury. Although there is still a greater than average rate of offending in King's Cross and Bloomsbury, this has lessened during the period of the current crime reduction strategy 2002-2005 but Camden Town remains a "problem" area (the evening economy</p>	<p>The Camden Crime and Disorder Audit of 2004 identifies that in 2001/02 to 2003/04 the total number of notifiable offences fell by 4% to about 51,000 in 2003/04.</p> <p>The Citizens Panel in June 2004 (in Safer Camden 2004) were asked to identify the</p>	<p>Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>Crime is a significant concern for residents in Camden and it should be</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Strategy 2005</i>	<p>and crime are the worst thing about Camden;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% say it is getting worse, 12% feel unsafe during the day and 49% at night. 8% said that it was getting better and three out of five people said that crime was most in need of improving. 	<p>is identified as particular factor).</p> <p>Other areas with relatively high levels of crime were other commercial high streets, Kentish Town, Hampstead, Finchley Road (around the O2 centre) and the Kilburn High Road.</p>	<p>three worst things about living in Camden – crime and safety were felt to be the worst things, with 56% of respondents identifying it.</p> <p>BVPI General Survey 2004 Almost three fifths (58%) of residents feel that a low level of crime is the issue that most needs improving in Camden.</p>	<p>afforded appropriate priority in the DPD policies.</p>
% Developments incorporating secure by design principles	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Education				
Area of new education facilities created	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
				available for this indicator.
Indices of deprivation – education skills and training ONS	<p>The study area does not include any output areas within the top 20% most deprived in the country.</p> <p>In 2010-2011, 51.6% of all 15 year old pupils in the Euston Area Plan area achieved 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C.</p>	<p>Most of the study area is between the 40% and 60% most deprived in the country in relation to education, skills and training (i.e. moderate achievement).</p> <p>In 2008, educational achievement in the study area was above averages across the borough, London and England and Wales. However, educational attainment in the study area is now below the averages for the borough, for London and for England and Wales. The percentage of 15 year old pupils that achieved 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C in these areas in 2010-2011 was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camden: 56.1% • Greater London: 62.1% • England and Wales: 58.2 	<p>Performance at GCSE level appears to have reduced in recent years, from relatively strong performance in 2007-08 to relatively weak performance in 2010-11.</p> <p>The percentage of 15 year old pupils in the study area that achieved 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C fell from 52.9% in 2006-07 to 51.6% in 2010-11.</p> <p>This compares to a trend of improving performance (% of 15 year old pupils that achieved 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C) across Camden as a whole, across London and across England and Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camden: Increase from 43.3% in 2006-07 to 56.1% in 2010-11 • Greater London: Increase from 48.4% in 2007-07 to 62.1% in 2010-11 • England and Wales: Increase from 45.5% in 2006-07 to 58.2% in 2010-11. 	<p>The need for education provision in the area should be taken into account.</p> <p>Opportunities should be taken to contribute to improvements in educational attainment of people living in the study area.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
School capacity figures and areas of education provision deficiency <i>Camden Children Schools and Families data</i>	Primary: Looking at GLA population projections alone shows that across the borough between 2012-22 there is forecast to be 2.0% growth in 4 year olds, 6.7% in 4-10 year olds. The development in planning area 4 (St Pancras Somers Town/Regents Park) forecasts growth over the same period of 4 year olds at 24.4% and 4-10 year olds at 28.3%. Current pressure on the ground for reception places is being felt in the north west of the borough and not in the south. Secondary: GLA population projections suggest a growing population (slightly lower than in previous years) between 2012-22 for 11 year olds of 10.8% and 11-15 year olds of 11.5%. There are sufficient places within the secondary sector with	Primary: Planned added 2FE capacity at King's Cross is timely in relation to the development happening in the area and should be sufficient to meet demand in this area until the end of the current places planning period to 2021/22. The pressure on reception places continues to be felt in the north/north west of the borough (i.e. 2FE reception bulge classes added to north west schools in September 2012, likely that pressure will continue in this area with further reception bulge classes required until 2FE permanent places created in this area by around September 2015). Pressure is not being felt in the south where there are reception vacancies for September 2012. Secondary: School Roll Projections are projecting an increase in the secondary aged population, these together with child yield forecasts show that with the new 6FE UCL academy in the north west of the borough there should be sufficient places to meet demand until around 2015/16. After this date there	Within the study area, the redevelopment of Netley School will provide a new, and improved campus for learning as well as new apartments and family homes, public space and a new community building for the Surma Centre.	There is a need to consider impacts of growth in the Euston Area Plan area in terms of demand for school places and possible provision of new facilities. Note that the annual places planning process considers all aspects including births, projections, latest child yield forecasts from local housing developments etc.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	vacancies for year 7 transfer in the south of the borough.	may be more pressure across the borough when the additional 2FE places (which are currently under review) at SCCS could be utilised if required.		
Leisure				
Completed leisure (D2) floorspace <i>Camden Annual Monitoring</i>	Between April 2006 and March 2011 Camden observed net gain of around 2,000 sqm in D2 use.	No target or comparators currently identified.	Between April 2006 and March 2011 Camden observed net gain of around 2,000 sqm in D2 use.	Leisure floorspace should reflect local need and demand of existing and future residents and should be accessibly located to reduce private car journeys.
Amount of completed leisure floorspace in Central London Frontages, Town Centres and Neighbourhood Centres	In 2005/06, no leisure floorspace was completed in Central London Frontages. In Town Centres there was a loss of 2,847 m ² , in Neighbourhood Centres, there was a loss of 59 m ² and in the rest of the borough there was a loss of 2,711 m ² . (Refer to Figure 21 of Appendix 4).	No targets or comparators identified.	Refer to Figure 20 of Appendix 5, which shows the trend of completions over the last few years.	Leisure floorspace should reflect local need and demand of existing and future residents.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
AMR 2005/06				
Access to open spaces	The open space indicator relating to open space deficiency covers this indicator.			
Population				
<p>Borough Population: By age and sex</p> <p>ONS Mid-2001 Estimate</p>	<p>2001 Mid-year Estimate (most recent agreed estimate):</p> <p>Resident population = 202,600 50.9% female 49.1% male</p> <p>In 2001, 18,101 people were living in the Euston Area Plan study area.</p> <p>Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48.6% under 30 • 72.6% under 45 years • 20.9% aged under 16 <p>Updated population projections (2012) are only available for wards. GLA's latest projection (based on</p>	<p>Camden has:</p> <p>The Area Plan area has a slightly younger population than Camden as whole, which itself has a relatively young age profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% aged under 30 • 71% under 45 years • 16% aged under 16 (England and Wales – 20%) • 71% aged 16-Retirement Age • 12% aged over Retirement Age (England and Wales – 18%) 	<p>Compared to Camden and, in particular, England and Wales as a whole, there are a high proportion of young adults but there are relatively fewer children and older people.</p> <p>Camden's population remains 'youthful' due to the high proportion of resident students (11% of the adult population – 2001 Census), combined with migration patterns: high volumes of in-migration to Camden from the rest of the country and internationally of people mainly in their 20s and out-migration of mature people – many with families - in their 30s and 40s, often looking for more space, as well as the retirees who gravitate to the</p>	<p>ONS Mid-year Population Estimates (MYE) is the 'official' estimate, prepared 1 year in arrears each Aug.</p> <p>Mid-2001 is the last reliable estimate.</p> <p>The series is currently under review – research suggests inaccuracy in the estimation of (particularly) international</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>Dec 10 housing trajectory) for Regent's Park ward shows:</p> <p>2012-17: +800 (+6%) 2012-22: +1,400 (10.8%)</p>		<p>rest of the South East, especially the coast.</p> <p>Births to Camden-resident mothers have been increasing since the 1980s, originally reflecting the high proportion of young women in the population, but now also reflecting higher fertility. At the same time deaths to Camden residents have been decreasing, leading to an increasing natural growth supplemented with net inward migration.</p>	<p>migration. A revised 2001-based series is expected in August 2007.</p>
<p>Population characteristics 1: Population by ethnic group</p> <p>2001 Census: Key Statistics Table KS06</p> <p>Previous censuses</p>	<p>38.4% of residents in the Euston Area Plan area are from Black and Minority Ethnic groups. The largest groups in the study area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bangladeshi</i> (14.6%) • <i>Black African</i> (8.8%) and • <i>Irish</i> (4.1%), who are not classified as BME <p>The largest ethnic group is <i>White British</i> (45.2%).</p> <p><i>White Other</i> (12.3%) is a diverse grouping that includes people from many</p>	<p>26.8% of Camden residents are from Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups. The largest groups in Camden are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bangladeshi</i> (6.3%) • <i>Black African</i> (6%) and • <i>Irish</i> (4.6%), who are not classified as BME <p>White British people form 52.7% of the population.</p>	<p>Camden has an increasing proportion of people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1991 and 2001 Censuses, the proportion of BME groups increase from 18.7% to 26.8%. • The largest growth was in the Black African group from 2.7% in 1991 to 6% of the population in 2001. • An increase in the 	<p>The relatively high Bangladeshi population in the study area should be noted.</p> <p>Individual ethnic groups are not directly comparable between 1991 and 2001 due to changes in the categorisation, especially the</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	different origins including North America, European, Oceania, South Africa and South America – many in Camden in this group were born in USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and 'old Europe'.		Bangladeshi group from 3.5% in 1991 to 6.3% of the population in 2001.	inclusion of the mixed ethnicity grouping in 2001. However, they will be broadly true.
Population characteristics 2: Place of Birth <i>2001 Census: Key Statistics Table KS06</i> <i>Previous censuses</i>	Of the 376 local and unitary authorities in England & Wales the <i>2001 Census</i> reveals Camden had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4th highest proportion of residents born elsewhere in EU (incl Eire) 10th largest proportion of residents born outside the EU 	None identified.	The proportion of Camden residents born <i>outside the UK</i> has been increasing: 1981 = 30% 1991 = 32% 2001 = 37%	Very difficult to use the EU definition over time as it has changed. 2001 Census data referred to EU15.
Population Growth: <i>ONS Mid-year estimates</i> <i>GLA Demographic Projections</i>	Latest figures will be available in May 2007.	Camden's population growth rate is linked dwelling availability. Boroughs with access to more sites to develop will be able to achieve higher growth.	<i>Past trend:</i> After almost a century of population decline, Camden's population has been increasing from the early 1980s. ONS Mid-year Estimates: in the ten years mid-1991 to mid-2001 Camden had the 6 th highest population growth rate in London and 25 th highest growth rate in England & Wales.	NOTE: Can't directly compare 1991 and 2001 Census in absolute terms as they have different population bases. 2001 Census was grossed up to

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			<p><i>Future:</i> Projections were prepared by the GLA for the original London Plan (2004) that showed population growth of 9.4% 2006-16.</p> <p>GLA projections prepared for the Review of the London Plan (2007) show a lower level of population growth: <i>RLP Low gives 4.6% growth 2006-16 and 8.8% growth 2006-21.</i> This is the preferred option based on LBC forecast growth in housing.</p> <p>RPL High assumes the same dwelling change but with higher levels of household sharing: <i>6.5% growth 2006-16 and 12.2% growth 2006-21.</i></p>	<p>take account of undercount. The 1991 Census wasn't fully adjusted. <i>Compare only proportions (%) of particular characteristics.</i> Assuming projections are correct note/reflect increased needs and pressures for housing and local services</p>
Household size and composition <i>2001 Census</i>	<p>Household figures in 2001 for the Euston Area Plan area:</p> <p>7,673 households in the study area</p>	<p>Wider household figures in 2001</p> <p>Total households in Camden in 2001= 91,603</p> <p>One person households in Camden:</p>	<p>In line with population, numbers of households fell to 1981 and have been increasing since. 1981 = 70,061 1991 = 80,149 2001 = 91,603</p>	<p>Past trends in households may not reflect recent changes in Camden.</p> <p>1-person</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Proportion of one person households: 44.8% <i>1-persons households</i> make up the largest proportion of all household types, slightly higher than the borough average and significantly higher than the London and England and Wales averages.	46% In 2001 Camden had the 4 th highest proportion of 1-person households in England & Wales. Proportions are high compared to Greater London (35%) and E&W (30%). Married couple households 2001: Camden = 14% Greater London = 29% England & Wales = 37% Cohabiting couple households 2001: Camden = 8.7% Greater London = 8.1% England & Wales = 8.3% Lone parent households 2001: Camden = 9.7% Greater London = 7.6% England & Wales = 6.5% Other households 2001: Camden = 14.7% Greater London = 12.2% England & Wales = 6.7%	Proportion of 1-person households has grown over time, but the pace of change has been slowing: 1981 = 40% 1991 = 45% 2001 = 46%	household trend questioned by CT suggests a fall in the % year-on-year since 1996. However, overall the growth in households will continue.
Household Projections	Latest figures will be available in May 2007.	None identified.	<i>Past trend:</i> In line with population, numbers of households fell to 1981 and	Past trends built into household projections may

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
GLA Demographic Projections			<p>have been increasing since.</p> <p><i>Future:</i> Projections of households were prepared by the GLA for the original <i>London Plan</i> (2004) that showed household growth of 9% 2006-16.</p> <p>GLA projections prepared for the Review of the London Plan (2007) show a lower level of household growth: <i>RLP Low</i> gives 6.2% growth 2006-16 and 11.2% growth 2006-21. This is the preferred option based on LBC forecast growth in housing.</p> <p>RPL High assumes the same dwelling change but with higher levels of household sharing: 8.5% growth 2006-16 and 16.2% growth 2006-21.</p>	<p>not reflect the recent changes in Camden.</p> <p>1-person household trend questioned by CT suggests a fall in the % year-on-year since 1996.</p>
Population Density (persons/ha) <i>2001 Census</i>	<p>Camden has a population density of 91 persons/ha (2001 census). By ward the variation is: 1 Kings' Cross = 187 pers/ha 2 Haverstock = 154 pers/ha</p>	<p>Based on 2001 census figures the national average is 3.45/ha and in London 46/ha. Camden is ranked the 7th most densely populated administrative area in both London and England & Wales.</p>	<p>Trend in density tends to follow population.</p>	<p>Increasing population density is necessary to accommodate the projected</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
2011 Census	<p>to 17 Hampstead Town 43 pers/ha 18 Highgate = 32 pers/ha</p> <p>Camden population density is 101 persons/ha</p>			<p>population growth for the borough. However, increasing densities needs to take into account the importance of maintaining appropriate levels of amenity for existing and future residents.</p>
Deprivation and social exclusion				
<p>Household Income</p> <p>CACI Ltd PayCheck</p> <p>indices of Deprivation 2010</p>	<p>Euston Area Plan area: Income deprivation is a significant issue in the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two out of 12 super output areas are within the 5% most deprived in the country, in relation to income. Four out of 12 super output areas are within the 10% most deprived in the country 6 out of 12 super output 	<p>Camden's mean annual household income of £39,040 is higher than the Greater London average of £37,661 and well above the Great Britain average of £32,353 (see fig 1, fig 6)</p> <p>However, the Euston Area Plan area includes a number of super output areas that are within the 20% most deprived in the country.</p>	None identified.	<p>While Camden's mean annual household income is higher than that of Greater London's average, there is significant disparity between wards within Camden and deprivation is a significant</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>areas are within the 20% most deprived in the country</p> <p>London borough of Camden: Camden has a mean annual household income of £39,040, a slight decrease compared to 2005 (£39,428).</p> <p>14.8% of households have an annual income of less than £15,000.</p> <p>24.3% of households have an annual income of less than £20,000.</p> <p>53.3% of households have an annual income of less than £35,000</p> <p>17.3% of Camden households have an annual income of £60,000 and over</p> <p>Mean Incomes at ward-level show the lowest income level is in St Pancras and Somers Town ward with £29,932 compared to the highest mean income in Frognal and Fitzjohns ward with £48,047.</p>			issue in the Euston Area Plan area.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	This information has been produced from modelled data using census, survey and lifestyle info.			
<p>No of Super Output Areas (SOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England</p> <p>Deprivation by ward</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation 2010</p>	<p>At 2004 Camden was ranked 19 out of 354 local authorities in England in terms of average deprivation.</p> <p>Euston Area Plan area: A number of super output area in the Euston Area Plan area in the 10% most deprived in England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One out of 12 super output areas are within the 5% most deprived in the country. Two out of 12 super output areas are within the 10% most deprived in the country Six out of 12 super output areas are within the 20% most deprived in the country 	<p>Camden is the 7th most deprived borough in Inner and Greater London.</p> <p>There are 133 Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Camden: On the composite Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measure: 31 in the 10% most deprived in England.</p> <p>The Euston Area Plan area includes a two super output areas that are within the 10% most deprived in the country as well as 6 that are within the 20% most deprived.</p>	<p>Overall, Camden's position in terms of deprivation in London and nationally has worsened since it was previously examined in 2000 although there were changes to methodology. Overall, Camden's relative deprivation ranking has worsened both nationally and in London.</p> <p>There are very wide disparities within the Borough and wards.</p>	<p>Note/reflect levels of deprivation and local ward disparity.</p> <p>Deprivation is a significant issue in the Euston Area Plan area.</p>
<p>Life expectancy</p> <p>http://www.camdenpct.nhs.uk</p>	<p>Average life expectancy at birth for residents in the Euston Area Plan area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 73 Female 81 	<p>Life expectancy in the study area appears to be slightly lower than the borough average:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male: 78 Female: 83 	<p>According to London Health Observatory life expectancy figures: 1999/2001:Female 80.3 Male 73.6</p>	<p>There is a need to consider the health issues behind these figures.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
k/your_health/your_health.htm Mortality ONS Vital Statistics Mortality by cause ONS Vital Statistics		<p>However life expectancy in the study area appears to be around the same as that for England and Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male: 73.5 • Female: 80.8 <p>There are wide differences in life expectancy between wards in Camden: For men, life expectancy ranges between 80.2 years in Belsize compared with 69.9 years in Kilburn ward, a difference of more than 10 years. For women, life expectancy varies by more than 7 years, from 83.0 years in Frognal & Fitzjohns ward to 75.8 years in Kentish Town ward.</p> <p>This is about 70 (5%) more than would be expected given the age and sex structure of the population. The Camden NHS PCT identifies this difference as statistically significant. Also a larger than expected proportion (15%) is in the under 75-age group.</p>	<p>2002/2004:Female 81.1 Male 75.5</p> <p>This shows a comparative improvement in male life expectancy.</p> <p>Registered deaths have been falling consistently since the mid-1960s when there were over 2,500 deaths per year until 2004 when deaths fell to below 1,400 per annum for the first time.</p>	
Claimant count unemployment rate	Data for December 2006: Claimant count 'unemployment' stands at 4,840 (4.6% of economically	<p>4.4% in Greater London 3.3% in England & Wales</p> <p>Ward variations are wide. There are</p>	Camden has an above average unemployment rate compared with the national average, but is much lower	Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<p><i>DWP/GLA Claimant Count</i></p> <p><i>Indices of Deprivation 2010</i></p>	<p>active people in Camden) a 23-year low.</p> <p>In 2010, one super output area in the Euston Area Plan area was within the 15% most deprived in relation to employment. 4 super output areas were within the 20% most deprived.</p>	<p>625 wards (City counts as 1 ward) in London: highest ranking (i.e. worst =1) ward in Camden is St Pancras and Somers Town ward which ranks 72nd (7.9%) and the lowest ranked is Hampstead town which ranks 585 (1.3%).</p> <p>A number of super output areas within the study area are amongst the 20% most deprived in the country, in relation to employment.</p>	<p>than Inner London and is fast approaching the Greater London average.</p> <p>Claimant count unemployment rates have been falling for a number of years, but they remain a useful indicator of deprivation.</p>	<p>key concerns that the DPDs need to address.</p> <p>There is also significant disparity between different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment, whereas others rank very low, showing a clear socio-economic divide in the borough.</p>
<p>Unemployment by Ward and Sex</p> <p><i>Camden Wards Ranked by Claimant Count</i></p> <p><i>Unemployment Rate by Sex (August 2005)</i></p>	<p>St Pancras and Somers Town ward has the highest rate (9.5%), more than 1.5 points higher than 2nd ranked Kings Cross (7.9%) and 3rd ranked Kilburn (7.3%).</p> <p>Women's unemployment rates tend to be half that of men. This is generally true for Camden, though there are exceptions: in Holborn &</p>	<p>See Figure 26, Appendix 4</p>	<p>Men and women are generally affected differentially by unemployment and geographically.</p>	<p>There is significant disparity between unemployment in different wards in Camden, in that some wards in Camden rank very high in unemployment,</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Covent Garden the women's rate is over 80% of the men's rate, while in Highgate and Frognal and Fitzjohns wards the women's rate is 68% of the men's rate. (Refer to Chart 35, p28 in Camden Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy – Mapping 7 Analysis of Neighbourhood Deprivation 2005 Update)			whereas others rank very low, showing a clear socio-economic divide in the borough.
Long-term unemployment (% of unemployed who have been out of work for over one year) <i>Labour market Profile Camden, Nomis, Jan, 2007</i>	Over the past twelve months to January 2007, 1285 people or 26.3% of Camden's unemployed (those on Job Seeker's Allowance) are long-term unemployed (i.e. they have been out of work for over one year).	This compares to 20.7% on London and 16.5% in Great Britain.	For Camden this equates to over a quarter (26%) of all men and just over a fifth (21%) of women. Camden Town with Primrose Hill ranks 1 st for men (35%), but Highgate shows the highest proportion of women (25%). (Camden Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy – Mapping & Analysis of Neighbourhood Deprivation 2005 Update)	Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are key concerns that the DPDs need to address.
Households with children in families on Key Benefits <i>Department of</i>	There are 13,700 claimants registered in Camden for Key Benefits (i.e. additional to Child Benefit, JSA or Child Tax Credit), which is 32% of claimants. Camden is	In inner London there are 232,300 claimants (36.2%), 252,700 (23.4%) in outer London and 2,633,700 (19.5%) in Great Britain.	Camden ranks 26 th in Great Britain amongst Households with no adults with dependent children In Inner London 36 per cent of	Childhood poverty needs to be tackled alongside adult employment levels.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
<i>Work and Pensions (DWP) Nov 2005</i>	ranked 26 th in Great Britain.		children are in families claiming a benefit compared to 23 per cent in Outer London. In Inner London children are more likely to be living in poverty than not.	
Housing				
Housing Need and Affordable Housing <i>The Housing Needs Survey update 2008</i> <i>Local data</i> <i>GLA/London Plan</i> <i>2001 Census</i>	The Housing Needs Survey 2008 Basic Needs Assessment Model indicates that additional need will arise from a total of 5,476 households per annum and that for the next five years there is an estimated shortfall of affordable housing in the Borough of around 4,787 affordable homes per year In total it is estimated that 13,905 households are currently living in unsuitable housing (12.7% of all households). This highlights the shortage of family accommodation in the borough, particularly social-	Mean house prices (Land Registry): Camden house prices (£538,231) are significantly higher than the average for Greater London (£353,156) and more than double the average for England and Wales (£216,272).	Entry-level purchase prices in the less expensive parts of the Borough (East and West Camden) have risen since the 2004 survey by an average of around 80%. Entry-level rents have also increased since the last survey, by around 45%. Estimated average gross household income has increased from £32,750 in 2005 to £37,522 in 2008. The annual need for affordable units has reduced from 5,187 in 2004 to 4,787 in 2008. The potential for intermediate housing to meet the housing need has increased markedly in the period between the two surveys. In 2004 just 29.0% of	Highlights support for increased housing provision particularly affordable housing, particularly family accommodation. Need to note/reflect on implications for housing size and mix. Need to note/reflect on issues in relation

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>rented.</p> <p>Some 9.4% of Camden's households (8,866) contain special needs members and there are 6,175 households containing physically disabled persons and a further 2,937 households containing a member who is frail elderly.</p> <p>46% of households consist of one person living alone (2001 Census)</p>		<p>all households in need could afford more than social rented accommodation. In comparison over half of households currently in need would potentially be able to afford some form of intermediate product</p>	<p>to design of housing and accessibility standards.</p> <p>Supports building at high densities on appropriate sites in appropriate areas subject to design quality and adequate amenity.</p>
<p>% of dwellings by type</p> <p>2001 Census 'Key statistics for local authorities', ONS,</p>	<p>In 2001 dwelling types in the Euston Area Plan area were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat, maisonette or apartment: 93% Whole house or bungalow: 7% 	<p><i>Dwelling types in Camden and nationally:</i></p> <p><i>Flat/ apartment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden: 86% England and Wales: 19.2% <p><i>Whole house:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden: 14% England and Wales: 80% <p>Camden also has a significantly higher percentage of flats and a significantly lower number of semi-detached and terraced dwellings compared with greater London.</p>	<p>Most Camden dwellings are flats, either purpose built or converted from a house or other building.</p> <p>Flats, maisonettes and apartments account for 86% of accommodation in the borough, and of these 55% are purpose-built (Census 2001 in Camden profile, 2006)</p>	<p>Encourage a mix of dwelling types and maintain. The high proportion of flats suggests that there is a shortage of appropriate family sized units in the borough and this needs to be addressed.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Household size: No of people living in property <i>Census 2001 in Camden profile, 2006</i> <i>Camden Housing Needs Assessment 2008</i>	The average household size in the Area Plan area is 2.21. Camden's 2008 Housing Needs Assessment identified 5,540 overcrowded households in the borough: 5.7% of all households	In 2001 the average household size in Camden was 2.6 people. The average number of rooms per household was 3.97. The Census <i>occupancy rating</i> calculates that 30% of Camden households have fewer rooms than are required by their inhabitants and are overcrowded. In 2001 the average household size in Greater London was 2.35. The average number of rooms per household was 4.68.	None identified.	Household sizes in the study area are smaller than the averages for Camden and Greater London. Addressing overcrowding is a borough wide issue that needs to be considered in relevant plans and programmes.
Household composition <i>Census 2001 in Camden profile, 2006</i>	Household figures in 2001 for the Euston Area Plan area: Total households in the study area in 2001= 7,673 Proportion of one person households: 44.8% <i>1-persons households</i> make up the largest proportion of all household types, slightly lower than the borough average but still noticeably higher than the London and	Wider household figures in 2001 Total households in Camden in 2001= 91,603 One person households in Camden: 46% In 2001 Camden had the 4 th highest proportion of 1-person households in England & Wales. Proportions are high compared to Greater London (35%) and E&W (30%). Married couple households 2001:	In line with population, numbers of households fell to 1981 and have been increasing since. 1981 = 70,061 1991 = 80,149 2001 = 91,603 Proportion of 1-person households has grown over time, but the pace of change has been slowing: 1981 = 40% 1991 = 45% 2001 = 46%	Changing household needs should be accounted for in SA and DPDs. Need to note/reflect on implications for housing size and mix.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>England and Wales averages.</p> <p>One person Households 3,437 45%</p> <p>Married couple households 1,445 19%</p> <p>Cohabiting couple households 452 6%</p> <p>Lone parent households 922 12%</p> <p>Other (multi-person) households 1,415 18%</p>	<p>Camden = 14% Greater London = 29% England & Wales = 37%</p> <p>Cohabiting couple households 2001: Camden = 8.7% Greater London = 8.1% England & Wales = 8.3%</p> <p>Lone parent households 2001: Camden = 9.7% Greater London = 7.6% England & Wales = 6.5%</p> <p>Other households 2001: Camden = 14.7% Greater London = 12.2% England & Wales = 6.7%</p>		
<p>Ratio of average house price to gross household income</p> <p><i>JRF Bulletin, May 2003, ref.573 in Housing Strategy 2004</i></p>	<p>The ratio of incomes to house prices is 7:1 (meaning that house prices are 7 times higher than average earnings)</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>The relative (to income) cost of housing is a major issue for Camden as is the lack of affordable housing, particularly for families.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
House Prices and council tax <i>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006)</i> <i>Land Registry – http://landreg.gov.uk/property-price/interactive</i>	<p>The average price of a dwelling in Camden in March 2012 was £590,200. For a detached dwelling this rose to £1,681,289, for a semi-detached £1,244,627 and terraced house £943,554. A flat in Camden cost on average £518,526.</p> <p>In 2006 70.3% of younger working households (aged 20-39) in Camden could not afford to buy the 25% cheapest 2 or 3 bed properties.</p> <p>(541 transactions recorded by the Land Registry April-June 2005). 95,700 properties are registered for Council Tax (2004), 44% in valuation band E or above.</p>	<p>In common with London averages (£343,115), house prices in Camden are considerably higher than the for England average (£160,834).</p> <p>The cost of a detached house in Camden is considerably more than the London average at £605,058 and in the UK, where prices fall to £251,971.</p> <p>The ratio of house price to income of working households is the ninth highest in England.</p>	<p>Overall house prices in Camden have risen since 2008. The average price of a dwelling in Camden in March 2008 was £533,215 compared to £590,200 in 2012.</p> <p>This bucks a wider trend at a London-wide and national level, where house prices have fallen slightly since 2008.</p> <p>The average house price in London fell from £349,268 in 2008 to £343,115 in 2012.</p> <p>Across England and Wales house prices fell from £180,455 in 2008 to £160,834.</p>	<p>The cost of housing in Camden relative to income is a major issue for and the lack of affordable housing needs to be addressed.</p>
Housing Stock by Tenure <i>Census, 2001</i> <i>Forward Planning & Projects (LBC), March</i>	<p>The area has a significantly lower proportion of owner occupied homes and a much higher proportion of homes that are rented from the Council and from housing associations/ RSLs.</p> <p>Household tenures in the</p>	<p>Household tenures in Camden and Greater London:</p> <p>Owner occupied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Camden - 35%Greater London – 56.6%; <p>Rented from the council: Camden: 26%;</p>	<p>The percentage of owner occupation of dwellings in Camden tripled between 1961 and 1991, but was almost stagnant between 1991 (34%) and 2001 (35%). There has been a considerable drop in the percentage of Council rented housing from 34% in</p>	<p>Borough levels of owner occupation are lower than London averages. However large disparity exists within the</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
2005 in Camden profile, Nov.06	<p>Euston Area Plan area are as follows:</p> <p>Owner occupier:18.8%</p> <p>Rented from the Council; 39.2%</p> <p>Rented privately: 17.6%</p> <p>Housing association/ RSL: 19%</p>	<p>Greater London – 17.1%</p> <p>Rented privately</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden - 23%; Greater London – 14.3% <p>11% of Camden properties are households rent from a Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord. 4% include renting from the employer of a household member, relative of a household member or friend, renting from other sources, or living rent-free.</p> <p>Most Camden dwellings (86%) are flats or maisonettes. Only 13% of dwellings are self-contained houses. (Forward Planning & Projects (LBC), March 2005 in Camden profile, Nov.06)</p>	1991 to 26% in 2001.	<p>borough. In certain wards social housing / renting is the predominant form of tenure.</p> <p>Poor housing conditions, lack of affordable housing and overcrowding, particularly in southern wards are key sustainability issues.</p>
<p>Number of overcrowded households</p> <p><i>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006)</i></p>	<p>2001 Census: Key Statistics Table KS06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd highest proportion of single people,(i.e. non-married) 2nd highest overcrowding indicator even though the borough has the 	The number of people on the Housing list in 2002 was 8,147. In 2005 this was 16,532.	There has been a 50% increase in waiting list numbers since 2002.	<p>These figures support the provision of affordable housing and larger housing for larger household sizes.</p> <p>(Overcrowding</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>4th lowest average household size (people per household)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5th lowest proportion of owner occupiers <p>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006) identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5000 households are overcrowded (relates to all tenures) 1952 households joined the council's housing waiting list during 2005/2006 because of overcrowding. The biggest category of demand was from those in 2-bed households (628) seeking 3-bed accommodation 			<p>indicator – definition issues, e.g. a 1-person household can be overcrowded too)</p> <p>Household sizes and overcrowding levels are higher than London averages, and both are critical issues.</p>
<p>Number of Homeless Households</p> <p><i>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence</i></p>	<p>The Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006) identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> estimated 7500 homeless households in Camden 1868 statutory homeless households (including 2489 children) living in 	<p>Nos. on the Housing list in 2002: 8,147.</p> <p>There were 1631 households in temporary accommodation in Camden in 2000/01.</p> <p>There were 2172 homeless households in temporary</p>	<p>There was a 50% increase in waiting list numbers since 2002</p> <p>An increase in homeless households in temporary accommodation</p>	<p>Supports the provision of affordable housing to accommodate these households.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
(Dec, 2006)	<p>temporary accommodation provided by Camden in 28.11.06. (Strategy and Commissioning Unit/ LB Camden)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Households accepted as homeless from April 2005-March 2006: 957 .Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006) Total number of homeless people is Camden from these is 6945 (Camden: Strategy and Commissioning Unit, Feb 2007) 	accommodation in Camden in 2004/05.		
<p>Condition of housing stock: Unfit dwellings by tenure</p> <p><i>London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital. GLA, November 2002</i></p>	<p>Camden 2002: Local authority: 2.6% Housing assoc: 7.8% Private: 17.3% Total: 11.9% (London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital. GLA, November 2002)</p> <p>In Camden the 2004 House Condition Survey showed that 65% of private properties in Camden are</p>	<p>These figures compare to London as follows: Local authority: 5.6% Housing assoc: 3.2% Private: 7.6 Total: 7%</p> <p>This shows that a considerably higher percentage of Camden's housing stock (11.9%) is deemed unfit compared to London as a whole.</p>	Poor housing conditions, lack of affordable housing and overcrowding, particularly in Central and Southern wards.	Private and social housing need some form of minimum level of maintenance.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>close to or over 100 years old.</p> <p>Under the new Housing Health & Safety Rating System³³, approximately 13.3% of private sector housing in Camden would require a mandatory response to deal with hazards and over 25% would fall below the Government's "decent homes" standard (Private Sector House Condition Survey in Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (Dec, 2006)</p> <p>For Housing Associations and Co-Ops (Registered Social Landlords - RSLs) in the borough 19.3% of General Needs Housing provided currently fails the Decent Homes Standard (Camden: Housing Initiatives & Regeneration Unit)</p>			
Additional home provision, new home	The annual target for 2007/08 to 2016/17 is 595 (including 437 self contained, 100 non-self	<p>London Plan target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 595 new homes in 2011 • 6,650 homes between 2011 and 2021 	The borough of Camden has the highest number of HMOs compared with our neighbours Brent, Westminster and	Housing provision is a key issue in Camden and

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
completions <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	contained and 59 returned from vacant). During 2010/11, Camden exceeded its target by providing 539 self contained homes and 146 non self contained dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,325 homes between 2012 and 2017 (3,990 with 20% margin) Camden homes provision 2009/10 Self-contained homes: 539 provided (London Plan target: 437) Non self-contained household spaces: 146 provided (London Plan target: 100) Long-term vacant properties returned to use: 275 provided (London Plan target: 59) Total provided: 951 (London Plan target: 595)	Islington. Camden's projected five year supply (2012/13 – 2016/17) of deliverable sites for housing amounts to 5,612 homes (or 1,122 homes per annum). This exceeds the annual target of 665 homes.	housing forms the priority land use in the borough in the LDF.
Number of affordable housing completions <i>AMR 2010/11</i> <i>AMR 2009/10</i> <i>AMR 2008/09</i>	<p>In 2010/11, 142 affordable dwellings were completed, 31% of the number of completed dwellings from schemes proposing at least 10 homes.</p> <p>The majority of all affordable completions were from schemes with more than 50 housing units (70%).</p> <p>It should be noted that the high proportion of affordable housing constructed relative to that granted planning permissions (both in this year and previous years) is likely to be in part due to</p>	<p>The Camden Core Strategy and the Development Policies documents include a sliding scale approach to affordable housing that varies the percentage of homes to be affordable depending on the size of the housing scheme i.e. 10% of 10 units, 20% of 20 units, and 50% or 50 or more of additional homes.</p> <p>The Council expects residential developments providing 10 or more homes to make a contribution to the supply of affordable housing. The Council negotiates on the basis of a target of 50% affordable housing for each development, taking into account factors that it considers to affect the suitability of the site.</p>	<p>Since 2000/01 the percentage of affordable housing has fluctuated from 20% in 2000/01 down to 10% in 2001/02, up to 21% in 2003/04 and down to 12% in 2005/06.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009/10, 219 affordable dwellings were completed, 32% of the total number of completed dwellings. In 2008/09, 413 affordable dwellings were completed, 41% of the total number of completed dwellings. 	<p>Planning has a key role to playing securing affordable housing for low and moderate-income households.</p> <p>The large percentage of residential schemes under 15 units is restricting the potential for provision of affordable housing.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	some market schemes being put on hold due to the current economic situation, while schemes that include affordable housing are still coming forward for development.			
% /No. of housing units designed to wheelchair accessibility <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	In this monitoring year, 122 permitted homes (10% of the total) proposed to either meet wheelchair housing standards or are to be easily adaptable to meet them.	London Plan and LDF targets include 10% of new housing to be wheelchair accessible or easily adaptable.	No trend data	Need to note/reflect on issues in relation to design of housing and accessibility standards.
Net change in lifetime Homes standards	During 2010/11 647 (53%) out of the 1,225 homes that were permitted in the borough proposed to comply with all lifetime homes criteria. Currently we do not have procedures in place to monitor whether completed schemes meet lifetime homes criteria.	London Plan and LDF targets include all new housing to be built to “Lifetime Homes” standards The Council acknowledges that the design or nature of some existing properties means that it will not be possible to meet every element of the lifetime homes standard, for example in listed buildings and change of use applications, but considers that each scheme should achieve as many features as possible. Furthermore, we have observed a significant number of housing schemes proposing to partially meet lifetime homes standards	No trend data. As a temporary measure all new units completed during 2008/09 were checked and 469 of 661 <i>new builds</i> were found to be designed to Lifetime Homes standards. This equates to 71% of all new build housing completions. It is anticipated that the percentage will increase in future years.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
% of residential floorspace in mixed use schemes	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.	No baseline information is currently available for this indicator.
Size of housing schemes <i>Development Monitoring (LB Camden) AMR 2010/11 AMR 2009/10</i>	With regards to self-contained homes, sites providing fewer than 10 self-contained dwellings represent over 95% of existing permissions and 50% of net additional homes. Although developments of more than 10 units make up less than 5% of total approvals, these schemes account for a significant 59% of the gross number of dwellings permitted in the borough.	The majority of the residential development schemes within the borough are small developments, primarily less than five dwellings.	In 2009/ 10 sites providing fewer than 10 dwellings represent over 90% of existing permissions and more than 35% of net additional homes.	This large number of schemes under 10 units is potentially restricting the supply of affordable housing.
Compliance with regional housing targets <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	During 2010/11, Camden exceeded its target by providing 951 homes including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 539 self contained homes; and • 146 non self contained dwellings • 275 long-term vacant properties returned to 	The annual target for 2007/08 to 2016/17 is 595, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 437 self contained homes; - 100 non-self contained; and - 59 returned from vacant. Camden has therefore comfortably exceeded its homes target(s).	Camden's projected five year supply (2012/13 – 2016/17) of deliverable sites for housing amounts to 5,612 homes (or 1,122 homes per annum). This exceeds the annual target of 665 homes.	Housing provision is a key issue in Camden and housing forms the priority land use in the borough in the LDF.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	use:			
<p>Housing Density:</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings completed at:</p> <p>(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;</p> <p>(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and</p> <p>(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>AMR 2005/06</p>	<p>In 2005/06 new dwellings were completed at the following densities of dwellings/ha:</p> <p>(i) <30 – 4 (0.9%)</p> <p>(ii) 30-50 – 12 (2.8%)</p> <p>(iii) >50 – 416 (96.3%)</p>	<p>Planning Policy Statement 3 '<i>Housing</i>' states that local authorities should avoid developments that make inefficient use of land (those with a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare).</p>	<p>96% of new residential developments were built at densities above 50 dwellings per hectare.</p> <p>Schemes built at lower densities can be explained by redevelopments that have a mix of uses on site. The remaining low density completions are primarily due to the way site areas are recorded on planning applications where residential development is a part of a larger building; the site area is often recorded for the footprint of the whole building and therefore the density appears to be much lower than it is in practice.</p> <p>It should also be noted that while the upper threshold is 50 units per hectare, many schemes in Camden are completed with considerably higher density than this.</p>	<p>Given the shortage of land supply in central London and the pressing need to provide additional housing in the borough, it is important that in future new dwellings in Camden are generally built at densities of more than 50 dwellings/ha. It will also be important to ensure that high density housing does not detract from the amenity of Camden's neighbourhoods.</p>
% Vacant	In 2010/11 Camden brought	The London Plan target for 2010/11 is	Despite Camden exceeding its	Further

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Residential Units AMR 2010/11	275 dwellings back into use, exceeding the 255 target set by Camden for 2010/11. This is just over 18% of the total number of dwellings (97,826). Refer to Figure 28 of Appendix 4 for further breakdowns of vacancy.	to return 59 vacant dwellings back to use. Camden's own target for returning vacant dwellings to residential use in 2011/12 is 260.	target for bringing vacant homes back into use, since 2007/08 there has been a steady increase in the number of dwellings vacant for more than 6 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007/08: 491 • 2008/09: 544 • 2009/10: 562 • 2010/11: 639 	reduction of vacant units need to be pursued. This will help to alleviate demand for new housing to some extent, though will certainly not remove the need.
Town Centres and Employment				
Town Centre Health A: comparison and convenience retail draw <i>The 2004 Camden Retail Study</i>	The 2004 Camden Retail Study indicates: The dominance of the West End and the presence of Brent Cross as a major diversion of comparison spend is clearly confirmed by the shopper survey results Centres are strong in terms of convenience draw: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average of 46% of visitors had or intended to buy convenience 	None identified.	The lack of large scale of opportunities for expansion in the LB Camden centres presents a particular issue – that of how to stem the current high levels of expenditure leakage to the West End and more particularly to Brent Cross. The surveys underpinning this report have clearly demonstrated that large numbers of shoppers are visiting the West End and Brent Cross for their	The lack of large scale of opportunities for expansion in the LB Camden centres presents a particular issue Need to improve comparison goods shopping in terms of quantity and quality of the provision in the

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>goods – a significantly higher proportion than any other centre surveyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual or intended convenience spend per head is higher than any other centre with the predictable (high value goods) exception of Hatton Garden. Camden centres have very high proportions of their trade based on local 'close-to-home' journeys. 		<p>comparison goods shopping because the quantity and quality of the provision in the local centres is not good enough to offer a good realistic local alternative.</p>	<p>local centres</p>
<p>Town Centre Health B: Centre Hierarchy</p> <p><i>The 2004 Camden Retail Study</i></p>	<p>There is great variance between roles and functions of all the LB Camden centres, and that it is difficult to neatly categorise the centres.</p> <p>For example Kilburn, which is a Major centre according to the London Plan and the adopted plans of LBs Camden and Brent, actually performs a local shopping role, not at all the role that is envisaged for a Major centre.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Only Camden Town performs a role consistent with the designation of a Major Centre.</p> <p>A review of the Camden Retail study is underway which intends to incorporate the findings of the study on: 'The Role the Markets play in the Vitality and Viability of Camden Town, Oct, 06'.</p>	<p>Need to improve shopping provision in all centres.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	Swiss Cottage/Finchley Road certainly has the leisure provision, which attracts visitors from beyond the local catchment, but lacks the range and depth of comparison goods shopping that a Major centre should provide.			
Town Centre Health C: Retail capacity assessment and growth Camden Retail Study Update 2008 Camden Core Strategy 2010	Taking into account residual expenditure available and relevant deductions (including committed floorspace) The Camden Retail Study update identifies a need for between 27,100 and 31,200 sq m additional retail floor space up to 2027: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net floorspace requirement for comparison retail goods up to 2027 will be between 22,500 (if Brent Cross extension is built out by 2017) and 26,500 • Net floorspace requirement for convenience retail goods up to 2027 will be between 4,600 (if Brent Cross extension is built 	Net floorspace requirement for between 27,100 and 31,200 sq m additional retail floor space up to 2027 The Camden Core Strategy promotes in the range of 20-30,000 sq m additional retail at Euston and Camden Town, with the majority expected to take place at Euston.	Other major centres, including the West End and Brent Cross act as major draws for retail expenditure. However there remains demand for retail growth in Camden.	There is limited capacity in existing centres for additional retail growth due to dense, built up nature of centres and surrounding areas.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
Completed Retail, office and leisure Floorspace (net) designated centres (central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres (over 4 years) AMR 2005/06	our by 2017) and 4,700 See Figure 21, Appendix 4.	None identified.	<p>In Central London frontages from 2004/05 to 2005/06 there was only a small net increase in the amount of A1 retail floorspace within, and no change in offices (A2 and B1) and leisure (D2) floorspace.</p> <p>During this same period, Town Centres showed a net loss of retail floorspace of 1,709m², mainly from change of use schemes where retail has been converted into restaurants, take-away units with residential accommodation on upper floors.</p> <p>Neighbourhood centres showed slight gains in retail and financial services uses in 2005/06, but there were also significant gains in retail and office floorspace outside these centres. Much of the floorspace created outside the designated centres were part of larger mixed-use schemes, which provide local shops and services alongside large</p>	It is essential to maintain an appropriate range of services across the borough and protect the vitality of existing centres for shopping and services.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
			numbers of residential units.	
<p>% of vacant units at ground floor in primary Shopping Frontages (London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres)</p> <p>AMR 2010/11</p> <p>Camden Retail Study, 2004</p>	<p>Vacancy rates in all Camden's shopping streets have increased from 5% to 7% in the last 5 years up to 2010/11:</p> <p>The Town Centres are either static or have increasing levels of vacancy over the same period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden Town static at 5%, Hampstead static at 4% Finchley Road / Swiss Cottage up from 6% to 8% Kilburn up from 4% to 7% West Hampstead up from 3% to 5% <p>For Central London Frontages, Euston Road and Highborn are static at 24% and 7% respectively and in Tottenham Court Road vacancy is up from 3% to 7%.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Centres</p>	<p>In 2005, the following vacancy rates were experienced in Camden's Central London Frontages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Euston Rd – 21% High Holborn – 5% Tottenham Court Rd – 1% <p>For Town Centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camden Town – 6% Finchley Rd – 4% Hampstead Town – 2% Kentish Town Rd – 6% Kilburn High Rd – 4% West Hampstead – 3% <p>For the 36 Neighbourhood Centres, an overall vacancy rate of 6% was recorded in 2005.</p>	<p>Vacancy rates in Camden's centres have either remained static or slightly increased.</p> <p>Euston Road Central London Frontage remains static.</p> <p>Drummond Street and Eversholt Street have remained static, whilst Chalton Street vacancies have increased markedly.</p>	<p>There is a need to reduce the number of vacant units within the protected shopping areas with the Camden's Central London frontages, town centres and neighbourhood centres, in order to ensure the ongoing vitality and viability of these key retail and service centres.</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>across the borough have mixed trends centre by centre, but overall there has been an increase in vacancy from 7% to 10%. In the Euston area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drummond Street: static at 3% • Eversholt Street: static at 3.5% • Chalton Street up from 3.5% to 24% 			
<p>Completed Retail and Financial Services Offices Floorspace</p> <p>AMR 2010/11</p>	<p>A total of 81,733 sq m of Business (B1) floorspace was completed in 2010/11, representing a net increase in 19,537sq m.</p> <p>The majority (92%, 18,375sq m) of B1 floorspace was constructed in Camden's Highly Accessible Areas. Camden's Highly Accessible Areas are the Central London Area, Growth Areas, and Town Centres (except Hampstead).</p>	<p>Change in B1 floorspace</p> <p>Accessible areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003-04 -13,242 • 2004-05 6 • 2005-06 52 • 2006-07 -27,417 • 2007-08 -15,545 • 2008-09 -14,414 • 2009-10 20,351 • 2010-11 18,375 <p>Areas of limited change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003-04: 25,412 • 2004-05: -4,853 • 2005-06: 2,435 • 2006-07: 1,569 • 2007-08: -1,415 	<p>B1 completions have increased year on year over the last 5 years, from net decreases in 2006/07 and 2008/09 to increases in the last two financial years</p> <p>Leisure completion trends?</p>	<p>Improving economic prosperity and diversity</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2008-09: 1,189 2009-10: -6,328 2010-11: 1,445 		
<p>Number and location of A3/A4/A5 completions</p> <p>AMR 2010/11</p>	<p>In 2010-11 there was a net loss of A1 retail (-3,422) A2 uses (-494) and A4 pubs (-281) but a net gain in A3 restaurants/ cafes (+1,315).</p>	<p>Net change in A-use floorspace 2006/07 – 2010/11:</p> <p>A1: +17,208 A2: +429 A3: +2,230 A4: -1,675 A5: +39</p>	<p>The proportion of A1 retail frontages declined in Camden the five years up to 2010/11 5 years from 49% (2096 units) to 44% (1910 units).</p> <p>The proportion of food, drink and entertainment uses (A3, A4 and A5) has increased share slightly from 18% (782 units) to 21% (887 units). 19.4.</p> <p>In the last 5 years A3 restaurants and cafes have seen a net floorspace increase (2,230sq m) and A4 pubs and bars have seen a decrease (-1,650sq m).</p>	<p>Need to ensure a balance between these uses and that they are appropriately located and managed so as not to harm residential amenity and the character and function of centres.</p> <p>The number and location of these uses can help to indicate whether there is improving economic prosperity and diversity.</p>
<p>Total number of mixed use developments completed</p>	<p>In 2005/06 a total of 57 mixed developments were completed. Of these, 21 were on mixed use sites and 36 on single use sites.</p>	<p>In 2004/05 46 mixed use developments were completed, 15 of which were on mixed use sites and 31 of which were on single use sites.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that there will be an increase in mixed-use developments on previously single use sites in future years when applications made under</p>	<p>Mixed use development produces an environmentally sustainable</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
AMR 2005/06	For further details, see Figure 29, Appendix 4.		<p>the new policy are completed and monitored.</p> <p>Consideration of the 2005/06 data shows that again mixed use development on a single use site has remained stable at 7%, with an average of 8% from previous years. The total number of mixed use schemes has increased from 42 in 2002/03 to 57 in 2005/06. The total number of completed single use schemes on single use existing sites has also increased (includes residential accommodation).</p>	pattern of land use, reducing the need to travel. It should be further encouraged throughout the borough on both mixed-use and single use sites.
<p>Net Change in Use Classes by Floorspace (sq m)</p> <p>Camden Retail Studies 2006 – 2011 and London Development database monitoring system.</p>	Between April 2006 and March 2011 largest gain in non-residential floorspace was in D1 use (around 70k sqm). Mainly community facilities including education facilities. This was followed by retail completions with around 15k sqm completed in the 5 year period. During the same period we have recorded an additional 2,690 homes in the Borough. Camden does not have	Camden's LDF policies seek the protection of existing and promotion of new of community facilities. Policies support the provision of new retail floorspace in appropriate locations (identified centres and growth areas). Residential is identified as the priority land use in the borough.	<p>Between April 2006 and March 2011 losses in employment floorspace (namely B1 offices, B2 general industrial and B8 warehousing) have been observed.</p> <p>Furthermore, the proportion of A1 retail frontages has declined in Camden over the last 5 years from 49% (2096 units) to 44% (1910 units). The Town Centres, Central London Frontages and Neighbourhood Centres all lost</p>	Noting the change in floorspace and use is a useful indicator of the vitality of centres.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	<p>floorspace figures for residential but if an average floorspace of 80sqm per unit is assumed, this would translate into 215k sqm of self contained residential homes (excluding student housing).</p>		<p>retail uses as a proportion of shop frontages to other uses, and for many areas food drink entertainment uses have increased. Covent Garden and Hatton Garden bucked the trend with increases in the proportion of A1 retail shopfronts.</p> <p>The proportion of food, drink and entertainment uses (A3, A4 and A5) has increased share slightly from 18% (782 units) to 21% (887 units). In the last 5 years A3 restaurants and cafes have seen a net floorspace increase (2,230sq m) and A4 pubs and bars have seen a decrease (-1,650sq m).</p>	
<p>Changes in vacant employment land</p> <p>Non domestic business rates data</p> <p>Business Premises Study 2011</p>	<p>In 1998, there were 540,000 square metres of industrial Floorspace in Camden. By 2005 this stock had fallen to 430,000 sq m and by 2008 – the - it had fallen further to 360,000 sq m, equal to 1% of London's industrial space.</p> <p>According to non domestic business rates data, as of 1st April 2012 there were 886</p>	None identified.	<p>The level of vacant commercial property in the borough in 2005 and 2006 indicates that there may be a surplus of B1 office units in some locations.</p> <p>General industrial units (B2 use class) have also seen an increase in vacancy.</p>	<p>The trend indicates that there is a reduced demand for office units over time. However, it is important to ensure that adequate provision exists in appropriate</p>

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
	empty office units in Camden. In 2010 there were 934 empty office units in Camden.			locations to meet future demand.
Composition of businesses operating in Camden Business Demography 2009 <i>AMR 2010/11</i>	The number of businesses in the Borough increased between 2004 and 2008. However in 2009 there was a decrease in the number of businesses: - a total of 2,735 businesses were incorporated; and - 3,140 businesses ceased to exist. This trend is in line with Greater London and the United Kingdom.	Nationwide trends also showed a steady increase in the number of businesses from 2004-2008, with a sharp decline in 2009.	Employment is concentrated in the central London area of Camden, with 60% located south of Euston Rd and a further 15% in Somers town and Regents Park areas including Camden Town (as far north as the tube station).	Important indicator for local economy health
Economic Activity of the population of Camden <i>Camden 2001 Census Profile</i>	Apr 2005-Mar 2006 Economically Active (74.5%) Employed: 62.8% Unemployed: 7.8% Self-employed: 14.3% Economically inactive 31.6 Wanting a job: 13.1% Not wanting a job: 18.4%	London (Apr 2005-Mar 2006) Economically Active (74.5%) Employed: 68.6% Unemployed: 7.6% Self-employed: 11.0% Economically inactive 25.5% Wanting a job: 6.3% Not wanting a job: 19.3% Camden 2001 Census Profile Economically Active (68.4%) Employed: 87% Unemployed: 8%	Data shows below London average in employment and higher incidence of unemployment than in London.	Unemployment and job opportunities for local people are a key sustainability issue.

SA Topic/ Indicators and data source	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints
		Self-employed: 18% Student Economically active: 4% Economically inactive: 1% Economically inactive (35%) Retired: 20% Looking after home/family: 18% Sick/disabled: 16%		
Occupation of those currently in employment by industry <i>Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2007</i>	Of those employed in Camden in 2005, 78% were in full-time employment and 22% in part-time employment. Of those employed, 7% are employed in Production and Construction; 17% in Catering and distribution; 8% in Transport and communications; 36% in Professional, business and financial services; 23% in Education, health and public administration; and 9% in Cultural and personal services. These figures show that over one third of Camden employees work in the Professional, business and financial services sector.	London Total Employee jobs 2005 Full-time – 74% Part-time – 26%	The full-time and part-time ratios appear to be similar to London. Whilst Manufacturing and construction employment appear to be lower in Camden than the London average, Service and Tourism related employment are higher. (Refer to Figure 31 of Appendix 4 that shows the breakdown by industry from 1998 to 2005).	It is important that local employment exists in Camden in industries that create opportunities for local residents.

SA Topic/ Indicators and <i>data source</i>	Quantified Data	Comparators and Targets	Trends	Issues/ Constraints

APPENDIX 5 – BASELINE INFORMATION SOURCES

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 (AMR 2005/06) (LBC, 2006)

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (AMR 2006/07) (LBC, 2007)

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08 (AMR 2007/08) (LBC, 2008)

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09 (AMR 2008/09) (LBC, 2009)

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10 (AMR 2009/10) (LBC, 2010)

Camden's Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11 (AMR 2010/11) (LBC, 2011)

Housing Needs Survey Main Report (Fordham Research for LBC, 2004)

Housing Needs Survey Update (Fordham Research for LBC, 2008)

Camden State of the Environment Report (LBC, 2005)

Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (LBC, 2004)

Camden Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study Update (LBC, 2008)

An Open Space Strategy for Camden 2006-2011 (LBC, 2005)

Camden Core Strategy (LBC, 2010)

Camden's Waste Strategy 2007-2010 (LBC, 2006)

Camden's Air Quality Action Plan 2009-2012 (LBC, 2009)

Camden Biodiversity Action Plan (LBC, 2002)

North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)

Camden's Noise Strategy (LBC, 2002)

Environmental Noise Monitoring in Camden results (LBC, March 2006)

London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital. GLA, November 2002

Camden Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy – Mapping & Analysis of Neighbourhood Deprivation 2005 Update (LBC, 2005)

The Camden Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 (LBC, 2004)

The Camden Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005 (LBC, 2005)

BVPI General Survey 2004 (LBC, 2004)

Annual Public Health Report 2005/6 (Camden PCT, 2006)

Camden Profile (LBC, 2006)

The Housing Strategy Evidence Baseline (LBC, Dec 2006)

Private Sector House Condition Survey in Housing Strategy Baseline Evidence (LBC, Dec 2006)

Camden Transport Strategy (LBC, 2011)

English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2011)

Camden 2001 Census Profile

Camden Retail Study 2004 (LBC, 2004)

Camden Retail Study update 2008 (LBC, 2008)

Camden Business Premises Study (LBC 2011)

Land Registry (<http://landreg.gov.uk/propertyprice/interactive>)

Housing Strategy 2004 (LBC, 2004)

2001 Census 'Key Statistics for Local Authorities'

The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (GLA, 2011)

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 3 (GLA, 2007)

Labour Market profile Camden (Nomis, 2007)

ONS Vital Statistics (ONS)

Indices of deprivation 2010 (CLG, March 2011)

http://www.camdenpct.nhs.uk/your_health/your_health.htm

CACI Ltd PayCheck

ONS Mid-year estimates (ONS)

Non domestic business rates data

APPENDIX 6 - CHANGES TO THE 2008 SCOPING REPORT SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
Social	1	To promote the provision of a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs	No change	To promote the provision of a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs	<p>a) Will the DPD increase the supply of housing?</p> <p>b) Will the DPD protect and promote affordable housing development?</p> <p>c) Will the DPD provide housing for people, particularly families, on moderate incomes?</p> <p>d) Will the DPD encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix?</p> <p>e) Will DPD provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home?</p>	<p>Change to reflect to increase overall supply (i.e. re-provision of homes lost as a result of HS2 as well as new housing as part of other new development)</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Change to reflect deprivation issues in the study area.</p> <p>No change</p> <p>Criterion scoped out due to limited geographical scope of document</p>	<p>a) Will the Area Plan increase the net supply of housing, including affordable housing?</p> <p>b) Will the Area Plan protect and promote affordable housing development?</p> <p>c) Will the Area Plan provide housing for people, particularly families, on low to moderate incomes?</p> <p>d) Will the Area Plan encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix?</p>
	2	To promote a healthy and safe community	No change	To promote a healthy and safe community	a) Will the DPD ensure improved provision of healthcare facilities in areas of need?	There is no existing deficiency in healthcare facilities, therefore focus on protection and enhancing existing facilities	a) Will the Area Plan protect and enhance the provision of healthcare facilities in the area?

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
					b) Will the DPD promote healthy living through e.g. provision of walking, cycling and recreation facilities? c) Will the DPD help reduce levels of crime and fear of crime concerns?	No change No change	b) Will the Area Plan promote healthy living through e.g. provision of walking, cycling and recreation facilities? c) Will the Area Plan help reduce levels of crime and fear of crime?
	3	To ensure access to local shopping, community, leisure facilities and open space	Change to objective. there is a deficiency of play space within the study area as well as open space issues relating to impact of HS2	To ensure access to local shopping, community, and leisure facilities and access to and enhancement of open space	a) Will the DPD encourage mixed-use development? b) Will the DPD encourage the retention and development of key services? c) Will the DPD encourage the location of services in proximity to public transport? d) Will the DPD help to increase/improve open space provision in the Euston area?	No change No change No change Change to criterion. Improvements to open space needed due to existing deficiencies in play space provision in the study area, losses resulting from High Speed Two as well as potential demand from new development	a) Will the Area Plan encourage mixed-use development? b) Will the Area Plan encourage the retention and development of key services? c) Will the Area Plan encourage the location of services in proximity to public transport? d) Will the Area Plan help to increase access to and improve overall open space provision, including children's play space?
	4	To tackle poverty and social exclusion	No change	To tackle poverty and social exclusion	a) Will the DPD encourage development that facilitates social cohesion? b) Will the DPD provide for equality of access for all to buildings and services?	No change Change to criterion. Focus on buildings should be include focus	a) Will the Area Plan encourage development that facilitates social cohesion? b) Will the Area Plan

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
					c) Will the DPD encourage development opportunities in those areas in need of economic development?	on facilities, not just buildings No change.	provide for equality of access for all to facilities, buildings and services? c) Will the Area Plan encourage development opportunities in those areas in need of economic development?
	5	To maximise the benefits of regeneration and development to promote sustainable communities	No change	To maximise the benefits of regeneration and development to promote sustainable communities	a) Will the DPD encourage sustainable inward investment that will promote social wellbeing and benefit the economy? b) Will the DPD promote access to employment opportunities for local people? c) Will the DPD provide for adequate education facilities, including lifelong learning?	No change No change Change to criterion. Need to reflect the need to provide for both existing and new residents given impacts of HS2 and possible demands generated by new development.	a) Will the Area Plan encourage sustainable inward investment that will promote social wellbeing and benefit the economy? b) Will the Area Plan promote access to employment opportunities for local people? c) Will the Area Plan protect existing and provide for new education facilities to meet needs, both for existing and new residents?

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
Economic	6	To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and employment opportunity	No change	To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth and employment opportunity	a) Will the DPD encourage the retention and growth of existing, locally based industries? b) Will the DPD accommodate new and expanding businesses? c) Will the DPD encourage new investment in the local economy and promote development opportunities for employment? d) Will the DPD focus growth on town centres within the retail hierarchy?	No change No change No change Change to criterion to reflect specifics of Euston and Core Strategy policy.	a) Will the Area Plan encourage the retention and growth of existing, locally based industries? b) Will the Area Plan accommodate new and expanding businesses? c) Will the Area Plan encourage new investment in the local economy and promote development opportunities for employment? d) Will the Area Plan focus growth on Core Strategy retail growth areas and designated frontages within the retail hierarchy?

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
Environmental	7	To promote high quality and sustainable urban design which protects and enhances the historic environment	No change	To promote high quality and sustainable urban design which protects and enhances the historic environment	a) Will the DPD provide for a high quality of urban design, taking into consideration the characteristics of the existing townscape? b) Will the DPD ensure enhancement of the public realm and local distinctiveness? c) Will the DPD ensure protection and enhancement of conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of intrinsic and historical value? d) Will the DPD encourage the use of sustainable design and construction?	Change to criterion to reflect importance of strategic views in the Euston area. No change No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan provide for a high quality of urban design, taking into consideration the characteristics of the existing townscape and strategic views? b) Will the Area Plan ensure enhancement of the public realm and local distinctiveness? c) Will the Area Plan ensure protection and enhancement of conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of intrinsic and historical value? d) Will the Area Plan encourage the use of sustainable design and construction?

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
	8	To ensure new development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure	No change	To ensure new development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure	a) Will the DPD encourage the reuse or improvement of buildings and land, that are vacant, underutilised or in disrepair? b) Will the DPD ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities where appropriate?	No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan encourage the reuse or improvement of buildings and land, that are vacant, underutilised or in disrepair? b) Will the Area Plan ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities where appropriate?

		LBC CORE STRATEGY SA OBJECTIVE			LBC CORE STRATEGY SA CRITERIA		
		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
	9	To reduce reliance on private transport modes	Change to objective. Baseline data, and the challenges within the Area Plan (including the implications of High Speed Two) identified access, sustainable transport infrastructure and permeability of the area as key issues within Euston. Sustainable transport, access and permeability are strongly linked with reduction in private transport	To reduce reliance on private transport modes, promote sustainable travel and enhance permeable access within the local area	a) Will the DPD encourage development at locations that enable walking, cycling and/or the use of public transport? b) Will the DPD encourage the provision of infrastructure for walking, cycling and/or public transport? c) Will the DPD encourage access for all to public transport? d) Will the DPD encourage the transportation of freight by means other than road? e) Will the DPD encourage the use of information technology to reduce travel demand? f) Will the DPD encourage an increase in car free and car capped housing? g) Will the DPD enhance permeability of the area for access by non motorised forms of transport?	No change No change No change Criterion scoped out Criterion scoped out No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan encourage development at locations that enable walking, cycling and/or the use of public transport? b) Will the Area Plan encourage the provision of infrastructure for walking, cycling and/or the provision of public transport? c) Will the Area Plan encourage access for all to public transport? d) Will the Area Plan encourage an increase in car free and car capped housing? e) Will the Area Plan enhance permeability of the area for access by non motorised forms of transport?

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		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
	10	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with noise	No change	To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with noise	a) Will the DPD ensure that noise from existing and new developments and operations will not affect new or existing noise sensitive development or land uses? b) Will the DPD ensure new noise sensitive uses are not located near existing established noise generating uses?	No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan ensure that noise from existing and new developments and operations will not affect new or existing noise sensitive development or land uses? b) Will the Area Plan ensure new noise sensitive uses are not located near existing established noise generating uses?
	11	To protect and manage water resources and reduce flood risk	Change to reflect the relevance of climate change to flood risk and water resources.	To protect and manage water resources and reduce flood risk and respond to the potential impacts of climate change	a) Will the DPD promote the protection and enhancement of the quality of Camden's waterways? b) Will the DPD promote the sustainable use of water resources? c) Will the DPD encourage development that incorporates sustainable drainage? d) Does the DPD take into account potential flood risk in Camden?	Criterion scoped out No change No change Change to criterion. Removed reference to Camden	a) Will the Area Plan promote the sustainable use of water resources? b) Will the Area Plan encourage development that incorporates sustainable drainage? c) Will the Area Plan help to reduce the risk of flooding and increase flood resilience?

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		Objective	Justification for scoping Out/ amending	Amended Objective to be used in the Euston Area Plan	Criteria	Justification for scoping out or amending	Amended criteria to be used in the Euston Area Plan
	12	To protect and enhance existing habitats and biodiversity and to seek to increase these where possible	No change	To protect and enhance existing habitats and biodiversity and to seek to increase these where possible.	a) Will the DPD protect and enhance natural habitats in the borough, particularly those of priority species (includes terrestrial and aquatic)? b) Will the DPD provide for the protection of biodiversity and open space in the borough? c) Will the DPD encourage the creation of new habitats, including through the provision of additional open space and green roofs? d) Will the DPD protect and provide for the planting of more trees in the borough?	Change to criterion. Change to reflect specifics of Euston. Change to criterion. Change to reflect specifics of Euston. No change Change to criterion. Area Plan does not cover whole borough.	a) Will the Area Plan protect and enhance natural habitats in the area, particularly those of priority species? b) Will the Area Plan provide for the protection of biodiversity and open space in the area? c) Will the Area Plan encourage the creation of new habitats, including through the provision of additional open space and green roofs? d) Will the Area Plan protect and provide for the planting of more trees in the area?
	13	To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal	No change	To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal	a) Will the DPD ensure reduction of waste during the development process and/or operation? b) Does the DPD encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy? c) Does the DPD provide for the future demand for waste management?	No change No change Criterion scoped out.	a) Will the Area Plan ensure reduction of waste during the development process and/or operation? b) Does the Area Plan encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy?

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	14	To improve air quality	No change	To improve air quality	a) Will the DPD reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere? b) Will the DPD reduce the discharge of particulate matter to the atmosphere? c) Will the DPD contribute to an improvement of air quality?	No change No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere? b) Will the Area Plan reduce the discharge of particulate matter to the atmosphere? c) Will the Area Plan contribute to an improvement of air quality?
	15	To provide for the efficient use of energy	Change to reflect the importance of efficient building design in both mitigating and adapting to climate change.	To provide for the efficient use of energy in order to mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change	a) Will the DPD encourage the generation and use of renewable energy?	Change to reflect increased emphasis on CHP in terms of efficient energy use, as well as renewable energy sources.	a) Will the Area Plan encourage the generation and use of renewable and low carbon energy? b) Will the Area Plan promote designs that facilitate efficient use of energy both to mitigate against and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change.

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	16	To minimise the use of fossil fuels, aggregates and non-renewable resources	No change	To minimise the use of fossil fuels, aggregates and non-renewable resources	a) Will the DPD encourage more efficient supply and use of natural resources? b) Will the DPD encourage sustainable design and construction? c) Will the DPD encourage the use of alternative modes of transport to the private car?	No change No change No change	a) Will the Area Plan encourage more efficient supply and use of natural resources? b) Will the Area Plan encourage sustainable design and construction? c) Will the Area Plan encourage the use of alternative modes of transport to the private car?