

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
City of London Local Plan Review (Revised Proposed Submission)
Jan-24
Appendix 1 Other Plans and Programmes

Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the relationship of the Local Plan with other relevant plans and programmes. It also requires a description of the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during plan preparation.

The National Planning Practice Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plans requires that planning authorities identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes at the SA scoping stage

The plans and programmes and their objectives of relevance to the Local Plan and SA are listed on separate spreadsheets under the categories local, regional, national and international. This is a living document and will be updated as new plans and programmes are published.

The Environmental Report should identify the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Fauna & flora
- Soil water air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage (architectural & archaeological)
- Landscape

This list covers plans and programmes which influence one or more of these factors



Local Plans and Programmes	Date	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan	SA implications	Relevant SA objectives	Local Plan implications
Carbon Options Guidance Planning Advice Note	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out guidance and support for developers and planners in reducing carbon emissions from new development projects. The Planning Advice Note (PAN) sets guidance to help new developments meet ambitious carbon reduction targets through practical strategies. Energy efficiency is emphasised using efficient design principles, technology, and sustainable building materials. Renewable energy sources are promoted for the integration into new developments. Sustainable transport options are encouraged, and similarly, the use of private motorized vehicles are discouraged. Encourages the consistent monitoring of development performance in these areas. The overall significance and importance of adapting to climate change is noted throughout the PAN, and promotes developers and planners to consider resilience in their designs to withstand further future changes. 	The SA should assess the impact the Local Plan has on encouraging those with protected characteristics that is resilient to climate change and limits carbon emissions as much as possible.	6,7,10,13	The Local Plan should include policies that direct developments towards climate resilient designs and encourage the reduction of carbon emissions as far as is viable.
City of London Statement of Community Involvement 2023	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the City Corporation's approach to public consultation in two areas of planning: Plan Making - The City Corporation prepares plans and policies that shape the City and guide its planning decisions. Stakeholders and all of the City's communities are integral to how these plans and policies are prepared and are involved throughout the preparation of these policies. Planning Applications - The City Corporation decides a range of applications, including those for planning permission, listed building consent and advertisement consent. An important part of the development management process is to provide advice and information and to seek and hear the views of all of those with an interest in proposed development. 	SA objectives should promote widespread engagement including those with protected characteristics.	13	The Statement of Community Involvement requires effective consultation and public engagement throughout the preparation of the Local Plan
City of London Policing Plan 2022-2025	2022	The City of London Policing Plan sets out how the City Police will address national and local policing priorities. The following priorities are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> response and prevention of terrorism; reducing anti-social behaviour; threat of personal harms; reducing violence and harassment; and 	The SA should assess policies to ensure that the collective impact will not be detrimental to safety and security.	1,3,10	The Local Plan should include policies which facilitate suitable safety and security measures to keep the City safe without being unduly obtrusive.
City of London Statement of Licensing Policy 2022	2022	Local Objectives Licensing Policy document outlines the approach the City of London will take when considering applications for the sale and supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment, with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.	The SA should assess policies to ensure that the collective impact will not be detrimental to safety and security.	1,3,10	The Local Plan should include policies which facilitate suitable safety and security measures to keep the City safe without being unduly obtrusive.
Preventing Suicides in High Rise Buildings and Structures Planning Advice Note	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidance is focused on providing guidelines for development designs that are targeted at preventing suicide in public and private high rise structures. It does not factor in transport, as this is outside the remit of planning control, nor does it consider other structures. The Planning Advice Note sets out a Risk Assessment and Management guide for developers to follow, identifying risk, integrating solutions, applying due process and monitoring of effectiveness. Several contemporary prevention measures are illustrated and offer developers methods to integrate prevention without detracting from the "identity" of a structure. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3	The Local Plan should give consideration to this document and reference it where relevant.
City of London Lighting Supplementary Planning Document	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out guidance for developers on lighting buildings and the spaces between them, including design, delivery, operation, and maintenance. Enhancing the nighttime environment is a key objective, improving quality and ambience to create attractive places that promote safety, aesthetics, and cultural vitality. Promoting sustainable lighting, sourcing of power, using efficient materials, reducing light pollution, and minimising the overall impact on the environment. Whilst London is not a protected area for a dark-sky friendly practices and low-glare luminaires are encouraged. The appropriateness of lighting in regard to the historic environment is noted, to ensure cultural structures and environments are not detracted from. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3	The Local Plan should recognise the need to give careful consideration to lighting throughout the Square Mile.
City and Hackney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment City Supplement	2021	The Joint Needs Assessment (JNSA) is an ongoing process which helps to identify the health and wellbeing needs of the local population. The core aim of the JNSA is to develop local evidence-based priorities for policy and commissioning which will improve the public's health and reduce inequalities. The JNSA topics range from specific health outcomes to wider determinants of health.	The SA will incorporate health objectives to ensure that the collective impact of policies is properly assessed.	8,13	The Local Plan should recognise the need to promote healthy lifestyles and the importance of health facilities for City residents and workers.
City of London Riverside Strategy	2021	This Strategy outlines the City of London's approach to manage the river flood defences in the Square Mile. The strategy sets out the approach to raising the flood defences over the coming century whilst also providing benefits to the workers, residents and visitors that use the Thames river frontage.	The SA should consider the impact of the Local Plan on flood risk.	2,6,7	The Local Plan should consider how the risk of flooding can be minimised in accordance with this Strategy.
City of London Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2021-2030	2021	The overall aim of this Strategy is to set out how the City of London will continue to address its duties under section 57 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part 2A), in accordance with the Guidance. The overriding priorities of this Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect human health To protect controlled waters To protect designated ecosystems To prevent damage to property To prevent further contamination of land 	SA objectives should assess the impact of policy options on land contamination.	5,6	The Local Plan should ensure that development does not create land contamination.
City of London Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2021- 2027	2021	Sets out how the City Corporation will manage local flood risk and reduce the risk and impact of flooding on the City. The Strategy identifies six objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilient places - reducing the likelihood of flooding. Minimising the consequences of flooding for human health. Minimising the consequences of flooding for the environment including cultural heritage. Minimising the consequence of flooding for economic activity (infrastructure). Minimising the consequences of flooding for economic activity (businesses). A nation of climate champions - reducing the likelihood of flooding. 	The SA should assess the impact of policy options on flood risk in the City and beyond.	6,7	The LFRMS actions include several which impact on development. The Local Plan should aim to facilitate these actions particularly in the areas that are at risk of surface water and river flooding.
City of London Public Health Intelligence Strategy and Action Plan	2021	The main purpose of the PHH is to be a shared, system resource in order to provide timely and actionable intelligence, develop practical tools and lead specific projects to influence and support system partners to improve population health and reduce health inequalities. The strategy will aim to turn challenges into opportunities for bringing about a measurable change and having a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of City and Hackney residents.	The SA objectives should consider health and wellbeing at a population level to secure more equal opportunities.	13	The Local Plan should ensure that there is a framework for providing health and social care for residents.
City of London Planning Obligations SPD	2021	This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out further guidance on how the City Corporation will operate S106 planning obligations in the City of London, alongside the City of London Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and the Mayor of London's CL (MCL2).	The security of sustainability benefits from development particularly with regards to community should be considered in the SA objectives.	2	The Local Plan should clearly set out how the City of London will operate s106 obligations to achieve better and sustainable development.
City of London Visitor Destination Strategy 2019-23: COVID-19 Supplement	2020	Discover the City- COVID-19 Supplement seeks to provide a plan for Covid-19 recovery via industry consultations and gathering international insights. The supplement outlines four pillars and ten objectives to meet the aim of developing the City as a vibrant, attractive, welcoming destination for all, leveraging these attributes to showcase London as a world-leading place to visit and do business'. In the aftermath of covid-19, there is an increased priority and accelerated emphasis in some areas. Across these ten objectives, a new recovery plan developed in consultation with City stakeholders bases its approach on a recognition that markets will recover from the impacts of Covid-19 at different rates and that interventions need to reflect this.	The SA objectives should consider the contributions the City makes to the CAZ, and promote tourism sustainably.	1,2,12	Local Plan policies need to take into account the Mayor's objectives for the CAZ to ensure recovery of the City post-covid. The Local Plan also needs to ensure that tourism recovery is addressed sustainably.
City of London Climate Action Strategy 2020-2027	2020	The Climate Action Strategy sets out how the City of London will achieve net zero, build climate resilience, and champion sustainable growth, both in the UK and globally. The Strategy provides actions to support the achievement of net zero, build climate resilience, and to champion sustainable growth, which reflect the ongoing work in supporting innovation and growth in the financial and professional services sector.	The SA should assess whether policies will promote climate resilience.	2,6,7,8,13	The Local Plan policies should ensure that the future City is resilient to climate change.
Thermal Comfort Guidelines	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidance is primarily focused on encouraging new developments to incorporate features that play to the comfort of spaces and buildings and maximise the well-being of residents and visitors, particularly with regard to temperature. Encourage developers to strike a balance between providing comfortable environments and maximising energy efficiency through passive design, insulation, use of shade, and ventilation. The resilience of buildings are noted and building designs are encouraged to recognise this, including design that mitigates against weather extremes. Supports the development of flexible building types that have future proofing qualities. Recommendations are provided on how developments can comply with relevant legislation whilst incorporating standards set out in the guidelines, with monitoring of performance emphasised. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	1,2,6,7,8,11,12,13	The Local Plan should include policies that help manage the City's microclimate.
City of London Housing Strategy 2019-2023	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating new social and mixed tenure homes and renewing existing housing stock. Managing housing and estates effectively and developing housing in relation to public health, well-being and cultural activity. Develop residential engagement and support people to stay in their own homes. 	The SA should assess the wider social, environmental and economic impacts of the Local Plan's approach to housing development.	All	The Local Plan should ensure an appropriate balance between office and residential development in the City and secure an element of affordable housing associated with new development.
City of London Cultural and Creative Learning Strategy 2019-23	2019	The City of London Cultural and Creative Learning Strategy establishes the learning vision for the City's cultural institutions in the Square Mile and beyond. The goals of the Strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal One: Every cultural institution in the City is a learning institution and every educational institution in the Family of Schools is a cultural institution. Goal Two: Children and young people are empowered to realise their full potential in and through the arts. Goal Three: There are accessible opportunities for pupils at risk of not having access to the full range of cultural experiences (including pupils with SEND, disadvantaged pupils, and pupils who speak English as an additional language). Goal Four: Cultural and creative experiences develop and enhance the Fusion Skills needed for employability in the 21st Century. Goal Five: Learners at all stages have high quality exposure to creative industries to make informed career choices, including careers in the arts, cultural, and hybrid sectors. Goal Six: There is strong strategic oversight of cultural learning and it has real and lasting impact. 	The SA should consider the educational objectives to ensure that the educational aspirations are given adequate priority.	14	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of education and support the provision of facilities for City residents and workers.
City of London Transport Strategy 2019	2019	The Transport Strategy sets out how the City Corporation proposes to design and manage our streets to ensure the Square Mile remains a great place to live, work, study and visit. It includes ambitious proposals to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise the needs of people walking, make streets more accessible and deliver world-class public realm Make the most efficient and effective use of street space by significantly reducing motor traffic, including the number of delivery and servicing vehicles in the Square Mile Eliminate death and serious injuries from our streets through measures to deliver safer streets and reduce speeds Enable more people to choose to cycle by making conditions for cycling in the Square Mile safer and more pleasant Improve air quality and reduce noise by encouraging and enabling the switch to zero emission capable vehicles 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies on the transport network.	1,2,6,7,10,13	The Local Plan should seek to align with the objectives of the Transport Strategy including recognising the changing role of streets, promoting active travel and facilitating a significant reduction in motor traffic.
City of London Air Quality Strategy 2019-2024	2019	The vision of this Strategy is that the Square Mile has air that is healthy to breathe. The aims of the Strategy are to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City Corporation fulfils its statutory obligation for London Local Air Quality Management and improving public health For nitrogen dioxide to meet health-based Limit Values and WHO Guidelines in over 90% of the Square Mile by 2025 and support the Mayor of London to meet WHO Guidelines for PM10 and PM2.5 by 2030. 	SA objectives should assess the impact of policies on air quality.	6,7,10	The Local Plan should put in place policies which improve air quality.
City of London Visitor Destination Strategy 2019-23	2019	The aim of this Strategy is to develop the City as a vibrant, attractive and welcoming destination for all, leveraging these attributes to showcase London as a world-leading place to visit and do business through four strategic priority areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brand positioning and promotion Develop and share our offer Build a quality welcome Support and expertise 	The SA should evaluate the impact of policies on the City's visitor environment.	2,4,12,14	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of the visitor economy and consider how to make the City a vibrant, attractive and welcoming destination for all.
Safer City Strategic Plan 2019-2022	2019	Our vision: The Square Mile is a safe place for people to live, learn, work and visit. Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect people and communities from radicalisation and the threat of terrorism. Protect people and communities from exploitation. Support pan-London action to reduce violent crime. Raise awareness of hate crime. Increase understanding of the different strands of crime against a person. Maintain the City's reputation as the world's leading financial centre protected from the impact of acquisitive crime. Reduce acquisitive crime. Protect residents and businesses from fraud and raise awareness around associated risks. Respond to issues and underlying factors that contribute to nuisance behaviour or offending. Make clear paths available for victims and perpetrators to access early intervention and prevention. Victims know where and how to get support and advice. Night-Time Economy and its associated problems. Promote Safety Thrust scheme, seasonal campaigns and other initiatives for community safety. 	The SA should assess that the collective impact will not be detrimental to safety and security.	1,3,10	The Local Plan should include policies which facilitate suitable safety and security measures to keep the City safe without being unduly obtrusive.
The City Cluster Vision	2019	The City Cluster is an expanding part of the City with an increasing working population and a growing number of visitors. The streets and spaces must respond to these changes in order to maintain the area's attractiveness as a world-class business destination and increasingly as a hub for culture and leisure. The strategic vision for the City Cluster is: 'To provide an exceptional urban environment for a thriving world-class destination, where people feel comfortable and safe and the quality of the user experience is paramount.' By 2029 the City Cluster will offer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pedestrian priority core. Better connections More resilient streets and spaces A place to gather A high quality activation programme 	The SA should assess the benefits and impacts of spatial policies relating to the City Cluster.	1,2,8	The Local Plan should ensure that development in the City Cluster addresses issues identified in this Vision document.
City of London Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020	2019	The key outcomes and activities include the City Corporation working with others to deliver successful major sporting events for London and the UK, sport engagement activities that strengthen community cohesion, and work that ensures people have access to and participate in sport and physical activity.	The SA should assess the impact of the plan policies on open spaces, sporting and recreational facilities for City residents and workers.	8,12,13	The Local Plan should recognise the need to promote healthy lifestyles and the importance of sporting and recreational facilities for City residents and workers.

City of London Road Danger Reduction and Active Travel Plan 2018-2023	2018	This Plan seeks to achieve a genuine reduction in danger for all, to make our streets safer and to improve the quality of life for everyone in the City of London. The City Corporation is adopting Vision Zero with the ambition that nobody is killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the City's streets. To achieve this ambition, we will adopt the Mayor of London's targets to reduce KSI by 70% against 2010-14 levels by 2030, and eliminate all KSIs by 2041. Targets for this plan are: • By 2022 – no more than 16 KSI. • By 2023 – no more than 33 KSI. • By 2030 – no more than 16 KSI. The Plan contains the following themes: Theme 1 - Safer Streets (Step 1: Safer Street Design and Step 2: Timed Closures) Theme 2 - Safer Speeds (Step 3: Reducing Speed and Step 4: Trials and Temporary Project) Theme 3 - Safer Vehicles (Step 5: Safer Freight Operation and Step 6: Traffic Reduction) Theme 4 - Safer Behaviours (Step 7: Behaviour Change, Step 8: Safer Riders and Step 9: Safer Drivers) Theme 5: Awareness and Engagement (Step 10: Stakeholder Engagement)	The SA should assess transport policies in a changing environment where increased active travel affects road danger levels.	3,10,13	The Local Plan should recognise the changing role of streets with greater emphasis on active travel options.
City of London Culture Strategy 2018-22	2018	This Strategy has the following vision: We want to seize a once in a generation opportunity to reposition the City as a world capital for commerce and culture, harnessing the power of arts, heritage, learning and libraries to make the Square Mile more open, creative, resilient and entrepreneurial. We will work creatively with cultural partners to drive social and economic change and contribute to a thriving city. The Strategy's objectives are: 1.Transform the City's public realm and physical infrastructure, making it a more open, distinct, welcoming and culturally vibrant destination 2.Develop Culture Mile which will become an exciting destination for London and act as a catalyst for change across the rest of the Square Mile 3.Support cultural excellence in a range of fields and champion an ethos of creative risk taking, innovation and artistic citizenship 4.Support the delivery of the Education Strategy by nurturing an exemplary Cultural Education Partnership, Culture Mile Learning, and enable our world leading institutions to cultivate the creativity, skills and knowledge of the next generation 5.Become a leading centre of the digital and creative economy and unlock the creative potential and resilience of individuals and businesses using our estate and resources 6.Promote our cultural, heritage and creative strengths in the UK and abroad 7.Better promote our world class culture and heritage offer and use our wealth of outdoor spaces to widen its appeal to a more diverse audience, enabling communities in the City and beyond 8.Work better with cultural organisations to build their capacity and engage with City businesses and employees, so that they can become more resilient 9.Play our part as a catalyst and convenor in supporting and connecting with the wider cultural ecology of the capital and the rest of the UK 10.Develop clear leadership on culture	The SA should evaluate the impact of policies on the City's cultural heritage and offer.	4,12,14	The Local Plan should ensure that suitable facilities are available to meet the aspirations of the Cultural Strategy.
City of London Draft Local Implementation Plan 3 Delivery Plan 2019/2020-2021/2022	2018	Objective: To support delivery of the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) by outlining projects details to be funded. This Plan sets the 25-year framework for future investment in, and management of, the Square Mile's street and for improvements to transport connection. This Plan sets out how the City of London Corporation will support the delivery of the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS). All of the City's Transport Strategy Outcomes play a role in the aim of freight to alternative modes and consolidation, and aiming for 80% of trips by public transport, on or cycle.	The SA should assess the deliverability of transport policies in the context of the LIP Delivery Plan.	3,6,7,10,13	The Local Plan should take account of and align with the LIP Delivery Plan.
City of London Lighting Strategy	2018	The Lighting Strategy aims to meet a range of objectives, which include: • Improving the quality and balance of light and darkness. • Addressing a series of design criteria. • Examining opportunities for improving the public lighting in a coordinated manner throughout the City	The SA objectives should consider the lighting impact of policy options.	2,3,4,5,12,13	The Local Plan should ensure that lighting is sensitively co-ordinated with the overall design of any development.
Culture Mile Look and Feel Strategy	2018	The vision of the Culture Mile Look and Feel Strategy is to transform Culture Mile into a vibrant, distinct and welcoming new destination. It has four aims for environmental enhancements and other projects to improve the area: • Form a culture spine stretching from Farringdon Road in the west to Moorgate in the east. An intuitive ground level connection with a strong, pedestrian focused identity. • Take the inside out: externalising world-class cultural activity by dissolving barriers and embedding content into the streets. • Discover and explore; by celebrating the area's rich and diverse history. • Be recognisable, be different; a place that is recognised for its distinction and difference. Rejecting mediocrity and challenging the ordinary.	The SA should assess the benefits and impacts of spatial policies relating to Culture Mile.	4,12,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to enable the Culture Mile to be successful as well as mitigating the impacts, particularly on residents.
City of London Education Strategy 2019-2023	2018	The City of London Education Strategy establishes the Corporation's vision for exceptional learning delivered by the City Corporation's family of schools. Learning will be focused on academic progress, good health and well-being, individual aspiration and the development of skills which will form the foundation of employment. The goals of the Strategy are: Goal One: Pupils in the Family of Schools have access to transformative education, enabling them to achieve their potential, flourish and thrive. Goal Two: The Family of Schools deliver exceptional quality education that meets the challenges and skill requirements now and in the future. Goal Three: Education is safe, inclusive, supportive and empowering for all, regardless of age, background or circumstance. Goal Four: Pupils in the Family of Schools receive high quality exposure to the world of work at all stages of education so that they can make informed career choices. Goal Five: Pupils in the Family of Schools receive an educational experience that enriches and inspires through access to the learning opportunities that the City's cultural, heritage and environmental assets offer. Goal Six: The Education Strategy 2019-2023 has strong strategic oversight and delivery is focused on impact.	The SA will incorporate education objectives to ensure that the educational policies are given adequate priority.	14	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of education and support the provision of facilities for City residents and workers
City of London Skills Strategy 2019-23	2018	The City of London Skills Strategy commits to harnessing the power of the relevant City's organisations as learning providers. They will enable people to experience the world of work, build resilience and develop work-based skills. The goals of the Strategy are: Goal One: The lives of our diverse adult learners are transformed through a unique educational experience. Goal Two: ASES deliver high quality adult education, training and apprenticeships. Goal Three: All partners continue to work towards the achievement of a diverse workforce which mirrors the diversity of our community. Goal Four: There is high quality exposure to the world of work at all stages of education to enable learners to make informed career choices. Goal Five: The City of London is home to a world-leading environment where partners can exploit the interconnectivity and collaboration between industry, school and business. Goal Six: There is strong strategic oversight of skills delivery which is focused on impact.	The SA will incorporate education objectives to ensure that the educational and skills policies are given adequate priority.	14	The Local Plan should recognise the importance of education, training and skills for City residents and workers.
City of London Corporate Plan 2018-23	2018	Aims and priorities: Contribute to a flourishing society. • People are safe and feel safe. • People enjoy good health and wellbeing. • People have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential. • Communities are cohesive and have the facilities they need. Support a thriving economy. • Businesses are trusted and socially and environmentally responsible. • We have the world's best legal framework and access to global markets. • We are a global hub for innovation in finance and professional services, commerce and culture. • We have access to skills and talent we need. Shape outstanding environments. • We are digitally and physically well connected and responsive. • We inspire enterprise, excellence, creativity and collaboration. • We have clear air, land and water and a thriving sustainable natural environment. • Our spaces are secure resilient and well maintained.	The Corporate Plan aims should align with the SA objectives.	All	This is the City Corporation's overarching strategy, which influences its corporate priorities. The Local Plan implements this in spatial planning terms.
City of London Delivery and Servicing Guidance	2018	This guidance provides additional advice on the interpretation of policies in the City of London Local Plan in relation to freight and servicing movements in the Square Mile.	The SA should consider best practice in relation to managing deliveries and servicing through a DSP	1,5,10	The Local Plan should take account of Guidance in relation to freight and servicing movements.
Archaeology and Development Guidance SPD	2017	This guidance provides guidance for planning developments which may affect archaeology. It covers all stages of the planning process, including pre-application advice, archaeological assessment, archaeological evaluation, investigation, mitigation and recording, post excavation assessment, publication and archiving. The guidance states that all archaeological projects will be conducted in a scientific manner by properly qualified, experienced and competent archaeologists operating with sufficient resources and time to provide positive outcomes relevant to the specific purposes of the project, and proportionate to the significance of the archaeological interest.	The SA objectives should consider and assess the impact of policies on air quality.	4,6,8	The Local Plan should ensure that heritage assets are protected, and that this is maintained when considering new development.
City of London Air Quality SPD	2017	This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the City Corporation's requirements for reducing air pollution from new and refurbished developments within the Square Mile. The document draws on reducing emissions in relation to building design and development, heating and energy supply, and reducing dust and air quality impacts during construction.	SA objectives should assess the impact of policies on air quality.	6,7,10,13	The Local Plan should put in place policies which improve air quality.
City of London Noise Strategy 2016-2026	2017	The City of London Noise Strategy aims to: • Avoid or reduce noise, and noise impacts, which could adversely affect the health and well-being of City residents, workers and visitors • Support the City Corporation to fulfil its statutory obligations for local noise management and assist others in fulfilling theirs • Commit the City Corporation to provide joined-up regulation on environmental noise issues and to take account of this strategy in policy development and delivery of its various activities within the City • Balance minimisation of noise and noise impacts with the need to improve and update City infrastructure • Encourage measures which will reduce noise emissions in the Square Mile • Build corporate, business and public awareness, understanding of noise issues and noise management good practice • Recognise, reward and disseminate good practice • Work in partnership with other organisations, to take a lead and help shape local and regional policy • Protect, and where possible enhance, the acoustic environment and soundscape in suitable parts of the City in such a way that any measures will contribute to an improvement in health and quality of life/wellbeing of City residents, workers and visitors	SA objectives should assess the noise impact of policy options.	All	The Local Plan should ensure that noise impacts during construction and operational phases of development contribute to achieving the noise strategy objectives.
City of London Historic Environment Strategy	2017	This strategy is a suite of guidance documents relating to all aspects of the City's historic environment	The SA should assess the impact of policies on heritage assets and the built environment.	2,4	The Local Plan should provide protection for heritage assets and species in the City and ensure new development respects the City's heritage.
City of London Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2017-2020	2017	The City of London Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy aims to: • Improve the mental health of residents, workers and students. • Create a healthy urban environment. • Ensure effective health and social care integration. • Ensure all children have the best start in life. • Promote healthy behaviours.	The SA will incorporate health objectives to ensure that the health impact of policies is properly assessed.	8,13	The Local Plan should recognise the need to promote healthy lifestyles and the importance of health facilities for City residents and workers.
City of London Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2026	2016	The aim of the BAP is to produce a set of objectives and actions to assist members of the City of London Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Partnership Group and the wider City community in delivering strategically planned biodiversity networks for both the City and Greater London, taking into consideration both local and national priorities. The BAP will be delivered under the following themes: • Open space and habitat management Aim: to protect and enhance habitats and species in the City of London. Enable both the City Corporation and privately owned and managed land in the Square Mile to be maintained and enhanced for biodiversity. • The built environment Aim: to improve green infrastructure in the built environment. Enable biodiversity to be incorporated into the built environment to enhance and connect green spaces. • Education and community engagement Aim: to promote a greater understanding of the City's biodiversity. Identify and encourage best practice amongst private landowners and managers as well as developing the skills of residents, City workers, school children and students through events, activities and volunteering opportunities. • Data collection, surveys and monitoring Aim: to improve monitoring and data on biodiversity in the City of London. Establish a structured approach to surveying and monitoring of sites to inform ongoing management decisions and identify future areas of priority. This includes professional ecology surveys, citizen science opportunities and records collected by individuals.	Biodiversity is a key environmental issue and this should be reflected in the SA objectives.	8,9	The Local Plan should protect and enhance habitats and species in the City, and improve green infrastructure in the built environment.
City Public Realm SPD	2016	Purpose is to provide a coordinated approach to the design and management of the public realm in the City. It is to be used by officers of the City of London, occupiers, external organisations, consultants, and developers who influence, or have interest in the City's streets. The SPD explains and amplifies the adopted Local Plan policies where it affects aspects of the design and management of spaces between buildings, irrespective of ownership or management	The SA should assess the impact of development on the public realm.	2	The Local Plan should seek to enhance the public realm.
City of London Housing Asset Management Strategy 2015-2020	2015	Objectives: • Promote the delivery of additional housing by private developers, whilst protecting viable office space, using our planning policy to drive up standards that support our priorities and provide additional funding for our affordable housing programme • Build more affordable housing on our estates to help City residents and tenants and those in need in neighbouring boroughs, and generate additional funding through sales and rental income for future investment • Develop our role as a strategic housing authority to help increase supply in the private rented sector across London.	The SA should assess the wider social, environmental and economic impacts of the Local Plan's approach to housing development.	All	The Local Plan should ensure an appropriate balance between office and residential development in the City and secure an element of affordable housing associated with new development.
Cheapside & Guildhall Area Enhancement Strategy	2015	Objectives: • To maintain the City's position as the world's leading international financial and business centre • To ensure that challenges of Key City Place are met, complementing the core business function, contributing to its unique character and distinguishing it from other global financial districts • To promote high quality architecture and street scene, complementing and integrating heritage assets and supporting the City as a cultural destination • To ensure that the City is at the forefront of action to climate change and sustainability challenges, aiming to achieve recognition for its sustainability initiatives • To ensure provision of inclusive facilities and services that meet expectations and continually improve satisfaction and quality of life	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Riverside Walk Enhancement Strategy	2015	Objectives: • The establishment of a fully accessible walkway which provides a direct route along the riverside with enhanced connections to the rest of the City • The creation of new and the redesign of existing green spaces for people to stop and enjoy the Thames, as well as to encourage the biodiversity, enhance the cultural heritage of the City riverside, and mitigate flood risk • The improvement of the cohesion and vibrancy of the riverside by encouraging new developments to provide a spacious, accessible and better connected Riverside Walk with appropriate active frontages	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.

Barbican and Golden Lane Area Strategy	2016	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a successful balance between pedestrians and other modes of transport in order to enhance the pedestrian experience To introduce more green elements such as street trees and planting, where practicable To improve the quality and consistency of surface materials and street furniture to create an enhanced street scene To improve access to existing open spaces within the strategy area. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
City of London Local Plan	2016	Adopted Local Plan	SA Scoping Report baseline assessment includes review of progress against previous Local Plan SA objectives during the last 10 years.	All	This Adopted Local Plan will form the baseline for review.
City of London Open Spaces Strategy SPD 2021	2015	The City of London Open Space Strategy examines the supply and demand of open space in the City. Objectives: 1. Maintain and increase public access to existing open spaces and enhance the quality of these spaces, in terms of both design and management. 2. Increase the amount of high quality public open space in order to maintain the existing City-wide ratio of 0.06 ha per 1000 week day-time population and focus efforts on creating additional public open space in the east of the City, particularly in the Eastern Cluster and the Aldgate area. 3. Ensure that all open spaces are designed and managed to be safe and accessible to all and, where appropriate, enable opportunities for different activities at different times of the day and year, including as outdoor work spaces. 4. Provide, where appropriate, additional play opportunities that are accessible to all in existing and new spaces. 5. Ensure that existing and new spaces make a positive contribution to the biodiversity value of the City through appropriate plant choice and habitat creation. 6. Ensure that enhanced and additional open spaces accord with high standards of sustainable and inclusive design, construction and management and take account of the potential changes to the City's climate, particularly the urban heat island effect. 7. Increase the provision of private and communal residential amenity space (balconies and roof terraces) and communal amenity green space for office workers (including indoor and outdoor gardens) in appropriate locations. 8. Effectively manage the temporary loss of any open space during construction projects and ensure that high quality open space of equivalent or greater size is established as soon as possible following the necessary works. 9. Promote the potential contribution open spaces can make to the improved health and well-being of City and wider communities. 10. Increase public awareness and understanding of the different types of open space in and around the City and encourage the City's communities to make the most of open spaces and to help maintain and improve them.	Provision of suitable, multi functional, open space and biodiversity enhancement should be included in the SA objectives.	2,6,8,9,12	The Local Plan should implement the open space strategy objectives to increase provision of high quality, publicly accessible open space.
City of London Thames Strategy SPD	2016	The Thames Strategy SPD provides guidance to manage change along the Thames Riverside in accordance with the London Plan and Local Plan policies. The key objectives of this strategy are to provide guidance on: Development and public realm enhancement within the Thames Policy Area Assisting the implementation of improved river transport, navigation and recreation opportunities Protection and enhancement of heritage assets Inclusive access for all wherever practicable Flood risk, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement The implications for development of site safeguarding at Blackfriars for the Thames Tideway Tunnel and at Walkbrook Wharf for Waterborne freight traffic including waste management.	The SA should evaluate the impact of policies on office space, ensuring that office space is protected.	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,12,13	The Local Plan should take account of and align with the City of London Thames Strategy SPD.
Office Use SPD	2016	The Office Use SPD provides guidance to support proposals resulting in the loss of existing office accommodation. This SPD: - summarises the planning policy approach to proposals involving the loss of office use; - summarises the office market and its importance within the City of London; and - sets out the evidence required by the City Corporation from developers in support of proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of offices to other uses.	The SA should evaluate the impact of policies on office space, ensuring that office space is protected.	1,2	The Local Plan should take account of and align with the City of London Office Use SPD.
City of London Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	2014	This document sets out the rate for the City of London's Community Infrastructure Levy. The scope of projects that can be funded by this levy includes: - the provision, improvement, replacement or maintenance of infrastructure - anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.	The SA objectives should assess policies for their impact on future development within the City of London, specifically community-based.	2,12	The Local Plan should provide guidance regarding the Community Infrastructure Levy to ensure that local communities understand the purpose of this, and ensure that development contributes to the improvement of the Borough's environment and facilities.
City of London Waste Strategy 2013-2020	2014	The City of London Waste Strategy shows how the City of London will deal with its waste from 2013 until 2020. Objectives: 1. The City of London Corporation become more resource efficient - engaging with stakeholders to encourage sustainable waste management and adherence to the waste hierarchy 2. Waste reduction - following the waste hierarchy and implementing initiatives that encourage and support residents to take responsibility to reduce household waste. 3. Reusing materials - providing services and initiatives that encourage the reuse of items, therefore diverting these materials from disposal. 4. Recycling and Composting - providing residents with the opportunity to recycle as many materials as possible and collecting these materials in a timely manner. 5. Working with the City's business community - direct engagement with City business on waste and recycling issues e.g. Clean City Awards Scheme/ Considerate Contractors Scheme 6. Zero Waste to Landfill - diverting all of the City's LACAM away from landfill 7. Responding to Climate Change and Poor Air Quality - Reduce negative impact 8. Effectively engaging and communicating - with residents, visitors, stakeholders 9. Value for money - ensuring the services provide are in line with 'Value for Money' principles whilst balancing environmental impacts.	SA objectives should assess policies for their impact on waste arising and management.	5,6	The Local Plan should ensure that waste associated with new development (during construction and operational phases) is managed according to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.
West Smithfield Area Enhancement Strategy	2013	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility and ease of movement throughout the area, creating clarity of routes and removing barriers to movement. To create a sustainable and robust street environment which responds to climate change, improves air quality and biodiversity, and promotes cycling and walking whilst maintaining the necessary infrastructure for the efficient operation of the road network To create a rich environment through the enhancement of courtyard areas and existing spaces that creates a high quality public realm, which preserves and enhances the character of the conservation areas To improve the public realm in order to accommodate future growth as a result of Crossrail, ensuring that the area functions well and provides a suitable environment for all user groups To create a safe environment for pedestrians, cyclists and road users by de-cluttering streets, simplifying junctions and providing adequate lighting. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Liverpool Street Area Enhancement Strategy	2013	The key objectives for the Liverpool Street Area Enhancement Strategy are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the public realm and create welcoming spaces for the benefit of the City community that respond to the needs of the City community. To improve the public realm to accommodate future growth, ensuring that the area functions well and provides a suitable environment that contributes towards maintaining the City's status as the world's leading international financial and business centre. To improve the pedestrian environment and improve accessibility of streets and crossings, to ensure that streets and spaces are inclusive and accessible to all; and To reduce conflict and improve road safety for all modes of transport and improve perceived safety for pedestrians, especially at night. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Bank Area Enhancement Strategy	2013	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce conflict and improve road safety for all modes of transport. To improve the function of Bank junction for all modes of transport. To accommodate future growth, ensuring that the area functions well and provides a suitable environment that contributes towards maintaining the City's status as the world's leading international financial and business centre. To improve the pedestrian environment, create more space for pedestrians and ensure that streets and spaces are inclusive and accessible to all. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Fenchurch & Monument Area Enhancement Strategy	2013	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create safe, attractive and welcoming streets and spaces that respond to the needs of the City community. To contribute to reducing road danger and smoothing traffic flows throughout the Strategy area whilst rationalising the function of the street environment and mitigating conflict between the different modes of transport. To improve the pedestrian environment and accessibility of streets and crossings to ensure that streets and spaces are inclusive and accessible to all; To accommodate the future growth of the City, ensuring that the area functions well and provides a suitable environment for the City community. To preserve or enhance the special character of the area and its heritage assets, in particular protecting and enhancing the local views of and from the Monument. To identify opportunities for street trees and planting to promote biodiversity, improve local air quality and mitigate the urban heat island effect. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
City of London Tree Strategy	2012	The Tree Strategy seeks to provide a co-ordinated approach to the management of trees in the City of London. It provides advice for all who may wish to undertake work to existing trees or to plant new trees. The Tree Strategy aims to increase City Corporation owned trees by 5% by 2019 and ensure that all trees within the City are managed, preserved and planted in accordance with sound arboricultural practices whilst taking account of their contribution to amenity and the urban landscape for both current and future generations.	SA objectives should assess contribution to urban greening.	6,9,13	Local Plan should include reference to planning requirements associated with trees.
City of London Protected Views SPD	2012	The Protected Views SPD provides further guidance to the public and developers on the operation of the views, protection and management of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, the Tower of London World Heritage Site, and other historic landmarks and skyline features.	SA objectives should assess the impact of Local Plan policies on the views of historic landmarks and skyline features.	2,4	The Local Plan should provide policies to protect and manage the historic landmarks and skyline features of the City of London.
Aldgate and Tower Area Strategy	2012	To encourage economic and social regeneration through transformational change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility of streets creating an inclusive street environment so that way-finding is made easier. To create simple, attractive, safe, enjoyable and welcoming streets and public spaces that offer opportunities for play, art and cultural events. To contribute to the smoothing and rationalisation of strategic and local traffic flows throughout the strategy area, improving road safety. To identify opportunities for planting Sustainable Drainage Systems, to promote biodiversity and improve local air quality. To preserve or enhance the special character of the area and its heritage assets. To accommodate future growth, ensuring that the area functions well and provides a sustainable environment for the local residents 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Chancery Lane Area Enhancement Strategy	2009	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an enhanced streetscape; Improve how streets function for the benefit of all users; Encourage walking and cycling; Ensure an accessible street environment; Form new public open spaces where appropriate; Enhance street lighting throughout the area; Introduce street trees and planting (subject to feasibility studies); Create a vibrant pedestrian and shopping environment. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.
Fleet Street Courts and Lanes Design Strategy	2003	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance pedestrian network that exists throughout the courts and lanes north and south of Fleet Street by improving the connections between the existing pedestrianised sections and reducing conflicts between pedestrians and traffic. Create better links to the courts and lanes to the north of Fleet Street by the inclusion of a new pedestrian crossing on Fleet Street between Whitefriars Street and Salisbury Court. Pedestrianisation of Gough Square and the northern section of Red Lion Court to allow better east - west connections via Gough Square Enhance facilities for disabled parking and cycle parking to both improve access to the network and encourage increased usage of it would provide additional benefits. 	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of Local Plan policies. This could inform future development of area enhancement strategies.	2,3,7,8,9,13,14	The Local Plan should provide policies to guide the direction of Area Enhancement Strategies in making the public realm suitable for future City needs.

Regional Plans and Programmes	Date	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan	SA implications	Relevant SA objectives	Local Plan implications
Plan or programme title	Date	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan	SA implications	Relevant SA objectives	Local Plan implications
Water Resources Management Plan, 2024 (draft)	2023	The emerging plan will supersede the 2019 Water Resources Management plan. The Plan will set out the actions and investment needed to make sure we'll have a resilient and sustainable water supply for the next 50 years. The draft Plan highlights investments in new water sources to secure a robust water supply, as well as focusing on addressing water leakage.	The SA should consider the City Plan will cover, the SA objectives should consider this emerging plan and include objectives relating to water resources.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should promote actions to alleviate water stress and make water supplies more resilient.
Futureproofing our water supplies – Draft plan for South East England	2023	This document represents a draft of the combined plan of South East England's water companies to reduce water demand. Changes to plan include a greater emphasis on demand management over the next 10 years, enabling us to meet the requirements of the Government's Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) Published in January 2023, this set additional requirements and interim targets for water companies to meet for catchment consumption, leakage, and non-household water use .	The objectives of the SA should be in line with the point-of-use strategies set out in this document.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should promote actions to alleviate water stress and make water supplies more resilient.
Catchment Strategic Plan – Beckton	2022	This document is part of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan that relates specifically to the system that serves the City. It explores Thames Water's 25-year plan for ensuring that flood risk and CSOs are reduced.	The SA should check the Local Plan for alignment with Thames Water's strategies.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should seek to enhance policies that would deliver complementary intended outcomes.
The Mayor's Transport Strategy 2021/22	2022	Three key themes are at the heart of the strategy. 1. Healthy Streets and healthy people Creating streets and street networks that encourage walking, cycling and public transport use will reduce car dependency and the health problems it creates. 2. A good public transport experience Public transport is the most efficient way for people to travel over distances that are too long to walk or cycle, and a shift from private car to public transport could dramatically reduce the number of vehicles on London's streets. 3. New homes and jobs More people than ever want to live and work in London. Planning the city around walking, cycling and public transport use will unlock growth in new areas and ensure that London grows in a way that benefits everyone	This range of issues should be reflected in the City's SA objectives.	3,6,7,10,13	The Local Plan should reflect the Mayor's Transport Strategy goals as applicable to the City's transport needs and infrastructure.
Police and Crime Plan for London 2022-25	2022	This Plan identifies four key themes in London: -Reducing and preventing violence -Increasing trust and confidence -Better supporting victims -Protecting people from being exploited or harmed The Plan includes measures to tackle these issues, reduce crime and disorder in London and improve police services across the city.	The SA objectives should assess the particular crime and security issues relevant to the high profile central London environment.	1,2,3	The Local Plan should address the crime and security risks which the City faces in the context of Londonwide priorities.
Southwark Core Strategy and saved policies from the Southwark Plan	2022	Strategic and development management policies for Southwark. The most recent document to date is the Main Modifications (August 2021) to the New Southwark Plan which includes changes to strategic growth targets, policies regarding a green and inclusive economy, and climate change.	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan	2022	Objectives: - take an adaptive approach to managing the risk of flooding to people, property and the environment; - protect the social, cultural and commercial value of the tidal Thames, tributaries and floodplain - ensure sustainable and resilient development in the floodplain - tackle the climate crisis by enhancing and restoring ecosystems and maximising benefits of natural foods	SA objectives should assess the impact of policies on flood risk within and beyond the City.	3,6,7,8,9,10,13	The Local Plan should accommodate the requirements of the TE2100 Plan for flood mitigation and resilience measures.
Mayor's Strategy for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion	2022	The strategy is made up of key objectives which aim to: - Provide good affordable housing, reducing homelessness and building strong communities - Tackle inequalities in education, health and well-being for children - Look at the barriers preventing some entering and progressing in London's labour market - Promote access to healthcare facilities, green spaces, recreation areas, and minimising the pollution effects of the urban environment. - Provide personal safety and health issues such as violence against women, knife crime, and the prevalence of mental health problems and suicide in certain communities	The SA should take account of the Mayor's aspirations in this strategy.	All	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's aims for equality diversity and inclusion.
London Plan Guidance	2022	The London Plan Guidance comprises twelve separate guidance documents that focus on areas of planning in London. These areas are: 1 Planning London's Future - Good Growth 2 Spatial Development Patterns 3 Design 4 Housing 5 Social Infrastructure 6 Economy 7 Heritage and Culture 8 Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment 9 Sustainable Infrastructure 10 Transport 11 Funding the London Plan 12 Monitoring The key objectives of this collective guidance focus on sustainable development, the management of growth, protecting and enhancing the environment, and enhancing public transport, reducing car dependence, fostering a strong economy and employment, and improving health and wellbeing. - Managing population and economic growth to ensure development is strategically distributed; - Embrace diversity, social integration, and reduce inequality, through equal access to housing opportunities and services; - Protect and enhance the natural and built environment, promoting green infrastructure, sustainability, and biodiversity conservation; - Delivering affordable housing and ensuring housing mix sufficiently addresses the income gaps between residents; - Supporting economic growth opportunities and job creation, for a more diverse and resilient economy; and - Promoting access to healthcare facilities, green spaces, recreation areas, and minimising the pollution effects of the urban environment.	The SA objectives should reflect the London Plan themes and objectives.	All	The Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan.
London Plan (Publication version)	2021	The London Plan is the strategic plan for London, setting out an economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years.	SA objectives should reflect the London Plan themes and objectives.	All	The Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan.
Health Inequalities Strategy Implementation Plan 2021-24	2021	This sets out action that the Mayor will push forward through the GLA Group and, working with partners. The Mayor has identified six key commitments with clear and measurable goals: - Healthy Children: Up to 50 School Superzones supported by 2025 – Healthy Place, Healthy Weight Mission (new) - Healthy Minds: By 2025, London will have a quarter of a million wellbeing ambassadors, supporting Londoners where they live, work and play – Mental Health and Wellbeing Mission (new) - Healthy Places (1): London will be a net zero carbon city by 2030 and will have the cleanest air of any major world city, meeting legal and health requirements by 2050. In the interim, we want to be on a path to zero pollution, meeting the WHO's interim target for PM2.5 (10µg/m3) by 2030. (continuation) - Healthy Places (2): The Mayor will lead the campaign to make London a Living Wage City, targeting accreditation of an additional 1,600 employers, lifting at least 48,000 people onto the real Living Wage and putting £85m in Londoners' pay packets by 2024. (new) - Healthy Communities: Ethnic inequalities – TBC - awaiting the outcomes of the London Recovery Board - Addressing structural inequalities programme – (new) - Healthy Living: By 2041, all Londoners will do at least 20 minutes of active travel each day (for example, walking, cycling) to stay healthy.	SA objectives should include health related objectives.	2,3,8,13,11,13	The Local Plan should address health of residents, workers, visitors and students.
Westminster City Plan	2021	Strategic and more detailed planning policies for the City of Westminster	The SA should consider the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Lambeth Local Plan 2020-2035	2021	Strategic and development management policies for Lambeth	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2021-2026	2021	The Mayor has secured £4bn from Government to deliver affordable homes in London under the new Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2021-2026. This funding is expected to support starts on site between 2021 and 2026, with completions expected by 2028 for most projects with some strategic sites completing in 2029. The Mayor will use this programme to maximise the number of new affordable homes in London.	The SA should assess the wider social, environmental and economic impacts of the Local Plan's approach to housing development.	All	The Local Plan should secure an element of affordable housing associated with new development.
Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources	2020	This document highlights the current water deficit in UK, and how that looks set to continue.	The SA should therefore seek objectives in line with regional water resource plans.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should place water efficiency as an urgent priority.
Expanding London's Public Realm: Design Guide	2020	This Design Guide provides guidance for the design of internal, semi-internal and elevated public spaces in London in the context of their recognition as part of the city's public realm. Its aim is to ensure that these spaces provide the highest level of quality, inclusivity and accessibility for all Londoners.	The SA should give consideration to the public realm and its design.	2	The London Plan should support the enhancement of the public realm throughout the City.
London Urban Forest Plan	2020	The London Urban Forest Plan sets out the goals and priority actions needed to protect, manage and expand the capital's urban forest. This plan also provides the framework to guide the work of the London Urban Forest Partnership to achieve these objectives. The London Urban Forest Partnership, comprising organisations with a strategic interest in the capital's trees and woodlands, convened by the Greater London Authority and the Forestry Commission, will co-ordinate delivery of the plan, collaborating with others responsible for the stewardship of London's urban forest and the wider urban forest community.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity and climate change mitigation.	6,7,8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity as well as mitigate climate change.
London Recovery Programme	2020	This London Recovery Programme focuses on London's longer-term recovery from COVID-19. It is stated in the Programme that the challenge is to restore confidence in the city, minimise the impact on London's communities, and build back better the city's economy and society, with nine recovery missions: - A Green New Deal; - A Robust Safety Net; - High Streets for All; - A New Deal for Young People; - Helping Londoners into Good Work; - Mental Health and Wellbeing; - Digital Access for All; - Healthy Food, Healthy Weight - Building Strong Communities	This range of recovery missions should be reflected in the City's SA objectives.	All	The Local Plan should reflect the London Recovery Programme and the missions, which span across social, economic, and environmental factors.
Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031: Managing Growth and Sharing Benefits	2020	Strategic and development management policies for Tower Hamlets	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Hackney Local Plan 2033	2020	Strategic and development management policies for Hackney	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Freight and Servicing Action Plan	2019	The Freight and servicing action plan provides clarity on future policies and sets out the actions we can take now and in the future to support safe, clean and efficient freight operations. These actions are fundamental to achieving the Mayor's vision for London – a city which is better to live and work in for all Londoners.	The SA should take account of the Plan, and consider the reduction of freight traffic on the roads.	1,5,10	The Local Plan should take account freight and servicing movement, and promoting the sustainable reduction of such movements.
Water Resources Management Plan	2019	The Plan highlights the current water resources situation for Thames Water-served regions, as well as highlighting planned measures to alleviate water stress, which include: - Investigations to identify the potential environmental impact of abstraction - Eel screens - River restoration - Abstraction Incentive Mechanism (AIM)	The SA should form objectives in line with the plan, with the implications for the City Plan being that water efficiency (both potable and non-potable) should be improved at every	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should promote actions to alleviate water stress and make water supplies more resilient.
Islington Local Plan Bunhill and Clerkenwell Area Action Plan	2019	Strategic and development management policies for the Bunhill and Clerkenwell wards of Islington.	The SA should assess the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Safeguarded Wharves Review 2018-2019	2019	The Mayor is recommending the removal of the safeguarding designation from the wharves: Railway in Baxley, Piers and Mayer Parry in Newham, Welbeck in Barking and Dagenham, and Phoenix in Havering. Safeguarding Direction is recommended to be removed due to the Silvertown Turnert Scheme and to consolidate existing wharf operators at wharves: Thames, Mantham and Sunshine in Newham. Safeguarding Direction is also proposed to Royal Priamose in Newham and Alexander in Barking and Dagenham.	The SA should take account of the potential role of waterborne freight in reducing freight traffic on the roads.	5,10	Walbrook Wharf is currently a Safeguarded Wharf and the Local Plan needs to take account of whether any changes are proposed to the status of Walbrook Wharf in

Vision Zero Action Plan	2018	This Action Plan sets out to make our wider transport network safer, focusing on streets through: -Safe speeds: Encouraging speeds appropriate to the streets of a busy and populated city through the widespread introduction of new lower speed limits - Safe streets: Designing an environment that is forgiving of mistakes by transforming junctions, which see the majority of collisions, and ensuring safety is at the forefront of all design schemes - Safe vehicles: Reducing risk posed by the most dangerous vehicles by introducing a world-leading Bus Safety Standard across London's entire bus fleet and a new 'Direct Vision Standard' for Heavy Goods Vehicles - Safe behaviours: Reducing the likelihood of road users making mistakes or behaving in a way that is risky for themselves and other people through targeted enforcement, marketing campaigns, education programmes and safety training for cyclists, motorcycle and moped riders - Post-collision response: Developing systematic information sharing and learning, along with improving justice and care for the victims of traffic incidents	The SA should assess transport policies in a changing environment where increased active travel affects road danger levels.	3,10,13	The Local Plan should recognise the changing role of streets with greater emphasis on active travel options.
Walking Action Plan	2018	The Walking Plan encourages walking, with two primary aims: - Increase the number of walking trips by more than one million per day by 2024 (from 6.4 million to 7.5 million); - Increase the proportion of trips to primary schools made by walking to 57 per cent by 2024 (from 53 per cent) These aims are supported by actions in the Plan, such as ensuring that walking is prioritised in every new infrastructure scheme, through London's first ever pedestrian design guidance and a range of other tools and analysis to support boroughs to deliver local schemes	The SA should assess transport policies in a changing environment where increased active travel affects road danger levels.	3,10,13	The Local Plan should recognise the changing role of streets with greater emphasis on active travel options.
Cycling Action Plan	2018	The Cycling Action Plan sets out how the TfL and the London boroughs will use cycling to help address poor air quality and congestion, while improving infrastructure to make cycling easier and more accessible for everyone.	The SA should assess transport policies and impact on cycling and active transport.	2,6,10,13	The Local Plan should seek to align with the objectives of the Cycling Action Plan and encourage active transport.
London Environment Strategy	2018	The aim of this strategy is to ensure that London is greener, cleaner and ready for the future. This strategy brings together approaches to every aspect of London's environment, integrating the following areas: - air quality - green infrastructure - climate change mitigation and energy - waste - adapting to climate change - ambient noise - low carbon circular economy	This range of issues should be reflected in the City's SA objectives.	5,6,7,9,13	The Local Plan should respond to the range of issues identified in the London Environment Strategy aiming to improve the City's environment.
The London Health Inequalities Strategy	2018	The Mayor wants London to be a healthier, fairer city, with all Londoners having the best opportunities to live a long life in good health. Priority aims: Healthy Children Healthy Minds Healthy Places	SA objectives should include health related objectives.	2,3,8,13,11,13	The Local Plan should address health related objectives.
Culture for all Londoners: Mayor of London's Culture Strategy	2018	Culture for all Londoners is the Mayor's landmark strategy for culture. It outlines an ambitious vision, which aims to provide Londoners with access to culture on their doorsteps. The Strategy has four priorities: Love London - more people experiencing and creating culture on their doorstep Culture and Good Growth - supporting, saving and sustaining cultural places Creative Londoners - investing in a diverse creative workforce for the future World City - a global creative powerhouse today and in the future	SA objectives should assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on London's culture.	12,3,4,12,14	The Local Plan should ensure that suitable facilities are available to support the aspirations of the Mayor's Culture Strategy.
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London	2018	The Mayor wants a prosperous and sustainable economy that works for all Londoners – one in which neither opportunity nor achievement are limited by gender, ethnicity, sexuality, religion, disability, place of birth or background. He wants business and entrepreneurs to feel supported to grow and innovate, and to enjoy the certainty of knowing that London will remain globally competitive and open to business. This strategy has three main goals: - opening up opportunities – everyone should be able to benefit from all our city offers - growth – ensuring our economy will continue to thrive and is open to business - innovation – to make London a world leader in innovation, technology and a hub of new ideas and creativity	SA objectives should assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on London's economy.	12,7,10,12	The Local Plan must provide the environment to facilitate economic prosperity.
Smarter London Together	2018	The 'Smarter London Together' roadmap sets out plans for transforming London into the smartest city in the world among to: Mission 1 More user designed services Mission 2 Strike a new deal for city data Mission 3 World class connectivity and smarter streets Mission 4 Enhance digital leadership skills Mission 5 Improve city-wide collaboration	SA objectives should address the impact of Local Plan policies on the application of smart technologies.	1,2,3	The Local Plan will need to consider the impacts of emerging technology on development and land-use.
London Housing Strategy	2018	Building the right number and the right mix of new homes, and addressing the consequences of the housing crisis, are part of the Mayor's vision for good growth. That means meeting London's housing needs in full, particularly the need for genuinely affordable homes. It means creating a city where businesses can thrive and the environment is protected. It also means that people from all walks of life should be able to share in the city's success and fulfil their potential. This vision underpins the five priorities of the Mayor's London Housing Strategy: - building homes for Londoners; - delivering genuinely affordable homes; - high quality homes and inclusive neighbourhoods; - a fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and - tackling homelessness and helping rough sleepers.	SA objectives should assess the impact of Local Plan policies on the City's housing supply including affordable housing.	2,3,11,13	The Local Plan must plan for delivery of the City's share of London's new housing.
London Food Strategy	2018	This Strategy sets out the Mayor's plans to help all Londoners access healthy, affordable, and sustainable food regardless of their background and circumstances.	SA objectives should consider the provision of healthy, affordable, and sustainable food options.	13	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's objectives for reducing household food insecurity, and providing access to healthy, affordable, and sustainable food.
Zero Carbon London: A 1.5°C Compatible Plan	2018	The 1.5C Compatible Plan looks at the different scenarios London can take to reduce its emissions and to reach the zero carbon target. The Plan provides four different scenarios, which all achieve deep decarbonisation but some have higher cumulative emissions and are more risky. Understanding these different pathways has enabled the Greater London Authority to set an ambitious emissions pathway in line with the IPCC recommendations. It will see London reduce its emissions by 60 per cent on 1990 levels by 2030 and by nearly 80 per cent by 2040.	The SA should assess whether policies will promote climate resilience.	2,6,7,8,9,13	The Local Plan should ensure that the future City is resilient to climate change.
The Mayor's Skills for Londoners Strategy	2018	There are three key priorities at the heart of the Strategy: 1. empower all Londoners to access the education and skills to participate in society and progress in education and work 2. meet the needs of London's economy and employers now and in the future 3. deliver a strategic, city-wide technical skills and adult education offer.	The SA objectives should consider education and skills provision.	1,14	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's objectives for education and skills.
Inclusive London: The Mayor's Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy	2018	1. a great place to live; 2. a great place for young people; 3. a great place to work and do business; 4. getting around; 5. a safe, healthy and enjoyable city; and 6. leading by example. Each of these chapters/themes contains a number of objectives, all of which are based on evidence of inequalities in London. This Strategy sets out how the Mayor will help address the inequalities, barriers and discrimination experienced by groups protected by the Equality Act 2010. The Mayor will also go beyond these legal duties and contribute towards addressing wider issues such as poverty and socio-economic inequality, as well as the challenges and disadvantages facing groups like young people in care, care leavers, single parents, migrants and refugees.	The SA should take account of the Mayor's aspirations in this strategy.	All	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's aims for equality, diversity and inclusion.
London Office Policy Review 2017	2017	The London Office Policy Review provides an independent review of market trends and associated time series data to illustrate key themes and their bearing on policy in relation to offices.	The SA should evaluate the impact of policies on office space, ensuring that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate office-based activities.	1,2	The Local Plan should use the findings of the Review to inform their policies with regard to offices.
Camden Local Plan	2017	Strategic and development management policies for Camden	The SA should consider the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan.	All	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Mayors (Homes for Londoners) Affordable Housing and Viability SPG	2017	The aims of this SPG are: - to increase the amount of affordable housing delivered through the planning system - embed the requirement for affordable housing into land values - make the viability process more consistent and transparent. It will also ensure that development appraisals are robustly and consistently scrutinised as well as speeding up the planning process for those schemes which are delivering more affordable homes.	The SA objectives should assess the provision of affordable housing.	11	The Local Plan policies should contribute to the Mayor's objectives on affordable housing.
Mayors Culture and Night-Time Economy SPG	2017	The aims of this SPG are: - to provide guidance on using London Plan policies to protect and enhance cultural venues - to focus on how to offer more protection for pubs and explaining the 'Agent of Change' principle - promoting the night-time culture offer whilst achieving a balance with the needs of local residents - making culture and the night-time economy more inclusive and accessible - looking at ways to manage the impacts of the night-time economy	The SA objectives should promote cultural vitality.	12,3,6,10	Local Plan policies should contribute to the Mayor's objectives on culture and the night time economy.
Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015	2016	This document sets out the: - current state of the water environment - pressures affecting the water environment - environmental objectives for protecting and improving the waters - programme of measures, actions needed to achieve the objectives - progress since the 2000 plan	SA objectives should include water quality objectives in line with the Thames RBMP and basin/monitoring should include water quality. SA objectives should also include objectives which consider the City's responsibility in reducing the abstraction of water from sources and the associated links to the Thames RBMP.	3,6,7,8,9,10,13	The Local Plan should promote actions to improve water quality for the Thames such as the Thames Tideway Tunnel. The Local Plan should also include policies which consider the City's responsibility in reducing the abstraction of water from sources and the associated links to the Thames RBMP.
Mayor of London CAZ SPG	2016	The SPG provides supplementary guidance on London Plan policy for London's globally iconic core - the 'Central Activities Zone' including guidance on: - London's commercial heart and economy - Balance between office and residential - Culture entertainment shopping and tourism - Housing capacity - Walking cycling and transport infrastructure - Heritage and environmental quality	The contribution of the City to the CAZ should be reflected in the SA objectives.	1,2,3,4,10,11,12,13	The whole of the City is within the CAZ and Local Plan policies need to take into account the Mayor's objectives for the CAZ.
Tower of London - World Heritage Site Management Plan	2016	Sets out the Historic Royal Palaces' (HRP) plan for conservation of the Tower of London with the principal aims: - To conserve the tangible assets of the WHS - To research and increase our understanding of the Tower in order to support its conservation and interpretation - To preserve and enhance the local and wider setting - To sustain and promote the Tower's intangible assets - To communicate the stories of the Tower and promote the Outstanding Universal Value of the Tower through engaging and effective interpretation - To ensure the complete visitor experience is reflective of the Tower's WHS status.	The SA should acknowledge the wider scale impacts of Local Plan policies, including on the Tower of London World Heritage Site.	2,4,12	The Local Plan policies affecting the area around the Tower of London should take account of this guidance.
Mayors Housing SPG	2016	This SPG provides guidance on a range of strategic policies including housing supply, residential density, housing standards, build to rent developments, student accommodation and viability appraisals.	The SA objectives should assess the provision of different types of housing and access to it.	11	The Local Plan policies should contribute to the Mayor's objectives on housing.
The SuDS Manual (C753)	2015	This manual offers a framework for designing and deploying SuDS. It provides guidance regarding the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of SuDS, to assist their effective implementation within both new and existing developments. The manual utilised by the London Plan	The SA objectives should examine the Local Plan for delivery against this manual.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan policies on SuDS should be measure-specific, and closely related to their intended outcomes.
Digital Inclusion Strategy	2015	This strategy outlines why digital exclusion is an issue for London and how the Mayor can work with partners to address the barriers people face to getting online. It provides data on the numbers and groups of people that are digitally excluded. It then explains the cost of digital exclusion to the individual, society and the economy.	The SA objectives should promote digital inclusion.	14	The Local Plan should provide key steps to support digital inclusion locally.
London Infrastructure Plan 2050 (Update Report)	2015	- Transport: New four-runway hub airport to the east of London; upgrading connections to and from existing airports, delivery of up to 36 trains per hour on certain tube lines (Crossrail 2) by 2020; extending the Bakerloo line, new East-London river crossings; four-tracking the West Anglia lines, a South London Metro; an inner orbital road tunnel; improvements to double the number of passengers on London's rail network; and 200km of new cycle highways. - Green infrastructure: Champion a network of green infrastructure to provide food protection, shade, biodiversity, cleaner air, a greener environment visually, pedestrian and cycling routes and space for recreation. - Digital connectivity: Aim for fast, ubiquitous access to the internet from mobile and fixed devices, develop a map of London's connectivity, support an economically viable mix of technologies including fibre broadband, mobile broadband and future methods of wireless internet delivery, make London the first capital city in the world to deploy 5G in the 2020s. - Energy: Encourage new suppliers to the market and develop its £350m existing pipeline of local energy projects, including in heat recovery, as well as continuing to retrofit existing property to improve energy efficiency and reduce demand. - Circular economy: Establish a route map for transition to a circular economy to include a primary and secondary materials scoping study, embed circular economy principles in infrastructure delivery and enable public procurement to support transition that supports SMEs. - Water: Encouraging investment in water technologies, take a resilience based approach, publish a sustainable drainage action plan, seek opportunities to generate energy from water and wastewater, develop a 25 yr flood risk plan and encourage food budget. - Housing and Social Infrastructure: Unlock housing in opportunity areas through transport investments, accelerate housing delivery in 9 zones, investment in healthcare and education facilities.	SA objectives should assess impact of policies on potential infrastructure needs.	1,2,3,5,8,9,10	The Local Plan should provide the framework to accommodate relevant infrastructure taking account of future needs.
A Cultural Tourism Vision for London 2015-2017	2015	This document provides the new vision for London, recognising the importance, value and growing potential of cultural tourism in London and to bring its culture and tourism works closer together to promote London. The Vision seeks to provide authenticity to encourage cultural tourism.	The City's character and context should be reflected in the SA objectives.	1,2,4,12	Local Plan policies should promote the City's character and context.

Mayor's Social Infrastructure SPG	2015	This SPG provides guidance to anyone engaged in development or plan-making to understand the quantity and types of social infrastructure needed to support growth. The document provides guidance on: - Planning for social infrastructure provision; - Health and social care considerations; - Education requirements; - Sports facilities; and - Faith requirements.	The SA objectives should consider the provision of new, and the retention of existing social infrastructure to meet need.	12,13,14	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's objectives for social infrastructure.
Mayor of London Character and Context SPG	2014	The objectives of this SPG are to provide: - specific guidance on the attributes of character and context in London (physical, cultural, social, economic, perceptions and experience); - information on resources that inform an understanding of character and context in London; - an analysis of the interrelationships between different aspects of character, and how it can be articulated and presented to others; - examples of good practice in how an understanding of character and context can be used to help manage change in a way that sustains and enhances the positive attributes of a place.	The City's character and context should be reflected in the SA objectives.	1,2,3,4,8,8,12	Local Plan policies should promote the City's individual character and context.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment 2014	2014	This SPG provides detailed guidance and advice on the policies which promote an inclusive environment in London. It - Provides guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan regarding the promotion of an inclusive and accessible environment - Gives local planning authorities advice on how to implement these policies - Explains the principles of inclusive design and how these principles should be applied in London - Gives designers ideas on where to find good technical advice and guidance - Provides disabled people, older people and others who experience barriers in the built environment with an understanding of what to expect from planning in London - Identifies legislation and national planning policy guidance relevant to the promotion of an inclusive environment. - Provides signposts to other relevant London Plan SPG documents and Implementation Guides which impact on the delivery of an inclusive environment	Inclusive environments should be considered in SA assessments.	A8	Local Plan policies should contribute to the Mayor's objectives for accessibility.
Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG	2014	To support the policies in the London Plan the Sustainable Design and Construction SPG includes guidance on: - energy efficient design - meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets - decentralised energy - how to offset carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met - retrofitting measures - support for monitoring energy use during occupation - an introduction to resilience and demand side response - air quality neutral - resilience to flooding - urban greening - pollution control - basements policy and developments - local food growing	The SA objectives should promote sustainable design and construction.	5,6,7	Local Plan policies should contribute to the Mayor's objectives on sustainable design and construction.
Mayor of London River Action Plan	2013	This plan outlines a number of specific measures to be taken by TfL and other stakeholders to help boost the number of river trips in line with achieving the Mayor's target of 12 million passenger journeys a year by 2020. Relocation of Blackfriars Pier in the City will provide improved passenger and vessel facilities.	SA objectives should assess the impact of the Local Plan on river transport.	2,5,6,7,8,10,13	The Local Plan should take account of the Mayor's aspiration for increased river transport in its policies for the Thames riverside.
London View Management Framework SPG	2012	The Mayor has designated a list of strategic views that he will keep under review. These views are seen from places that are publicly accessible and well used. They include significant buildings or urban landscapes that help to define London at a strategic level. These views represent at least one of the following categories: panoramas across substantial parts of London; views from an urban space of a building or group of buildings within a townscape setting (including narrow, linear views to a defined object); or broad prospects along the river Thames. Development will be assessed for its impact on the designated view if it falls within the foreground, middle ground or background of that view. The London View Management Framework (LVMF) provides detailed guidance on each view.	The SA should acknowledge the wider scale impacts of Local Plan policies, including on the Tower of London World Heritage Site.	2,4,12	The Local Plan must implement policies in line with the LVMF to protect views of the Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral.
London's World Heritage Sites - Guidance on Settings SPG	2012	Provides guidance on the Outstanding Universal Value and the setting of World Heritage Sites, including the Tower of London, together with an assessment framework for managing change.	The SA should acknowledge the wider scale impacts of Local Plan policies, including on the Tower of London World Heritage Site.	2,4,12	The Local Plan policies affecting the area around the Tower of London should take account of this guidance.
Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid	2012	There are three aims: 1) Protect, conserve and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces. 2) Encourage greater use of and enjoyment of London's green infrastructure. 3) Secure a network of high quality, well-designed and multifunctional green and open spaces.	The SA objectives should take into account the provision of green spaces.	8,9	The Local Plan should contribute to the Mayor's objectives for the Green Grid.
The Mayor's Water Strategy	2011	Securing London's Water Future: the Mayor's Water Strategy is the first water strategy for London and provides a complete picture of London's water needs. The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to: - invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that's fit for a world class city and will create jobs - support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills - realise the potential of London's sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions - work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces.	The SA needs to consider how the Local Plan can promote water efficiency, safeguard the environment, and tackle water affordability problems.	5,6,7,9,13	The Local Plan needs to consider environmental and objectives which align with the aims of the Water Strategy.
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy	2011	This Strategy sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how the Mayor, through the London Waste and Recycling Board, will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London.	SA objectives should assess policies for their impact on waste arising and management.	5,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that waste is managed according to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.
The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy	2011	The Mayor wants 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 to exploit its massive economic value. The overriding aims are to: - 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; and - boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London.	SA objectives should assess policies for their impact on waste arising and management.	5,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that waste is managed according to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.
Islington Core Strategy and Development Management policies (review underway)	2011 and 2013 respectively	Strategic and development management policies for Islington	The SA should consider the cumulative impact of policies in neighbouring boroughs alongside the City Local Plan	A8	Under the Duty to Co operate the Local Plan policies must be compatible with those of neighbouring boroughs.
Clearing the air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy	2010	The overarching aim of this Strategy is to reduce air pollution in London so that the health of Londoners is improved. The first priority is to achieve in Greater London EU limit values for local air pollutants, PM10 and NO2 and the objectives set by the Government in its Air Quality Strategy. This will be achieved by undertaking further measures namely: - Reducing emissions from transport by: - Encouraging smarter choices and sustainable travel behaviour - Promoting technological change and cleaner vehicles - Reducing emissions from the public transport and public transport fleets - Using emissions control schemes to reduce emissions from private vehicles. - Targeting air quality priority locations by: - Adopting local measures, including trialling new processes (such as the use of dust suppressants) - Using action days to encourage behaviour change and reduce pollution in priority areas. - Reducing emissions from homes, business and industry by: - Promoting and delivering energy efficiency schemes - Using the planning system to reduce emissions from new developments - Updating and implementing best practice on construction and demolition - Increasing awareness of air quality issues by: - Improving access to information about the health impacts of poor air quality - Directing information about poor air quality to those most at risk	The SA should assess whether policies will promote climate resilience and reduce emissions from transport, business, and industry.	2,6,7,9,10,13	Local Plan policies should ensure that the future City is resilient to climate change and is actively reducing emissions.
Tower of London - Local Setting Study	2010	Describes the current character and condition of the Tower's local setting and sets out aims and objectives for conserving, promoting and enhancing appreciation of the OUV of the Tower: that is, the attributes which justify its inscription. More specifically, the study addresses Objective 3 of the Tower of London World Heritage Site Management Plan. This objective aims 'to act in partnership with statutory authorities to safeguard and enhance the local setting of the Tower, by: - sustaining, and where possible revealing and reinforcing, the significance of historic assets, and in particular the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site; - promoting high standards of design and execution, appropriate to context, in the redevelopment of surrounding modern buildings and investment in the public realm; - seeking ways to mitigate the impact of modern roads, particularly the A100; - seeking ways to improve pedestrians' experience of the local setting of the Tower'	The SA should acknowledge the wider scale impacts of Local Plan policies, including on the Tower of London World Heritage Site and its setting.	2,4,12	The Local Plan policies affecting the setting of the Tower of London should take account of this guidance.

National Plans and Programmes					
Plan or programme title	Date	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan	SA implications	Relevant SA objectives	Local Plan implications
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Live	NPPG provides additional guidance on the application of the NPPF	NPPG includes guidance on SA, HRA, etc.	All	NPPG guidance assists the application of the NPPF to Local Plan preparation.
Carbon Budget Delivery Plan	2023	This Plan sets out a package of quantified and unquantified proposals and policies, and associated timescales and delivery risks, that enable Carbon Budgets 4-6 to be met. The delivery plan also sets out: - wider matters in connection with carbon budgets; - the contribution of these proposals and policies to sustainable development; - the impact the package has on sectors of the economy	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on the deployment of key low carbon technologies and other methods to reduce carbon emissions.	6,7,9,13	The Local Plan must acknowledge the package as a route to full decarbonisation of the UK economy by 2050.
Powering up Britain	2023	This Plan sets out how the government will enhance our country's energy security, seize the economic opportunities of the transition, and deliver on our net zero commitments. The Plan seeks to deliver: (1) Energy security; (2) Consumer security; (3) Climate security; (4) Economic security.	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on energy security and the deployment of key low carbon technologies.	1,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the aims and commitments of the Plan, and energy policy is suitable for the City's circumstances.
Leveling Up and Regeneration Act	2023	The Act makes provision for establishing leveling-up missions and reporting on their progress, incorporating significant planning reforms. It sets out the framework for these missions and introduces various measures related to devolution. The legislation provides for a shift from the current processes set out in the EIA and SEA Directives to a new system of Environmental Outcomes Reports (EORs), centered around defined outcomes relating to environmental protection. Major changes to the funding for new infrastructure is also provided for in the Leveling-up and Regeneration Act. The government has the power to introduce new regulations to introduce a new infrastructure levy regime. The levy would be locally-set and fund the delivery of new infrastructure needed to support communities living in new housing developments.	The specific requirements will be set out in forthcoming regulations, along with information about transition arrangements; however at present the requirement for SEA remains as set out in existing legislation.	All	It is currently unclear how these changes will impact emerging local plans at an advanced stage of consultation.
Leveling Up the United Kingdom White Paper	2022	The White Paper sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK-wide missions to achieve by 2030 that fall under the following themes: 1. Boost productivity, pay, jobs and living standards by growing the private sector, especially in those places where they are lagging. 2. Spread opportunities and improve public services, especially in those places where they are weakest. 3. Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging, especially in those places where they have been lost. 4. Empower local leaders and communities, especially in those places lacking local agency.	The SA objectives should consider health and wellbeing at a population level to secure more equal opportunities.	1,3,10,11,12,13,14	The Local Plan should take account of the aims and the direction of this White Paper.
British Energy Security Strategy	2022	The Strategy sets out how the UK will enhance its energy security, setting out plans for future deployment of wind, new nuclear, solar and hydrogen, and for supporting the production of domestic oil and gas in the nearer term. The strategy builds on the Prime Minister's 'Ten point plan for a green industrial revolution', and the 'Net zero strategy'. Key aims and commitments include: - New commitments to supercharge clean energy and accelerate deployment, which could see 95% of Great Britain's electricity set to be low carbon by 2030. - Supporting over 40,000 more jobs in clean industries, totalling 480,000 jobs by 2030. - Accelerated expansion of nuclear, wind, solar, hydrogen, oil and gas, including delivering the equivalent to one nuclear reactor a year instead of one a decade.	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on energy security and the deployment of key low carbon technologies.	1,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the aims and commitments of the Energy Security Strategy, and energy policy is suitable for the City's circumstances.
Historic England Advice Note 4 Tall Buildings	2022	This Historic England Advice Note updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. It seeks to guide people involved in planning for and designing tall buildings so that they may be delivered in a sustainable and successful way through the development plan and development management process. The advice is for all relevant developers, designers, local authorities and other interested parties.	The SA should take account of this guidance in assessing the impact of tall buildings on heritage objectives.	1,2,4	The Local Plan should take account of this guidance in relation to tall buildings policy.
The Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy Report to Parliament	2022	The Strategy Report sets out the objectives and financial resources for cycling and walking infrastructure. It states the Government's long-term ambition is to make walking and cycling the natural choices for shorter journeys. It aims to double cycling by 2025, increase walking activity, increase the percentage of children that usually walk to school and reduce the number of cyclists killed or seriously injured on England's roads.	The SA should incorporate policies which support cycling and walking infrastructure, and evaluate the deliverability of transport policies in relation to the Strategy.	2,3,6,7,9,10,13	The Local Plan should take into account and align with the objectives of the Strategy Report.
A Fairer Private Rented Sector White Paper	2022	This White Paper aims to build upon the vision of the Leveling Up White Paper and reform the Private Rented Sector and improve housing quality. It outlines that everyone deserves a secure and decent home and outlines measures to improve the experience of renters in the Private Rented Sector.	The SA objectives should consider the quality and availability of housing specifically in the Private Rented Sector.	11,13	The Local Plan should take account of the aims and the direction of this White Paper.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	2023	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. The updated version provides greater focus on encouraging sustainable development and the protection of the environment, with the addition of new paragraphs in relation to these two topics.	The NPPF requires that SA and HRA be carried out and planning for equality and healthy lifestyles.	All	The NPPF provides the national framework within which the Local Plan sits. The Local Plan must be consistent with this framework.
The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations	2021	The Regulations lay down the requirements for Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) when buildings are constructed, sold, or rented out, for Display Energy Certificates (DECs) to be displayed in large public buildings, and for the regular inspection of certain air-conditioning systems. As energy performance of a building is generally correlated to that of energy efficiency, energy performance is used as a benchmark to know the energy expenditure of the building. More energy efficient buildings will improve the quality of citizens' life and alleviate energy poverty while bringing additional benefits, such as health and better indoor comfort levels, green jobs, to the economy and the society.	The SA should consider how the Local Plan can provide more energy efficient buildings.	1,6,7,11,13	The Local Plan should consider the building sector for achieving UK energy and environmental goals, and promote more energy efficient buildings.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	2021	This strategy sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet our net zero target by 2050. The strategy lays the foundations for businesses to invest in the UK's green economy, taking action to ensure that we have the right skills to deliver a green industrial revolution and committing to work with industry to develop sector and supply chain action plans in areas where the UK has an economic advantage.	The SA objectives should consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the targets.	1,6,7,13	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the Net Zero Strategy, seeking to decarbonise where possible.
Environment Act 2021	2021	The Environment Act operates as the UK's new framework of environmental protection. The Act sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. The Environment Act will deliver: - Long-term targets to improve air quality, biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency. - A target on ambient PM2.5 concentrations. - A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030. - Environmental Improvement Plans, including interim targets. - A cycle of environmental monitoring and reporting. - Environmental Principles embedded in domestic policy making. - Office for Environmental Protection to uphold environmental law. The Environment Act requires all new developments to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain.	The SA needs to consider how the Local Plan can help to deliver the targets set by the Environment Act. SA objectives must consider targets to tackle climate change and improve the natural world.	4,6,7,9,13	The Local Plan needs to consider environmental and Objectives which align with the targets of the Environment Act.
The Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy	2021	This Strategy aims to support existing industry to decarbonise and encourage the growth of new, low carbon industries to protect and create skilled jobs and businesses in the UK encouraging long-term investment in home-grown decarbonisation technology. The strategy builds in the Prime Minister's 10 Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and sets out the government's vision for building a competitive, greener future for the manufacturing and construction sector and is part of the government's path to net zero by 2050.	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on energy security and the deployment of key low carbon technologies.	1,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the aims and commitments of the Energy Security Strategy, and energy policy is suitable for the City's circumstances.
Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain	2021	The Decarbonisation Transport Plan (DTP) sets out the Government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It follows on from the Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge report published in 2020. The DTP commits the UK to phasing out the sale of new diesel and petrol heavy goods vehicles by 2040, subject to consultation, in addition to phasing out the sale of polluting cars and vans by 2035. The DTP also sets out how the government will improve public transport and increase support for active travel, as well as creating a net zero rail network by 2050, ensuring net zero domestic aviation emissions by 2040, and a transition to green shipping.	The SA should assess the deliverability of transport policies in the context of the DTP.	2,3,6,7,9,10,13	The Local Plan should seek to align with the objectives of the DTP including improving public transport and supporting active travel.

The Heat and Buildings Strategy (2021)	2021	The Strategy sets out the government's plan to significantly cut carbon emissions from the UK's 30 million homes and workplaces. This strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s, set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade, and demonstrate how the UK plans to meet its carbon targets and remain on track for net zero by 2050. Key aims of the strategy include: - Reduce direct emissions from public sector buildings by 75% against a 2017 baseline by the end of carbon budget - Significantly reduce energy consumption of commercial, and industrial buildings by 2030. - Phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers beyond 2035. - Significantly grow the supply chain for heat pumps to 2028: from installing around 35,000 hydraulic heat pumps a year to a minimum market capacity of 600,000 per year by 2028.	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on the deployment of key low carbon technologies, and the reduction of carbon emissions.	1,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the aims and commitments of the Heat and Buildings Strategy and energy policy is suitable for the City's circumstances.
National Design Guide	2021	The Guide sets out the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources and lifespan.	The SA should assess whether policies will promote and enhance good design and placemaking.	2,4,8,11	The National Design Guidance provides the national framework within which the Local Plan sits. The Local Plan must be consistent with this framework.
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care	2021	This sets out the government's new plan for health and social care. It provides an overview of how this plan will tackle the elective backlog in the NHS and put the NHS on a sustainable footing. It sets out details of the plan for adult social care in England, including a cap on social care costs and how financial assistance will work for those without substantial assets. It covers wider support that the government will provide for the social care system, and how the government will improve the integration of health and social care. It explains the government's plan to introduce a new Health and Social Care Levy.	The SA should have regard to health and social care.	13	The Local Plan should ensure that there is a robust framework for health and social care, which also responds to wider public health emergencies that extend beyond the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth	2021	Sets out a plan to 'build back better' tackling long-term problems to deliver growth that delivers high-quality jobs across the UK while supporting the transition to net zero. This will build on three core pillars of growth: infrastructure, skills and innovation.	The SA objectives should have regard to stimulating short-term economic activity and driving long-term productivity improvements, with a focus on clean and inclusive growth.	1,5,6,7	The Local Plan needs to consider the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives.
UK Hydrogen Strategy	2021	This strategy sets out the approach to developing a thriving low carbon hydrogen sector in the UK to meet the increased ambition for 10GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030.	The SA objectives should have regard to progress towards renewable energy system, with a focus on low carbon hydrogen.	1,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that it aligns with the aims and commitments of the Hydrogen Strategy, and that decarbonisation of the existing hydrogen supply is suitable for the City of London.
COVID-19 Mental Health and Wellbeing Recovery Action Plan	2021	The Action Plan seeks to protect and improve the mental health of individuals, families, and communities, with local councils and national government alike ensuring that the right support is available. This document provides three key objectives for COVID-19 recovery: - to support the general population to take action and look after their mental wellbeing; - to prevent the onset of mental health difficulties, by taking action to address the factors which play a crucial role in shaping mental health and wellbeing outcomes for adults and children; - to support services which continue to expand and transform to meet the needs of people who require specialist support. There will also be transformations to the public health system in response to COVID-19 to embed health improvement expertise, capacity and accountability more widely across local and national government, and the NHS.	The SA should have regard to health and social care.	13	The Local Plan should ensure that there is a robust framework for health and social care, which also responds to wider public health emergencies that extend beyond the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Fire Safety Act 2021	2021	The Fire Safety Act requires responsible persons of multi-occupied residential buildings with two or more sets of domestic premises to update their fire risk assessment to include an assessment of the building's structure, external walls, and flat entrance doors.	The SA should consider the quality and safety of residential buildings.	3,11,13	The Local Plan should comply with the standards specified in the Fire Safety Act with regard to residential buildings.
Using the Planning System to Promote Healthy Weight Environments (2020) Addendum (2021)	2021	Provides a framework and starting point for local authorities to clearly set out in local planning guidance how best to achieve healthy weight environments based on local evidence and needs, by focusing on environments that enable healthier eating and help promote more physical activity as the default. The Addendum provides updates on the implications for planning for a healthier food environment, specifically on the hot food takeaways retail uses, and sets out recommended actions in light of changes to the Use Class Order (UCCO) in England from 1 September 2020.	SA objectives should consider health inequalities and promoting more physical activity and a planning for a healthier food environment.	8,12,13	The Local Plan should promote the aims set out in this guidance.
The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper	2020	This paper sets out the Government's actions to ensure residents in social housing are safe, listened to, live in good quality homes and have access to redress when things go wrong.	The SA objectives should consider the quality and safety of social housing.	11,12	The Local Plan should take account of the aims and the direction of this White Paper.
Building Safety Programme	2020	The programme was established to make sure that residents of high-rise buildings are safe – and feel safe – now, and in the future. The government has banned combustible materials in the external walls of high rise residential buildings of 18 metres and over, and following a review into its effectiveness, is now consulting on extending the ban significantly further, including lowering the 18 metres height threshold to 11 metres. With the support of local fire and rescue services and a panel of independent expert advisers, DLHHC is supporting building owners in taking immediate steps to ensure their residents' safety and in making decisions on any remedial work that is necessary to do.	The SA should consider the quality and safety of residential buildings.	3,11,13	The Local Plan should comply with the standards specified in the Building Safety Programme with regard to residential buildings.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	2019	This biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy sets out a set of high-level outcomes to halt biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. These outcomes will be delivered through action in four areas: • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea; • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy; • reducing environmental pressures; • improving our knowledge	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.	8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25	2019	This Strategy outlines priorities to both protect people and help people live longer in good health. The Strategy is guided by a number of aims: - to keep people safe; - to prevent poor health; - to narrow the health gap; - to support a strong economy. The PHE will utilise collective capabilities to address public health challenges, focusing on people and place as the organising principle.	SA objectives should include health related objectives.	2,3,13,11,13	The Local Plan should address health of residents, workers, visitors and students.
Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management (2nd Edition)	2019	This revised guidance sets out ways to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management. This 2nd edition updates the advice in light of the publication of the 2018 National Planning Policy Framework and gives more information on the relationship with local and neighbourhood plans and policies. It is also slightly re-ordered, to underline the staged approach to the appraisal, designation and management of conservation areas, while continuing to offer advice on managing conservation areas so that the potential of historic areas worthy of protection is fully realised. It has been updated to give more information on innovative ways of handling conservation appraisals, particularly community involvement beyond consultation, character assessment and digital presentation.	The SA should take account of this advice in relation to assessing the Local Plan's impacts on conservation areas.	2,4,12	There are a significant number of conservation areas in the City and the Local Plan should take account of this advice.
BEIS Clean Growth Strategy	2019	This Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of "clean growth", i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions. It sets out proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change. It also focuses on promoting green finance as a means of achieving clean growth	SA objectives should consider the impact of growth on the environment and commitments to tackling climate change.	1,5,6,7	The Local Plan needs to consider the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives.
Clean Air Strategy 2019	2019	This Clean Air Strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of the government and society to improve air quality. It sets out how it will: - protect the nation's health - protect the environment - secure clean growth and innovation - reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry - monitor progress	The impact of Local Plan policies on air quality should be assessed in the SA.	6,7,13	The Local Plan should promote measures to improve air quality.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England	2018	The Strategy is the first comprehensive update of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 and sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. The strategy, combined with equivalent plans prepared by the devolved administrations and local authorities' local waste management plans, fulfils the requirements in Article 29 of the Waste Framework Directive. The Strategy provides an analysis of the waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Framework Directive.	The SA needs to consider regional and national impacts of waste policies since there are no facilities in the City for the treatment of waste.	2,5	The Local Plan is the Waste Plan for the City's geographic area. As such it should comply with this Strategy.
The National Adaptation Programme - 2018-2023	2018	The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) sets the actions that government and others will take to adapt to the challenges of climate change in the UK. It sets out key actions for the next 5 years	The SA should assess whether policies will promote climate resilience.	2,6,7,8,9,13	Local Plan policies should ensure that the future City is resilient to climate change.

The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection	2018	This document updates Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (GPS). It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows. Many of the approaches set out in the position statements are not statutory but may be included in, or referenced by, statutory guidance and legislation.	SA objectives should consider groundwater resources.	6	Local Plan policy requirements such as ground source heat pumps should consider impact on groundwater.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment	2018	This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. This plan covers clean air, clean and plentiful water, thriving plants and wildlife, reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards; using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently, enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment; mitigating and adapting to climate change; minimising waste, managing exposure to chemicals; and enhancing	SA objectives should promote protection of the natural environment.	2,5,6,7,8,9,13	The Local Plan should include policies to improve the quality of the natural and built environment.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2018	2018	The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Habitats Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species. These include rules for the assessment of the impact of plans and projects on protected habitats sites.	The SA should include an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	2,5,6,7,8,9,13	The Local Plan should ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.
Housing White Paper: Fixing our Broken Housing Market	2017	Housing white paper and supporting documents setting out the government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England. It includes measures to ensure we plan for the right homes in the right places, build homes faster, diversify the housing market, and help people now.	The SA objectives should consider the supply and availability of housing.	11,12,15	The Local Plan should take account of the aims and the direction of this White Paper
Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the Future	2017	This White Paper sets out a long-term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK. The strategy sets out the Government's aim to build a Britain fit for the future, helping businesses create better, higher-paying jobs with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. Productivity and earning power across the country will be boosted by focusing on ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment, and places. An update 'Forging our Future: Industrial Strategy - the story so far' was published in December 2018.	The SA objectives should consider economic growth and productivity.	1,5,6,7,10	The Local Plan should take account of the aims and the direction of this White Paper.
Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3) (2nd Edition)	2017	This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It gives general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and how that significance is to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. The suggested staged approach to taking decisions on setting can also be used to assess the contribution of views to the significance of heritage assets.	The SA should take account of this good practice advice in assessing the Local Plan's impacts on the setting of heritage assets.	2,4,12	The Local Plan should take account of this good practice advice on the setting of heritage assets.
Housing and Planning Act 2016	2016	This Act contains a wide range of legislative measures relating to housing and planning. Part 6 relates to the planning system and includes: - Neighbourhood planning - simplifies and speeds up the neighbourhood planning process - Local planning - gives the Secretary of State more flexible powers to intervene if Local Plans are not effectively delivered. - Planning in Greater London - enables the Secretary of State to devolve further powers to the Mayor of London. - Permission in principle and local registers of land - enables the Secretary of State to require local authorities to hold a register of brownfield land to facilitate unlocking land to build new homes; and enables "permission in principle" to be given to housing-led sites identified in the brownfield register and in local and neighbourhood plans. - Planning obligations - allows the Secretary of State to place restrictions or conditions on the enforceability of planning obligations relating to affordable housing. - Nationally significant infrastructure projects - allows developers who wish to bring forward applications for housing relating to a major infrastructure project to apply for consent under the nationally significant infrastructure planning regime. - Review of minimum energy performance requirements - requires a review of minimum energy performance standards for new dwellings. - Urban development corporations and new towns - modernising and speeding up the process for creating Urban and New Town Development Areas and Corporations. - Sustainable drainage - requires a review of elements of the planning system that relate to sustainable drainage	The SA should have regard to this Act where appropriate.	All	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Historic England Advice Note 2: Making changes to Heritage Assets	2016	This provides general advice according to different categories of intervention in heritage assets, including repair, restoration, addition and alteration, as well as on works for research alone, based on the following types of heritage asset: buildings and other structures, standing remains including earthworks, buried remains and marine sites; and larger heritage assets including conservation areas, landscapes, including parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites.	The SA should take account of this advice in relation to assessing the Local Plan's impacts on heritage assets.	2,4,12	The Local Plan should take account of this advice on making changes to heritage assets.
Infrastructure Act 2015	2015	Part 5 Planning land and buildings sets out the latest legal position regarding nationally significant infrastructure projects, deemed discharge of planning conditions and mayoral development orders	The SA assessment should have regard to infrastructure provision where appropriate.	6,10	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning - the Historic Environment in Local Plans (GPA1)	2015	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans.	The SA should take account of this good practice advice in assessing the Local Plan's impacts on heritage assets.	2,4,12	The Local Plan should take account of this good practice advice on the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets in Local Plans.
Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning - Managing significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2)	2015	This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.	The SA should take account of this good practice advice in assessing the Local Plan's impacts on heritage assets.	2,4,12	The Local Plan should take account of this good practice advice on managing significance.
National Planning Policy for Waste	2014	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Objectives: - delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. - ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; - providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle; - helping to secure the reuse, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and - ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.	The SA needs to consider regional and national impacts of waste policies since there are no facilities in the City for the treatment of waste.	5	The Local Plan is the Waste Plan for the City's geographic area. As such it should comply with National Planning Policy for Waste.
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013	2013	Sets out a number of legislative instruments aimed at promoting growth and facilitating infrastructure and related matters	The SA assessment should have regard to infrastructure provision where appropriate.	1,2,10	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Energy Act 2013	2013	To make provision for or in connection with reforming the electricity market for purposes of encouraging low carbon electricity generation or ensuring security of supply; for the establishment and functions of the Office for Nuclear Regulation; about the government pipe-line and storage system and rights exercisable in relation to it; about the designation of a strategy and policy statement; for the making of orders requiring regulated persons to provide redress to consumers of gas or electricity; about offshore transmission of electricity during a commissioning period; for imposing further fees in respect of nuclear decommissioning costs; and for connected purposes.	The SA should include an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	1,5,6,7	The Local Plan should ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and energy policy is suitable for the City's circumstances.
The Carbon Plan - reducing greenhouse gas emissions	2013	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. The plan states that in the next ten years, we will develop and deploy the technologies that will be needed to halve emissions in the 2020s. This will put the UK on a path towards an 80% reduction by 2050.	The SA should take account of this Strategy, and assess the impact of Local Plan policies on the deployment of key low carbon technologies and promotion of energy efficiency.	6,7,9,10,13	The Local Plan must consider deployment of key technologies needed to decarbonise power and promote energy efficiency.
Localism Act 2011	2011	The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In particular the Act gives new freedoms and flexibilities for local government and new rights and powers for local communities, including neighbourhood planning. Part 6 Planning sets out the legal position regarding Plans and Strategies, Community Infrastructure Levy, Neighbourhood Planning, consultation, enforcement and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.	The SA assessment should take account of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities.	All	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act, including those relating to neighbourhood planning.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) 19	2010	A set of regulations in the UK that aim to protect and conserve natural habitats and species of European importance. Under the regulations, public authorities are required to assess the impact of their plans and projects on protected habitats and species and take appropriate measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impact. The regulations also prohibit the deliberate capture, killing or disturbance of protected species and the damage or destruction of their habitats.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity	6,9	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and conserve biodiversity.
Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review (2010)	2010	Focuses on interventions that reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change, by: active travel; good quality open and green spaces; Improving the food environment in local; energy efficiency of housing; integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health; reduce social isolation.	SA objectives should consider health inequalities and mitigation of climate change.	All	The Local Plan should promote the aims set out in this report.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010	2010	The Act responds to pressure to introduce legislation to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity, both of which are predicted to increase with climate change. Key areas -requires the Environment Agency to create a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk -Management Strategy, which a number of organisations will have to follow -requires leading local flood authorities to create local flood risk management strategies -enables the Environment Agency and local authorities more easily to carry out flood risk management works -introduces a more risk-based approach to reservoir management -changes the arrangements that would apply should a water company go into administration -enables water companies more easily to control non-essential uses of water, such as the use of hoses/pipes -enables water companies to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges	The impact of Local Plan policies on flood and water management should be assessed in the SA.	2.5	The Local Plan should ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that flood and water management are considered.
Climate Change Act 2008	2008	The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: - To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low carbon economy - To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 (and beyond). It established a duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline.	The SA should assess whether policies will result in carbon emission reduction.	6.7	Local Plan policies should align with government carbon reduction targets.
Planning Act 2008	2008	This Act establishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission and makes provisions about its functions. It introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces previous regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries.	The SA should have regard to this Act where appropriate.	1.2,10	The Local Plan should take account of this Act, particularly if there were to be any major infrastructure projects of national importance.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	2006	This Act aims to address various environmental and rural issues, with a focus on conservation, sustainable land use, and supporting rural communities in the UK. The Act strengthens the legal framework for conserving biodiversity and designating protected areas, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), as well as builds upon the right to roam established by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, allowing for greater access to the countryside.	The SA and HRA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.	6.9	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	2004	This Act is a key element of the Government's agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region. The Act provides for a number of reforms to make the handling of planning applications by central government and local authorities quicker and more efficient. There are also provisions to make the planning Acts bind the Crown. The provisions relating to compulsory purchase powers and compensation liberalise the compulsory purchase and compensation regimes. They support policies relating to investment in major infrastructure and regeneration.	The SA should have regard to this Act where appropriate.	All	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	2000	This Act contains measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interests of those who own and manage the land concerned. The Act introduced the 'right to roam' in designated areas of open countryside, moorland, and registered common land. The Act also includes provisions to protect wildlife and habitats, including the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and increased penalties for damaging them.	The SA and HRA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.	2.6,8,9,13	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	1997	These Regulations make provision for the protection of important hedgerows in the countryside in England and Wales. They outline legal requirements and procedures for the conservation of these important natural features.	The SA should have regard to this Act where appropriate.	6.9	The Local Plan should take account of this Act, particularly if there hedgerows of significance
Wild Mammals (Protection Act) 1996	1996	This Act makes provision for the protection of wild mammals from certain cruel acts; and for connected purposes.	The SA should have regard to this Act where appropriate.	6	The Local Plan should take account of the provisions of this Act.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission	The SA needs to consider the impact of the Local Plan on listed buildings and conservation areas.	4	The Local Plan must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that Listed buildings and Conservation Areas are protected.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended)	1981	The Act still forms the basis of wildlife conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	The SA should include an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.	2.5,6,7,8,9,13	The Local Plan should ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are

International Plans and Programmes					
Plan or programme title	Date	Key objectives relevant to the Local plan	SA implications	Relevant SA objectives	Local Plan implications
United Nations Declaration on Forests and Land Use (COP26 Declaration) (2021)	2021	The Declaration seeks to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting inclusive rural transformation.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity and climate change mitigation.	6,7,8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity as well as mitigate climate change.
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	2020	The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including: - Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value. - An EU Nature Restoration Plan - a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss. - A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making. - Measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge, demonstrating that the EU is ready to lead by example towards the successful adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity.	The SA should account of this Action Programme.	8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.
EU Environment Action Programme to 2030	2020	Guides European environment policy to 2030, but to provide a more long term direction, sets a vision to 2050: "Living well, within the planetary boundaries". Building on the European Green Deal, it has the following six priority objectives: - Achieving the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and carbon neutrality by 2050 - Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change - Advancing towards a regenerative growth model, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy - Pursuing a zero-pollution ambition, including for air, water and soil and protecting the health and well-being of Europeans - Protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity, and enhancing natural capital (notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems) - Reducing environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption (particularly in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system)	The SA objectives should take account of this Action Programme.	2,6,7,8,9,13	The Local Plan should take account of the goals of this Programme.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	2019	The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 provides a new instrument-making power to make amendments as necessary for adapting the annexes in the Directives and schedules in the Regulations to technical and scientific progress. The main changes are: - the creation of a national site network within the UK territory comprising the protected sites already designated under the Nature Directives, and any further sites designated under these Regulations - the establishment of management objectives for the national site network (the 'network objectives') - a duty for appropriate authorities to manage and where necessary adapt the national site network as a whole to achieve the network objectives - an amended process for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - arrangements for reporting on the implementation of the Regulations, given that the UK no longer provides reports to the European Commission - arrangements replacing the European Commission's functions with regard to the imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) test where a plan or project affects a priority habitat or species - arrangements for amending the schedules to the Regulations and the annexes to the Nature Directives that apply to the UK	The SA and HRA screening should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity, including the conservation of wild birds.	8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity, including wild birds, in accordance with the Regulations.
The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232)	2018	Sets out the requirements for environmental assessment of Plans and Programmes including Local Plans.	The SA must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	All	Local Plan preparation must include assessment of environmental impacts in accordance with the Regulations.
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	2015	The 17 Sustainable Development Goals cover all three dimensions of sustainable development: economy, social and environment: - End poverty in all its forms everywhere - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation - Reduce inequality within and among countries - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	The SA objectives should take account of these goals.	All	The Local Plan should take account of all the goals, but with particular focus on SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015)	2015	The Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997 was designed to address the fact that greater cuts in emissions were needed to prevent serious interference with the climate. It has been ratified by over 166 countries. It sets legally binding emissions reductions targets on the developed countries that have ratified it (including the UK). In December 2007, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place and brought together over 180 countries. Under the 2007 convention governments have to: <input type="checkbox"/> Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Launch national strategies for climate change <input type="checkbox"/> Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The Paris agreement signed by 196 nations in 2015 sets the target of limiting a global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5C. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on climate change emissions.	7	The Local Plan should provide the framework to achieve ambitious local targets for carbon emission reduction in order to contribute to the UN agreements.
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2015	This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. • SDG 1: No poverty • SDG 2: Zero hunger. • SDG 3: Good health and well-being. • SDG 4: Quality education. • SDG 5: Gender equality. • SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation. • SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy. • SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth. • SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure. • SDG 10: Reduced inequalities. • SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities. • SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production. • SDG 13: Climate action. • SDG 14: Life below water. • SDG 15: Life on land. • SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions. • SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals.	The SA should include objectives which address all aspects of sustainable development within reason.	All	The Local Plan should include policies to promote sustainable development.

European Transport Policy; White Paper Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area	2011	The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment, as well as reducing Europe's dependence on imported oil and cutting carbon emissions in transport. By 2050, key goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No more conventionally-fuelled cars in cities. - 40% use of sustainable low carbon fuels in aviation; at least 40% cut in shipping emissions. - A 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport. - All of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century 	The SA should include objectives which address the need to reduce the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.	1,10	The Local Plan should include policies to promote the use of sustainable transport.
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Biodiversity Targets	2010	Overarching framework for biodiversity for United Nations partners	The SA objectives should take account of this Action Programme.	8,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy Reviewed 2009	2009	Promotes action to combat climate change and implementation of the low carbon economy	SA objectives must reflect the aims of this Strategy.	All	Local Plan policies must be in line with the aims of this Strategy.
United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (the 'Johannesburg Declaration')	2002	This sets the broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.	The SA should take account of these goals, with a strong focus on	All, but with particular focus on 5,6,7.	The Local Plan should take account of the commitments of the declaration, and embed the principles of
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC and amendments	2000	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems - Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources - Aims to enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances - Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution - Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on water quality and also water resource management.	6,13	The Local Plan should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced in accordance with this Directive. The Local Plan should also include policies that consider the City's responsibility in reducing abstraction of water from sources and the associated links to the Thames River Basin Management Plan.
European Landscape Convention	2000	Promotes landscape protection, management and planning. The Convention is aimed at the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on landscape.	2,4,6,8	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance the landscape.
International Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	International commitment to biodiversity conservation through national strategies and action plans.	The SA and HRA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.	6,9	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Valetta Treaty	1992	Formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992), this treaty agreed that the conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on the historic environment, specifically archaeology.	4	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	1992	The Habitats Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites. Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.	The SA and the HRA screening should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity, including habitats of European significance and rare or threatened species.	6,9	The Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance biodiversity in accordance with this Directive. There are no SPAs, SACs or Ramsar Sites within the City of London but account should be taken of any cumulative impacts on such sites in other parts of London.
UN Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the 'Aarhus Convention')	1992	This Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional, or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.	The SA must consider public participation throughout the process to ensure that the final decision reflects the needs and concerns of the community and that the proposed project or policy is sustainable.	All	The Local Plan should ensure that people should have a right of access to information, participation and decision, in particular ensuring early public participation.
European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	1985	Defines 'architectural heritage' and requires that the signatories maintain an inventory of it and take statutory measures to ensure its protection. Conservation policies are also required to be integrated into planning systems and other spheres of government influence as per the text of the convention.	The SA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on the historic environment, specifically architectural heritage.	4	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance the historic environment.
European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)	1979	Aims to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species).	The SA and HRA should assess the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.	6,9	The Local Plan should include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. There are no SPAs, SACs or Ramsar Sites within the City of London but account should be taken of any cumulative impacts on such sites in other parts of London.
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), The Athens Charter (1931) and The Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)	1972	These charters and convention aim to protect and enhance the world's cultural heritage. In terms of the UNESCO Convention, each Party to the Convention recognises the duty of ensuring the cultural and natural heritage; and will ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory.	The SA should include objectives to protect cultural and heritage assets.	4	Local Plan policies should take account of these charters and convention, particularly with regard to the Tower of London which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.