



London Borough of Harrow Council Local Plan

Integrated Impact Assessment Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies & Programmes

London Borough of Harrow Council

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1.0 Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the London Borough Harrow Council (LBHC) Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Scoping Report.

The Planning Practice Guidance¹ states that:

“The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan”.

The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Harrow Borough Local Plan and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Documents have been reviewed to identify key messages, objectives and targets which are relevant to the Harrow Borough Local Plan. The reviews are presented in Table A.1 by topic similarly to the way that baseline data has been presented in the IIA Scoping Report.

Table A1-1: Harrow Borough Local Plan IIA PPP topics compared with SEA topics

Topics for the PPP review	SEA Regulations topics required to be considered
Economy & Employment	Not required by SEA Regulations
Population and Equalities	Population
Health	Human Health
Housing	Material Assets
Transport & Accessibility	Material Assets
Air, Noise and Light	Air
Climatic Factors	Climatic Factors
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage, including Architectural and Archaeological Material Assets
Landscape	Landscape
Soils, Water & Minerals	Water Soils

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans> accessed on 04/03/20

Topics for the PPP review	SEA Regulations topics required to be considered
Waste	Not required by SEA Regulations

2.0 Overarching Documents

There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021. Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within Section 1 of the main report and are also included within the tables within Section 3 of this document.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future' was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:



More recently, is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² a historic global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind. Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)³ succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs are universal with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically. The UK is committed to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring that the Goals are fully embedded in planned activity of each Government department. The 17 SDGs include the following:

1. End poverty in all its form everywhere

² Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (October 2015)
https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

³ Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals--2>

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Furthermore, the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) sets out their approach to protecting and enhancing England's natural landscapes and habitats for the next generation.

The goals of the 25 year plan are:

To achieve:

1. Clean air
2. Clean and plentiful water
3. Thriving plants and wildlife
4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought
5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently
6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

To manage pressures on the environment by:

1. Mitigating and adapting to climate change
2. Minimising waste
3. Managing exposure to chemicals
4. Enhancing biosecurity.

The plan also sets out how it will follow a ‘natural capital’ approach to help make key choices and decisions that can support environmental enhancement and help deliver benefits such as reduced long-term flood risk, increases in wildlife, and a boost to long term prosperity. ‘Natural capital’ is defined in the Plan as:

“Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large.”

3.0 Review of Documents by Topic

Table A3-1: Economy and Employment

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
This original report was published in 2012 with a key aim of creating fair employment and good work for all. The report was reviewed in 2022 to see what changes had been made in the ten years since its publication. Findings included: • Employment rates have increased since 2010 • There has been an increase in poor quality work, including part time, insecure employment • The number of people on zero hours contracts has increased significantly since 2010 • The incidence of stress caused by work has increased since 2010 • Real pay is still below 2010 levels and there has been an increase in the proportion of people in poverty living in a working household • Automation is leading to job losses, particularly for low paid, part time workers; the North of England will be particularly affected	Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 years on, 2022
Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has an overarching economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure. Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. Planning policies should: • set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; • set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;	National Planning Policy 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
- seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment; and - be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices, and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances. Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations. Planning policies and decisions should enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.	
Local planning authorities can take a leading role in promoting a positive vision for these areas [city and town centres, district and local centres], bringing together stakeholders and supporting sustainable economic and employment growth. Amended from the 2019 publication to reflect changes to the Use Class Order.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Town Centres and Retail, 2020
The World Economic Forum in 2020 identified that tackling the global nature crisis could create 400 million jobs and \$10trn in business value each year by 2030. Green jobs will be a significant part of employment creation opportunities in Harrow in the near term - but action needs to be taken now to ignite these.	World Economic Forum Annual meeting 2020
'Build Back Better: our plan for growth' is replacing the industrial strategy, and works alongside the Ten Point Plan for Green industrial Revolution, in order: - to level up the whole of the UK - support the transition to net zero - support the vision for a Global Britain	Build Back Better, Our Plan for Growth, HM Treasury, 2021
The Industrial Strategy sets out a long term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK. It sets out how the Government are working towards building a Britain fit for the future – how they will help businesses create better, higher-paying jobs in every part of the UK with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. The strategy includes 5 foundations: - Ideas: the world's most innovative economy; - People: good jobs and greater earning power for all;	UK Industrial Growth Strategy, 2017

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• Infrastructure: a major upgrade to the UK's infrastructure; • Business environment: the best place to start and grow business; and • Places: prosperous communities across the UK. The Government will use this strategy to work with industry, academia and civil society over the coming years to build on the UK's strengths, make more of untapped potential and create a more productive economy that works for everyone across the UK.	
The Enterprise Act includes measures to: • Establish a Small Business Commissioner to help small firms resolve issues. • Extend the Primary Authority scheme to make it easier for businesses to access tailored and assured advice from local authorities, giving them greater confidence to invest and grow. • Protect and strengthen apprenticeships by introducing targets for apprenticeships in public sector bodies in England.	The Enterprise Act, 2016
Sets out the Government's framework for raising productivity and is built around two pillars: • encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge; and • promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use. Includes policies regarding: • A modern transport system, with a secure future; • Reliable and low-carbon energy, at a price we can afford; • World-class digital infrastructure in every part of the UK; • A dynamic economy; and Planning freedoms and more houses to buy.	Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation, HM Treasury, 2015
The Local Growth for White Paper sets out the government's role in supporting locally driven growth, encouraging business investment and promoting economic development.	Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, 2010

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Local	
Report highlights the economic status of the Borough. Key stats include: - Steady employment growth (8000 jobs) is predicted across the Borough from 2016-2036, but is expected to reach its peak of 93,000 jobs between 2041-2050. - Almost 50% of jobs in the Borough are within the 'professional' industry, including health, science and technology, and education - Lack of large businesses creates vulnerability in regards to job loss	Harrow Local Economic Assessment 2019-2020
The Core Strategy is part of the 2012 Harrow Local Development Framework. The strategy highlighted aims to deliver 3000 additional new jobs (between 2009 and 2026) in the Harrow and Wealdstone intensification area. It also aimed to strengthen Harrow Town Centre's position as a metropolitan centre, through increased retail, leisure and hotel provision.	Harrow Core Strategy 2012
The Area Action Plan was developed to ensure that policies created for change meet the aspirations of both the local community and the Council. The aims of the Area Action Plan are: - Guide development and investment decisions in the Heart of Harrow over the next 15 years - Provide clarity and increased certainty about how places and strategic sites are to develop and change - Deliver the agreed vision for the area through policies and site allocations aimed at managing the distribution, scale, form and function of development across the Heart of Harrow - Identify and secure the coordinated delivery of social and physical infrastructure improvements - Determine the appropriate phasing of development, taking into account the need to ensure regeneration occurs across the whole area, including on sites with greater constraints than others - Assess and direct decisions on planning applications	Harrow and Wealdstone Area Action Plan, 2013
Highlights the importance of London in the UK economy- it accounts for more than 1/5 of the economic output. London has a projected growth of 6.9 million jobs by 2041. Highlights that London's economy will grow by improving access within and into the capital, as this will unlock new areas for development, ultimately enabling the delivery of new homes and jobs. Harrow falls within the HS2/Thameslink growth corridor. The Harrow and Wealdstone Opportunity Area has been identified and is expected to accommodate an indicative capacity of 5000	The London Plan, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
homes and 1000 jobs. The new HS2 line will not run through Harrow. Strategic Industrial Locations in Harrow have been named as Honeypt Lane (Stanmore) and Wealdstone Industrial Area.	
The Economic Development Strategy aims to improve London's economic climate with the following objectives: • Promote the benefits of further learning and continuing professional development, and help address associated costs; • Increase employment rates for underrepresented groups (e.g.: disabled people, carers, women with children, ethnic minorities); • Support long-term unemployed people to re-enter work; • Promote training provision that meets the needs of disabled people; • Help make ESOL courses more suitable and accessible. • Set out priorities and outcomes for adult education • Develop a digital inclusion strategy • Conduct research into the reasons behind London's higher rates of non-continuation into higher education	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London, 2018
The objectives and key outcomes of this strategy are: • High earning jobs within the Borough: addressing low paid employment in the Borough • Micro, small and medium sized enterprises grow sustainably within the Borough: addressing employment and encouraging entrepreneurialism • Employment opportunities to match skills available in the Borough: addressing need to travel for suitable employment • Local learning/skills opportunities match business needs/sectors: deliver skills and employability training to meet employer needs and resident aspiration • Vibrant town and district centres: maintain the town centres and district centres as commercial hubs	Harrow Economic Strategy 2021-2030

Table A3-2: Population and Equality

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of: • age; • being or becoming a transsexual person; • being married or in a civil partnership; • being pregnant or having a child; • disability; • race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; • religion, belief or lack of religion/belief; • sex; and sexual orientation.	Equality Act, 2010
Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion • Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities • Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community • Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services • Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community. • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. Local people should also be engaged with throughout the planning process, such as through neighbourhood planning groups, to ensure local aspirations are reflected.	National Planning Policy Framework 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The 2023-2028 strategy sets out five ambitions: 1. Support the creation of vibrant and successful places that people can be proud of, working with local leaders and other partners to deliver housing-led, mixed- use regeneration with a brownfield first approach. 2. Build a housing and regeneration sector that works for everyone, driving diversification, partnership working, and innovation. 3. Enable sustainable homes and places, maximising their positive contribution to the natural environment and minimising their environmental impact. 4. Promote the creation of high-quality homes in well-designed places that reflect community priorities by taking an inclusive and long-term approach. Facilitate the creation of the homes people need, intervening where necessary, to ensure places have enough homes of the right type and tenure.	Homes England Strategic Plan 2023-2028
This document sets out information on the action plan for Year 2 of the Quality Matters initiative which is aimed at improving adult social care. It sets out 4 areas to make progress in the second year: • Supporting collaborative commissioning; • Collecting and using data; • Strengthening the feedback culture in the sector; and Providing support for quality environment.	NHS Adult Social Care: Quality Matters Action Plan for Year 2, 2019
The Act places legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help, irrespective of their priority need status, as long as they are eligible for assistance.	Homelessness Reduction Act, 2017
The report brings together evidence about today's older population, with future trends and projections, to identify the most critical implications for government policy and the socio-economic resilience of the UK.	Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science, 2016
This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites: • That local planning authorities make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning; • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; • That plan-making and decision-making should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development;	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
- To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites; - For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies; - To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; - To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities; - To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure and - For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.	
The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.	Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change Report: Ready for Ageing, 2013
Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility, health and wellbeing. Highlights that a stable housing market is one that offers choice, flexibility and affordable housing. Aims to achieve this through: - New schemes providing up to 95% loan to value mortgages for new build properties in England - Reconsidering planning obligations agreed prior to April 2010 - Establishing a new £500 million Growing Places fund - Launching a new £400 million Get Britain Building investment fund - Freeing up public sector land with capacity to deliver 100,00 new homes - Supporting and encouraging more individuals to build their own homes	Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, DCLG, 2011
Engage and empower local people and communities. Promote local action planning. Enable more power and say for communities in the decisions that affect them.	Communities in Control: Real People, Real Power, White Paper, July 2008
Strategy aims that: - In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; - Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; - Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people;	Play Strategy for England; DCMS, 2008

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.	
Deliver better public services through involving and consulting users more fully, providing better information about local standards and managing services at neighbourhood level.	Strong and Prosperous Communities: The Local Government White Paper, 2006
Local	
This report includes data on the nine protected characteristics in Harrow, including: • Age • Disability • Gender reassignment • Pregnancy and maternity • Race • Religion/belief • Sex • Sexual Orientation • Marriage and Civil Partnership The report also highlights three Corporate Equality Objectives that Harrow aims to achieve in order to make the Borough a “great place to live, work and visit”. These include: 1. An inclusive workforce that feels valued, respected and reflects our community 2. An improved understanding of our communities to ensure that services are fair, equitable and accessible to all and reduce inequality 3. Promote and celebrate the diversity of our Borough and foster community cohesion	Our Harrow, Our Community- Equality Profile 2017/18
Report highlights seven domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation. These include: • Income • Employment • Education • Health	2019 English Indices of Deprivation, London Borough of Harrow

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• Crime • Barriers to Housing and Services • Living Environment Harrow ranks 207/317 nationally (where 1 is the most deprived and 317th is the least deprived local authority).	
Harrow ranks 207/317 nationally (where 1 is the most deprived and 317th is the least deprived local authority). It is ranked 199/317 for income deprivation affecting children however, indicating that 12.3% of children in Harrow live in families experiencing income deprivation. Harrow's most deprived LSOA is in Wealdstone, and their least deprived LSOA is in Pinner South	Harrow Vitality Profiles 2018-2019, Deprivation
Harrow police took part in 'Operation Equinox', which aimed to target common venues of offence, including pubs, bars and fast-food outlets.	Operation Equinox, 2014
Policy S1 Developing London's Social Infrastructure highlights that Boroughs should ensure the social infrastructure needs of London's diverse communities are met, informed by a needs assessment. New facilities should be easily accessible by public and active transport. This applies to Policy S2 (Health and social care facilities), Policy S3 (education and childcare facilities), Policy S4 (Play and informal recreation) and Policy S5 (Sports and recreation facilities); sites for suitable future provision should be identified. Policy GG1 Building strong and inclusive communities highlights London's drive to achieve a positive and equal experience for everyone.	London Plan 2021
The Economic Development Strategy targets growth in the education sector, with the following objectives: • Increase the up-take and quality of early years education • Develop a coherent and accessible careers information • Break down gender stereotypes and address other inequalities • Lobby for sufficient funding to continue to improve outcomes for all pupils	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London, 2018

Table A3-3: Health

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
This mandate sets out the following priority objectives: 1. Cut NHS waiting lists and recover performance through: continuing to tackle the COVID-19 backlog of elective care; improving cancer outcomes; building on patient rights to choice; improving A&E and ambulance performance; improving GP access 2. Support the workforce through training, retention and modernising the way staff work 3. Deliver recovery through the use of data and technology 4. Continue work to deliver the NHS long term plan to transform services and improve outcomes Funding expectations are also discussed.	The Government's 2023-24 mandate to NHS England, 2023
The original Sporting Future Strategy (2015) for sport and physical activity concentrated on five key outcomes: • Physical wellbeing; • Mental wellbeing; • Individual development; • Social and community development; and • Economic development. The 2018 follow up report analysed data since the original strategy implementation, to understand its success.	Sporting Future- Second Annual Report, 2018
Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, the many people who are currently dying prematurely each year as a result of health inequalities would otherwise have enjoyed, in total, between 1.3 and 2.5 million extra years of life. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all; Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England- post 2010
The framework sets out a high-level overview of public health outcomes. It has two high-level outcomes as follows: • Increase healthy life expectancy; and • Reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. It also has six policy objectives: 1. Give every child the best start in life 2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives 3. Create fair employment and good work for all 4. Ensure healthy standard of living for all	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, March 2023

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities 6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention The framework also examines indicators to help us better understand trends in public health. Since its inception, a number of indicators have been added, removed or altered in order to obtain the most effective data.	
This White Paper outlines the Government's commitment to protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest.	Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Healthy People in England, HM Government, 2010
This strategy outlines priorities to improve health nationally. Ten priorities were highlighted, and were split into four categories in order to promote a healthier, fairer, safer, and stronger nation. 1. Smoke-free society (healthier) 2. Healthier diets, healthier weight (healthier) 3. Creating cleaner air (healthier) 4. Better mental health (healthier) 5. Best start in life (fairer) 6. Effective responses to major incidents (safer) 7. Reduced risk from antimicrobial resistance (safer) 8. Predictive prevention (stronger) 9. Enhanced data and surveillance capabilities (stronger) 10. New national science campus (stronger)	PHE Strategy 2020-2025
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets, some of which interact with human health. • Helping people improve their health and wellbeing by using green spaces • Encouraging children to be close to nature, in and out of school • Greening our towns and cities • Making 2019 a Year of Action for the environment It should also be noted that the 25YEP refers to the need to protect and enhance green and blue spaces – both for biodiversity and human health reasons.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
Local	
Policy GG3 Creating a Healthy City is a key goal of The London Plan. This is to be achieved by taking a systematic approach to improving residents mental and physical health. This includes promoting more active and healthy choices (e.g.: through the healthy streets approach).	The London Plan, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Policy S2 Health and Social Care Facilities highlights that Borough's should work with Clinical Commissioning Groups, the NHS and community organisations to identify local health needs through a needs assessment. Opportunities and sites for future provision should be identified and highlighted in Borough specific Development Plans. Policy H13 Specialist Older Persons Housing highlights how housing should be developed in order to support older persons in terms of affordability, accessibility, inclusivity, and safety. This includes making specific housing provision for those with dementia. Policy SI1 Improving Air Quality highlights that to protect health, development proposals should not lead to further deterioration of existing poor air quality or create any new areas that exceed air quality limits. Policy G4 Open Space states that development plans should promote the creation of new areas of publicly-accessible open space, as well as ensure that current greenspace remains accessible.	
The Healthy Streets Approach is a system of policies and strategies to help improve Londoners health by encouraging active travel. Approach created with the intention of reducing costs to NHS through improved health prospects; stats relating the health of children in London are particularly prominent, with obesity being a serious issue. Improving air quality is crucial to improving health.	Healthy Streets for London, Transport for London
Action Plan created in order to encourage further physical activity in residents. The Mayor's aim is to get every resident conducting an average of 20 minutes of physical activity each day. It is believed that this could save the NHS £1.7 billion over 25 years if achieved, due to a reduction in health issues such as hip fractures, dementia, depression and cardiovascular disease.	London's Cycling Action Plan (2), Transport for London
In 2019, the equivalent of between 3600 and 4100 deaths in Greater London were estimated to be attributable to PM_{2.5} and NO₂. Adoption of air quality policies would have to mitigate this health risk. The mortality burden in 2019 was affected by a number of factors (population size, pollution, deprivation, age of population (as baseline mortality increases with age)). The greatest burden, as a proportion of the population, falls in Outer London boroughs, even though pollution levels there are relatively lower, mainly due to the higher proportion of the elderly in these areas. Without the Mayor's air quality policies and other general air pollution trends, a child born in 2013 would lose 7 to 11 months life expectancy due to air pollution.	London Health Burden of Current Air Pollution and Future Health Benefits of Mayoral Air Quality Policies, Imperial College London, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Report highlights health inequalities within Harrow. Disability information within Harrow provided, including number of disabled residents, number of residents claiming Disability Living Allowance, as well as the number of residents receiving care support.	Our Harrow, Our Community- Equality Profile, 2017/18
Disability information within Harrow provided, including the number of those working with a disability. Employment rates for those with disabilities have increased over the last ten years, suggesting that physical barriers for those with health inequalities may be reducing.	Harrow Local Economic Assessment, 2019-2020
This strategy aims to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages. There are three overarching aims within this strategy: 1. Healthy People - A focus on 'Start well' to give every child the best start in life - A focus on 'live well' to support healthy people of all ages - A focus on 'age well' to promote health ageing 2. Healthy Policy and Practice - Making every contact count is everyone's business - Creating and embedding health in all policies - Community involvement 3. Healthy Place - Creating healthy and safe communities - Creating healthy environments and addressing climate change - Developing and sustaining a thriving economy	Harrow Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2030
This strategy sets out the following objectives: • To strategically address our obesogenic environment with actions that form a whole system approach • To have a fully specified and functioning pathway for excess weight for children and adults and maternity by end of March 2021 • To have a reference point for information on how to access services that prevent and treat excess weight for residents and professionals by end of March 2021 • To have at least 300 adults with a BMI of 30+ seen as part of the Shape Up programme (tier 2) in 2020-21 (further years will be confirmed annually after budgets and commissioning plans are finalised). • To have a fully functioning excess weight treatment and prevention pathway for children and young people including tier 2 weight management services commissioned and operational by March 2021	Harrow Obesity Plan 2020-2024

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
This strategy has an overarching aim of ‘supporting people who are not doing any activity into doing some, and those doing some activity into doing more’ The strategy sets out the following objectives: 1. Reduce inactivity in priority groups by increasing awareness of the opportunities available and addressing the barriers to participation 2. Increase participation in sport and physical activity in priority groups by improving the accessibility, range and quality opportunities for sport and physical activity. 3. Increase opportunities and awareness for Harrow Council staff to be active 4. Improve the degree to which Harrow as a place supports residents to be active as a routine part of daily life 5. Work in partnership with stakeholders to make the best use of resources and attract new funding into the borough	Active Harrow- Harrow Physical Activity and Sports Strategy 2016-2020
Report highlights the importance of green space for improving physical and mental health, and includes a number of recommendations for how to increase use of green space in Harrow including: • Having a conversation with residents about how to utilise green spaces in the best way • To ensure that access to green space is incorporated into planning • To utilise green spaces as a way of tackling inequalities • To support maintenance and protection of existing green spaces • Promote accessibility to green spaces.	Harrow Annual Public Health Report- Using Nature to Recover, 2021
This report outlines mental health statistics in Harrow, in order to increase understanding and therefore facilities/schemes to assist those suffering.	Adult Mental Health in Harrow, 2020
This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is an ongoing process from Harrow Council and other partners to describe the current and future health and wellbeing needs of its local population and identify priorities for action.	Harrow Joint Strategic Needs Assessment- Health

Table A3-4: Housing

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
Local Plans are required to boost the supply of housing, to ensure a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, to address the needs of groups with specific housing requirements. To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment/housing requirement figure. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies, including, but not limited to: • those who require affordable housing; • families with children; • older people; • students; • people with disabilities; • service families; • travellers; • people who rent their homes; and • people wishing to commission or build their own homes. As small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting housing requirements (due to their ability to be built out quickly), at least 10% of housing requirement on sites should be no larger than 1 ha. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required. Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas. Where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership. To maintain the supply of housing, local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. Local planning authorities should also identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old. Where the Housing Delivery Test	National Planning Policy 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
indicates that delivery has fallen below 95% of the local planning authority's housing requirement over the previous three years, the authority should prepare an action plan in line with national planning guidance, to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years.	
Local	
London needs 66,000 new homes each year, for at least 20 years to meet housing needs; suggestions that 43,000 of these need to be affordable if needs are to be met. Report shows that there is capacity across London for approximately 40,000 new homes a year on large sites, and 12,000 a year on small sites.	London Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017
Policy D7 Accessible housing states that at least 10% of dwellings should meet Building Regulation requirement M4(3), 'wheelchair user dwellings' Policy H1 Increasing Housing Supply sets a 10 year target of 8020, (based on 2017 SHLAA). Non self-contained units will count towards this. Policy H2 Small Sites sets a 10 year target in Harrow of 3750 net housing completions on small sites; this can be used as part of windfall allowance for 5yr land supply. Policy H4/5 Delivering Affordable Housing highlights that the mayor has set a strategic target of 50% of all new homes being genuinely affordable. Policy H6 Affordable Housing Tenure highlights the following split of affordable products: a minimum of 30% low-cost rented homes (either London Affordable Rent or Social Rent); a minimum of 30% intermediate products (London Living Rent and London Shared Ownership); remaining 40% to be determined by Borough. Policy H10 Housing Size Mix sets out criteria for determining an appropriate mix, including the need for family housing and role smaller units play for freeing up family units. Policy H12 Supported and Specialised Accommodation highlights that assessments should be undertaken to determine what accommodation is needed, and for who. Policy H13 Specialist Older Persons Housing states that Boroughs should work positively and collaboratively with providers to identify sites which may be suitable for specialist older persons, including those with more complex needs such as dementia. Specialist older persons housing should work in collaboration with other London Plan policies to ensure affordability, accessibility, inclusion, and safety. Harrow has an annual benchmarks of 165 units per annum (2017-2029) Policy H14 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation states that Boroughs should plan to meet the identified need for permanent gypsy and traveller pitches and must include ten-year pitch targets in their Development Plan Documents.	The London Plan, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The housing strategy sets out a number of objectives, including: 1. Prevent and tackle homelessness and rough sleeping 2. Promote realistic housing options for people who need to move 3. Prioritise new homes for people living or working in Harrow 4. Increase the supply of affordable homes to rent and buy 5. Meet the needs of older and vulnerable residents 6. Improve quality and standards, especially in the private rented sector	Harrow Council Housing Strategy 2019-2024

Table A3-5: Transport and Accessibility

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
This plan sets out the government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK.	Decarbonising Transport, A Better, Greener Britain, Department for Transport, 2021
• Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport • Planning policies should provide for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling networks with supporting facilities such as secure cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans) • Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals; • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; • Create places that are safe, secure and attractive – which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles and avoid unnecessary street clutter; • Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; • Consider the needs of people with disabilities and people with reduced motility by all modes of transport; and • Local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.	National Planning Policy 2021
Sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond. Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows: • meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure; • meet future demand; • grow a global economy; • address climate change and energy security.	National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021
This guidance outlines a range of actions that can be taken in relation to six key areas: • Corporate plans, policies and performance; • Business and industry;	Preparing for a changing climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• Natural capital; • Infrastructure; • Land use planning and the built environment; and Public health social care and community resilience.	Government, DEFRA, June 2019
The approaches set out in this guide have been designed to support the policy outlined in the NPPF and the NPPG and in relevant law including the 2008 Climate Change Act. It recommends that local authorities and local communities assess their area for opportunities to reduce the need to travel particularly by car, and to increase the share of trips made by sustainable travel, taking into account the need to maintain the sustainability of rural areas. This 2023 publication replaces the original 2018 publication.	The Climate Crisis- A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (TCPA), 2023
This Strategy outlines the government's ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of longer journeys by 2040. Strategy sets out objectives from 2021-2025. Key aim that by 2030, 50% of all urban journeys should be walking or cycled. Government has pledged £200 million for new active travel schemes across England. This is the second instalment of the strategy, since its inception in 2017.	The second cycling and walking investment strategy, Department for Transport, 2023
The key issues, which should be considered in developing a transport evidence base, include the need to: • Assess the existing situation and likely generation of trips over time by all modes and the impact on the locality in economic, social and environmental terms; • Assess the opportunities to support a pattern of development that, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport; • Highlight and promote opportunities to reduce the need for travel where appropriate; • Identify opportunities to prioritise the use of alternative modes in both existing and new development locations if appropriate; • Consider the cumulative impacts of existing and proposed development on transport networks; • Assess the quality and capacity of transport infrastructure and its ability to meet forecast demands; and • Identify the short, medium and long-term transport proposals across all modes. The outcome could include assessing where alternative allocations or mitigation measures would improve the sustainability, viability and deliverability of proposed land allocations (including individual sites) provided these are compliant with national policy as a whole.	Planning Practice Guidance: Transport Evidence Bases in Plan Making and Decision Taking, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
This local transport White Paper sets out the government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. The White Paper also underlines central Government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
Local	
Highlights plans to implement or improve the following transport links within Harrow, and showcases the budget allocated to the Borough to do this: • Safe corridors and Neighbourhoods • Cycle Network Development • Bus Priority • Crossrail Complimentary Measures • Liveable Neighbourhoods • Cycle training and parking • Principal road renewal • Bridge assessment and strengthening	Local Implementation Plan (2023/2024)
Strategy highlights how London aims to improve their bus transport links in order to meet their city-wide target of net zero by 2030. They aim to achieve this in two main ways: • Implementing an 100% zero emission bus fleet; this would take 500,000 tonnes of carbon emissions per year out of the transport system Improving bus links is believed to have health, safety, and affordability benefits. This plan has taken a spatial approach, focusing strongly on outer London. As around half of bus journeys start in outer London, the frequency of services available in this area should be increased in order to have a positive knock on effect to inner and central London. This should create a modal shift away from cars.	Bus Action Plan, Transport for London
The strategy highlights how London aims to improve their cycle links in order to meet their city-wide target of net zero by 2030, and 80% of all trips being made by sustainable modes of transport by 2041. The two main targets of this strategy are: • Achieve 1.6 million daily cycle journeys by 2030 (a 33% increase from the 1.2 million journeys made in 2022) • Achieve 40% of Londoners living within 400 metres of a cycle network by 2030 (an 18% increase from 2022) The report highlights that reaching these targets will not only have a positive impact on the environment, but also on the health of residents.	Cycling Action Plan 2, Transport for London

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The approach has been planned spatially: • Central London: fill gaps in the existing network • Inner London: more orbital routes connecting town centres • Outer London: develop new networks around town centres Half of funding in 2023 has been allocated to outer London, due to the significant deficit these areas experience in relation to cycle routes. This publication follows on from the original Cycling Action Plan which was produced in 2018.	
The strategy highlights how London aims to improve their walking links in order to meet their city-wide target of net zero by 2030, and 80% of all trips being made by sustainable modes of transport by 2041. The overall aim of this action plan is for London to be classed as the 'most walkable city'. Specific targets include: • Increase the number of walking trips by more than one million per day by 2024 • Increase the proportion of trips to primary schools made by walking to 57% by 2024 The report highlights that reaching these targets will not only have a positive impact on the environment, but also on the health of residents. The approach for outer London is: • Addressing the dominance of motorised transport • Improving walking and cycling environments to enable trips made by car to be made on foot or by cycling • Making significant improvements to public transport, both rail and bus • Bringing in a more joined-up approach to planning transport and dense, mixed land-use developments to encourage active, efficient and sustainable travel pattern	Walking Action Plan, Transport for London
The strategy highlights a number of policies: 1. Reduce dependency on cars in favour of active, efficient and sustainable modes of travel, with the aim for 80% of all trips in London to be made on foot, by cycle or using public transport by 2041. 2. For all Londoners to do at least 20 minutes of activity each day 3. Reduce deaths in or by buses to zero by 2030, and eliminate serious road collisions by 2041 4. To reduce freight traffic in central London morning peak by 10% on 2018 levels by 2026 5. Reduce total London traffic by 10-15% by 2041 6. All new buses to be zero emission by 2025, all new cars/vans from 2030, and other vehicles from 2040.	Mayor's Transport Strategy, Mayor of London, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
7. London's entire transport system to be net zero carbon by 2050. Outer London has more specific focus points of improving the potential of cycling and reducing car dependency.	
The Healthy Streets Approach is a system of policies and strategies to help Londoners reduce their car usage and increase utilisation of public transport and walking/cycling networks. Changes are required at three levels; street network, and strategic. The report highlights ten healthy streets indicators: • Pedestrians from all walks of life • Easy to cross • People choose to walk, cycle and use public transport • Places to stop and rest • Clean air • Shade and shelter • People feel safe • People feel relaxed • Not too noisy • Things to see and do	Healthy Streets for London, Transport for London
Strategy sets out goals and objectives for the next twenty years. Short term goals highlighted in the report include: 1. Improve the public realm through the introduction of healthy streets and liveable neighbourhoods to better enable active and safer travel particularly for pedestrians and cyclists thereby reducing congestion and improving public health and local air quality 2. Increase the number of people cycling in the borough in order to improve public health, improve air quality, reduce congestion and to reduce the impact of climate change 3. Encourage the uptake of more sustainable modes of travel including travel for those with mobility difficulties and dissuade use of private cars through active travel initiatives, delivering additional healthy routes to school, promotion of cycle hire schemes, the use of parking and permit policies and prioritising road space to walking and cycling to improve the environment. 4. Improve public transport accessibility, support the expansion of bus and rail services throughout Harrow and in particular, support increased bus priority to deliver a more reliable, faster and more accessible public transport experience. Harrow's key transport concerns are: • Reduce motorcycle casualties across the Borough • Increase cycling	Harrow Transport Local Implementation Plan 2019-2022

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• Prioritise the transport needs of the Harrow and Wealdstone Opportunity Area • The condition of the principal road network which continues to be a very high issue for Harrow residents	
Report analysed the potential for growth in regards to cycling rates across London. The Mayor had declared an aim of delivering a ‘cycling revolution’ in London by 2026; this is a goal of delivering a 400% increase from 2001 rates in the number of cycling trips taken. The greatest unmet potential for growth can be found in outer London- only 5 per cent of the ‘total potential’ is actually cycled in outer London compared to 14% for central London. Between 2005-2008, 3500 cycle trips were carried out in Harrow. 126,900 potential cycle trips were calculated however, suggesting only 3% of cycling potential had been realised.	Analysis of Cycling Potential, Transport for London, 2010
Report identifies cycling connections with the greatest potential to contribute to cycling growth in London.	Strategic Cycling Analysis, Transport for London, 2017
The mayor will work with TFL, Government and other stakeholders to: • Create a healthy street environment where people choose to walk, cycle and use public transport • Reduce car dependency and tackle congestion • Invest in London’s public transport capacity • Use new transport schemes to unlock homes and jobs across London	The Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy for London, 2018

Table A3-6: Air, Noise and Light

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
Defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The limit values for the specific pollutants are set through a series of Daughter Directives. The 2008 Ambient Air Quality Directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major pollutants that affect public health.	EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives Air Quality Directive 2008 (2008/50/EC)
The revised protocol specifies emission reduction commitments in terms of percentage reductions from base 2005 to 2020. The EU member states aim to jointly cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.	NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol), 2012
For average noise exposure, specific sound pressure levels are recommended in the day: < 53 dB Lden for road traffic noise < 54 dB Lden for railway noise 45 dB Lden for aircraft noise At night, the following sound pressures are recommended: < 45 dB Lnight for road traffic noise < 44 dB Lnight for railway noise < 40 dB Lnight for aircraft noise. Mitigation interventions to potentially reduce noise level or exposure to population are also highlighted.	Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment: Chapter 11 Environmental Noise, World Health Organisation, 2022
Aims to avoid, prevent, or reduce the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping and adopt action plans.	Directive on Environmental Noise, 2002
National	
The overarching 25 year goal is to 'achieve clean air'; this is to be achieved with the following targets: - A legal target to reduce population exposure to PM_{2.5} by 22% by 2028, and 35% in 2050 (compared to 2018) - Compliance with a 40µg/m³ limit for nitrogen dioxide - A legal target to require a maximum annual mean concentration of 12 (µg/m³) by 2028 and 10 (µg/m³) of PM_{2.5} by 2040 - Legal emission reduction targets of 73% nitrogen oxides, 88% sulphur dioxide, 46% PM_{2.5}, 16% ammonia, and 39% non-methane volatile organic compounds by 2030 (compared to 2005)	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government, 2023

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
A strategic framework for local authorities regarding the power and responsibility they have in regards to air quality mitigation. It sets out actions for local authorities including: - Assessing the monetised benefits of air quality interventions - Exercising their functions in a way that conserves and enhances biodiversity - Reporting on air quality status annually, and making this data publicly accessible - Creating and implementing an air quality action plan - Supporting national targets to reduce PM2.5 levels - Annual mean concentration of 10 µg/m³ or below - A reduction in average population exposure by 35% by 2040 (compared to a 2018 baseline)	Air quality strategy: framework for local authority delivery, DEFRA, 2023
The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government has consulted on and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030. Actions have also been set out to meet interim targets such as halving the number of people living in locations above the PM_{2.5} WHO guideline level of 10 µg/m³.	Clean Air Strategy, DEFRA, 2019
Clean growth means growing our national income while cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Action to deliver clean growth can have wider benefits for example, the co-benefit of cutting transport emissions is cleaner air which has an important effect on public health the economy and the environment. To reduce carbon emissions some proposed policy measures are supporting improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings, the shift to low carbon transport, and infrastructure for low carbon heating (e.g. district heating networks).	Clean Growth Strategy, Leading the way to a low carbon future, DEFRA 2017
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on the delivery of clean air. <u>Clean air:</u> - Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants. This should halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030; - Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; and	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Maintaining the continuous improvement in industrial emissions by building on existing good practice and the successful regulatory framework.	
Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity and nature conservation. Developments should also avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life	National Planning Policy 2021
This guidance outlines a range of actions that can be taken in relation to six key areas: - Corporate plans, policies and performance; - Business and industry; - Natural capital; - Infrastructure; - Land use planning and the built environment; and - Public health social care and community resilience.	Preparing for a changing climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local Government, DEFRA, June 2019
This guidance sets out that when making plans, or taking decisions about new development, there may be opportunities to make improvements to the acoustic environment. Plans may include specific standards to apply to various forms of proposed development and locations in their area.	Planning Practice Guidance: Noise, 2019
This guidance sets out how artificial lighting needs to be considered when a development may increase levels of lighting as well as other light pollution considerations planning needs to address.	Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution, 2019
Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: - avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; - mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.	Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA, 2010
Local	
Policy D13 Agent of Change incorporates the agent of change principle, which places the responsibility for mitigating impacts from existing noise and other nuisance-generating activities or uses on the proposed new noise-sensitive development. Development should be designed to ensure that established noise and other nuisance-generating uses remain viable and	The London Plan, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
can continue or grow without unreasonable restrictions being placed on them. Measures should be put in place to mitigate and manage any noise impacts for neighbouring residents and businesses. Policy D14 Noise states that noise should be managed to improve health and quality of life. Development should separate major noise sources through the use of distance, screening, layout, orientation and materials. Policy SI1 Improving Air Quality requires developments to identify and deliver opportunities for improvements to air quality. They should not reduce air quality benefits that result from the Mayor's or boroughs' activities to improve air quality. Policy D8 Public Realm states that lighting should be carefully considered and well-designed in order to minimise intrusive lighting infrastructure and reduce light pollution.	
The report highlights seven themes that the Borough will focus on in order to reach carbon neutrality by 2030. These include: • Clean energy used efficiently; transition to 100% renewable/low carbon energy • Zero-emission transport • A waste free Borough • Healthy places for us and the rest of nature • Good governance for long term sustainability • Eco-literate and engaged communities • A socially just transition	The Climate and Ecological Emergency, Harrow's Interim Strategy and Actions

Table A3-7: Climatic Factors

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
Aims to limit the global warming change to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, countries aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C to reduce the impacts of global warming. The EU has committed to a binding target of a reduction of at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.	The Paris Agreement, 2015
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006). The Directive was amended in 2018.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012 (2012/27/EU)
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was amended in 2018	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)
The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. The Directive was revised in 2021, and new provisional agreements are being formulated. The latest provisional agreement states that the 2030 target for renewable energy utilisation in the EU should be 45%.	Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
The IPCC is now in its sixth assessment cycle. This report was developed with the most up to date data to inform global and national trends. The document subsequently contains research which can be used to guide policymakers and decisions.	Sixth Assessment: Climate Change Synthesis Report. International Panel on Climate Change (2023)
Developed countries commit themselves to reducing their collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases by at least 5%. Each country's emissions target must be achieved by the period 2008-2012. Doha Amendment saw parties commit to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998 Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012
National	
The Climate Change Act 2008 established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. To drive progress and set the UK on a pathway towards this target, the Act introduced a system of carbon budgets including a target that the annual equivalent of the carbon budget for the period including 2020 is at least 34% lower than 1990. The 2019 Amendment to the Act now specifies the requirement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 100% (net zero) by 2050.	Climate Change Act, 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The Tyndall Carbon Budget Tool developed as part of the (SCATTER) project presents climate change targets and trajectories for UK Local Authority areas that are based on the commitments in the United Nations Paris Agreement, informed by the latest science on climate change and defined in terms of science based upon carbon setting. The tool produces LA area reports which set out specific recommendations which should be adopted for a LA area e.g. Harrow Borough to meet climate commitments.	The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change and Research, Carbon Budget Tool, 2020
A carbon impact tool created to calculate net carbon emissions and economic benefits in relation to flood, coastal erosion, and river maintenance risk projects.	FCERM carbon impact tool
The Act requires better management of flood risk, it creates safeguards against rises in surface water drainage and protects water supplies for consumers. It gives a new responsibility to local authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities to co-ordinate flood risk management in their area.	Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government has consulted on and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030.	Clean Air Strategy, DEFRA 2019
This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy.	The Carbon Plan, Delivering our Low Carbon Future, HM Government, 2011
The Local Plan will need to help communities adapt successfully to future weather conditions. Objectives include: - To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change; - To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks; and To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change including increasingly extreme weather events.	The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting– Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, DEFRA, 2018
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The Plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on climate change. Mitigating and adapting to climate change: We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. We will do this by: - Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases. The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits us to reducing total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels; - Making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century; and Implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme.	
The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021
The guidance advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Flood Risk and Coastal Change, 2022
The guidance advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Climate Change, 2019
The Environment Agency has a statutory duty to develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England. The strategy contains three overarching ambitions: - climate resilient places - today's growth and infrastructure- resilient to tomorrow's climate - a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency, 2020
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was revised in 2021 to include the vision for achieving net zero by 2050. This revision highlighted the ability to create net-zero carbon buildings and refined existing definitions.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, 2021 (Revision)

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Section 19 (1A) of the Act requires local planning authorities to include in their Local Plans “policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local authority’s area contribute to the mitigation or, and adaptation to climate change”.	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004
The Building Regulations 2000 (England & Wales) set out standards and requirements that individual aspects of building design and construction must achieve. The latest ‘Approved document’ (Part L1B, 2010) sets out the main changes to the legal requirements for energy efficiency provision in buildings. A 2021 edition of the document was published, with slight amendments also being made in 2023.	Building Regulations 2010 Part L1B (Conservation of Fuel and Power), 2021
The Strategy sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through: • Saving households and businesses money • Promoting economic growth and employment creation • Revitalising our infrastructure • Decarbonising in the most cost-effective way	The Energy Efficiency Strategy, DECC, 2013
This strategy will help tackle climate change, reducing the UK’s emissions of carbon dioxide by over 750 million tonnes between now and 2030.	The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009
The Strategy sets out policy and guidance concerning four strands of energy activity: generating, reducing, managing and purchasing energy	Community Energy Strategy: Full Report, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2014
Overall climate related 25 year target is to ‘take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact’. Further aims include ‘reducing the risk of harm to people, the environment, and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought, and coastal erosion’. Improvement plan has outlined a number of legal reduction targets for the five main air pollutants. The government plans to achieve this by reducing emissions in the home, driving effective local action through local authorities, maintaining and improving the regulatory framework for industrial emissions, supporting farmers to cut the impact of agriculture on air quality, and reducing emissions from transport. The plan also aims to invest in farmers and land managers to mitigate flood risk, invest in improving flood forecasting capability for surface water flood risk, provide grants to fund nature-based solutions to flood risk and invest in flood and coastal defences.	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government, 2023

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Local	
The London Plan aims to ‘increase efficiency and resilience’, which seeks to improve energy efficiency and support a move towards a low carbon circular economy. Buildings and infrastructure should be designed with climate change adaptation in mind, avoiding contributions to the urban heat island effect. Policy SI3 Energy Infrastructure highlights that energy masterplans should be developed for large-scale developments to identify the following point (among others): • Major heat load opportunities • Heat loads from existing buildings that can be connected to future heat network • Major heat supply plant • Secondary heat sources • Opportunities for low and ambient temperature heat networks • Possible land for energy centres and/or storage • Possible heating and cooling network routes • Opportunities for futureproofing It also states that major development proposals within Heat Network Priority Areas should have a communal low-temperature heating system that utilises low emission CHP and ultra-low NOx gas boilers. London aims to become a zero-carbon city by 2050.	The London Plan, 2021
The West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was commissioned by the six London Boroughs in the West London sub-region. The aim of the SFRA is to provide evidence to ensure development does not occur in areas identified as most at risk from flooding, reducing the risk of flooding to residents and buildings.	West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Harrow Council’s investigation into flood risk in the London Borough of Harrow in the winter of 2013/14. The report outlines the specific requirements of the Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.	Harrow Flood Investigation Report, 2013/14
A six year flood resilience project, with the aim of utilising nature-based solutions for river restoration and biodiversity improvements. Within Harrow there is potential to install an overflow channel next to Boot Pond in Bentley Priory, creating shallow basins and rain gardens in Morecambe Gardens, and decultervating a piped watercourse and creating natural flood basins in the green space on Beatty Road.	Action for the Silk Stream, London Borough Harrow Council and London Borough Barnet Council , 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Borough specific aims of the Surface Water Management Plan were to: • Identify known local flood risk zones, based upon historic flood incidents • Identify high vulnerability areas, based on regionally and locally important assets • Identify new areas of potential flood risk, based on strategic mapping of the area • Engage with partners and stakeholders • Identity, define, and prioritise local flood risk zones and critical drainage zones • Develop a strategic scale SWMP action plan for the Borough including spatial and emergency planning recommendations	Surface Water Management Plan, Harrow Council, 2011

Table A3-8: Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
The convention has three main aims which are stated in Article 1: • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • to promote cooperation between states; and • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.	Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
This strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030. Aims to build resilience to threats such as: • impacts of climate change • forest fires • food insecurity • disease outbreaks Actions to be delivered by 2030 include: • Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea • Launching an EU nature restoration plan • Introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative change • Introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge An online actions tracker and target dashboard have been implemented in order to improve accountability.	European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
International commitment to biodiversity conservation through national strategies and action plans.	Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity-Earth Summit, 1992
The 2009 Birds Directive replaces the 1979 Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds. It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, particularly through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs). SA needs to report on any potential effects on birds covered by this directive and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (formally known as Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds), amended 2009
The Habitats Directive led to the setting up of a network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which together with SPAs form a network of protected sites across the EU known as Natura 2000 sites to protect species and habitats.	The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (formally known as the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora), 1992

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; and • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.	EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation
This plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, for all biodiversity-related conventions, the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. The plan consists of five strategic goals of which 20 further Aichi goals sit underneath: • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. • Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.	The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Due regard should also be given to the Water Framework Directive. See Table A.12 for further information.	
National	
The Environment Act is the mechanism to set long-term, legally binding environmental targets which relate to the natural environment or people's enjoyment of it. It will see the 25 Year Environment Plan become the first Environmental Improvement Plan. Environment Improvement Plans are the government's plans for significantly improving the natural environment over a period of at least 15 years. The Environment Act will require government to review the Environment Improvement Plan at least every five years. The Act requires an Environmental Improvement Plan to be produced, as well as a species abundance target to be set (by 2030). Additionally, from November 2023, developments are required to deliver an onsite biodiversity net gain of 10%. This will be required on small sites from April 2024.	Environment Act 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)). The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the protection of wildlife.	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000
Natural England's general purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Natural England's general purpose includes— • promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity • conserving and enhancing the landscape • securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment • promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation • contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.	National Environmental & Rural Communities Act, 2006
Regulation 61 requires Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a Habitat Site.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017
Minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021
Local planning authorities and neighbourhood planning bodies should seek opportunities to work collaboratively with other partners, including Local Nature Partnerships, to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local priorities and evidence. They	National Planning Practice Guidance 2019 – Natural Environment

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
should consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to enhance biodiversity and contribute to wildlife and habitat connectivity in the wider area. Plans and particularly those containing strategic policies, can set out a suitable approach to both biodiversity and wider environmental net gain, how it will be achieved, and which areas present the best opportunities to deliver gains.	
A newly implemented framework to expand the green and blue networks we have across the UK. The publication highlights the principles of green infrastructure, standards required based on quantity and quality, and a planning and design guide to help users understand the best way to design green infrastructure.	Green Infrastructure Framework- Principles and Standards for England, 2023
This Plan is the first such review of the 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) and its 10 goals. It reinforces the intent of the 25YEP and sets out the plan to deliver it.	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government 2023
The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act covers several topics including the need to plan for biodiversity and protect areas of importance or with potential for recovery and/or enhancement. Spatial development strategies are also required to take account of any local nature recovery strategy for development in the Greater London area.	Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which two focus on biodiversity. <u>Thriving plants and wildlife:</u> • Restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term; • Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits; • Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi and where possible to prevent human-induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories; and • Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042. <u>Enhancing biosecurity:</u> • Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species; • Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018;	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
- Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides; and - Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease. It should also be noted that the 25YEP refers to the need to protect and enhance blue spaces – both for biodiversity and human health reasons. These spaces include canals, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes.	
The <i>framework</i> demonstrates how the UK (and its 4 nations) are working to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The framework identifies the activities required to complement the UK's biodiversity strategies, and where work in the UK strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the UK countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and a revised Implementation Plan was published in June 2018.	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Revised Implementation Plan (2018-2020), JNCC, June 2018
There is a need to act now with greater vigour to: - Conserve existing biodiversity; - Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; - Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; - Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species; - Maintain existing ecological networks; - Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; - Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species; - Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and - Respond to changing conservation priorities.	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate; DEFRA, 2008
Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) is a powerful tool in assessing current levels of accessible natural greenspace and planning for better provision. ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace - Of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home; - At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; - One accessible 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of home; and - One accessible 500 hectare site within 10 kilometres of home; plus	'Nature Nearby': Accessible Green Space Guidance, Natural England, 2010

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
A minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.	
Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels. Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services. Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network, Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS, 2010
Protect and enhance biodiversity through Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships and phasing out peat.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government, 2011
This document builds on the 2011 NEWP 'The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature' by summarising the progress which has been taking place since 2011 including how many of the original 92 commitments are completed or underway.	Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP), Implementation Update Report, DEFRA, Oct 2014
The planning system in England has a central role to play in the protection and restoration of the natural environment.	Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity; TCPA and Wildlife Trusts, 2012
Halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011
Includes a number of broad principles and goals as follows: - Conserve existing biodiversity; - Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; - Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; - Maintain existing ecological networks; - Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; - Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts; - Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and - Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures.	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate, DEFRA, 2008
This is the third state of natural capital report published by the Natural Capital Committee in January 2015 and is the last of three which summarises the work of the NCC over the three years. It establishes a clear plan to enhance natural capital focussing on the areas with the highest economic benefit.	The State of Natural Capital: protecting and improving natural capital for prosperity and wellbeing, Natural Capital Committee, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the previous policy reviews. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range. The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate.	The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy, 2023-2030
The Statement makes clear how there is now a convincing body of evidence that we are facing a climate emergency. Planting and managing trees, forests and woodlands so that they are fit for the future must be part of our nation's response. Growing trees removes carbon dioxide from the air, and stores the carbon in wood products throughout their life. Trees can also help to manage the risk of flooding, and provide shade and cooling benefits. They are a renewable source of energy today, and a sustainable raw material for the future bio-economy. The Forestry Commission has a key role to play, and will continue to work closely with our Climate Change Action Plan partners and all parts of the tree, woods and forestry sector to protect our woodlands for future generations.	Climate Change and Forestry: Position Statement, Forestry Commission, 2019
Biodiversity net gain is a strategy to develop land and contribute to the recovery of nature. It requires an increase of ecological assets by a minimum of 10% following the completion of a development project. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) will apply from November 2023 for development in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to small sites from April 2024.	Biodiversity Net Gain, 2023
The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. The UKGAP is a mechanism for encouraging partnership, influencing decision and policy makers, funders and promoting good practice. This Plan contains 11 Key Objectives: 1. To foster UK-based pure and applied geoscience research in order to better understand our geodiversity and its role in understanding and managing our natural environment. 2. To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation. 3. To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural	UK Geodiversity Action Plan

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development. 4. To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity. 5. To audit and document our geodiversity including sites, archives and collections. 6. To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at international, national and local levels 7. To maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes. 8. To share experience of conserving our geodiversity through the provision of good practice guidance. 9. To interpret our geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities, making geodiversity relevant to where we live and the places we visit. 10. To use the arts to explore and make links between geodiversity and our cultures, involving people in geodiversity in new and innovative ways. 11. To develop and provide educational resources that interpret, utilise and widen understanding of our geodiversity as part of formal and informal learning.	
Local	
Highlights that Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected. Borough's should conduct needs assessments to identify areas of deficiency in access to nature, and seek opportunities to create new habitats. The use of a Urban Greening Factor tool is required to evaluate the amount and quality of urban greening provided by a development proposal. More specifically Policy G9 Geodiversity states that Borough's should: • Establish clear goals for the management of identified sites to promote public access, appreciation and interpretation of geodiversity • Ensure geological sites of European, national or regional conservation importance are clearly identified.	The London Plan, 2021
This report discusses the Urban Greening Factor tool in more detail. This tool is required to evaluate the amount and quality of urban greening provided by a development proposal. This is calculated by assigning a score to all the surface cover types in a proposed development, based on the ability of the surface cover to provide benefits (e.g.: surface runoff). For example, semi-natural vegetation is the highest rated surface cover type, whereas sealed permeable paving and sealed surfaces are the lowest rated.	Urban Greening for Biodiversity Net Gain: A Design Guide, Mayor of London, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Also highlights the importance of protecting SINCs in development, as well as making the most of opportunities to incorporate green infrastructure into public realm designs (e.g.: via SUDs).	
This action plan was created in order to improve biodiversity in the Borough, as well as benefit educational opportunities, health and wellbeing, leisure opportunities and improved environmental management. The report highlights a number of objectives, split into five themes, identified to achieve increased biodiversity. Some of these include: 1. No net loss of biodiversity 2. Update baseline ecological data annually 3. Increase overall tree coverage 4. Enhance the built environment for biodiversity Minimise pollution	Harrow Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-2020

Table A3-9: Cultural Heritage

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It is intended that properties on the World Heritage List will be conserved for all time.	UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972
The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987. The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985)
The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study". All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, monuments, moveable objects and other kinds. It also affects both terrestrial and marine assets. The main objectives of the Convention are: • To integrate the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; • To establish co-operation and consultation processes between archaeologists, and project developers; • To set standards for funding and archaeological and conservational methods used in studying the "knowledge of the history of mankind"; • To promote educational actions and public awareness of the necessity of the protection and investigation of archaeological heritage in Europe; and To foster international co-operation and joint action among all European countries in the field of archaeological resource management by means of developing and exchanging relevant scientific information, technologies and expertise.	Valletta Treaty (1992) formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
This guide is intended to: - Assist those responsible for the management of a natural WHS to understand how climate change may affect those features of the site that contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); - Offer a framework for putting site-level climate change effects into the management context; - Provide guidance on how to assess risk the site's OUV; and - Offer ideas for identifying and selecting options for responding and adapting to climate change.	Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide, UNESCO, 2014
The toolkit contains twelve practical tools which provide practical advice on managing WHSs and the construction of targeted monitoring strategies.	Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit: Assessing management effectiveness of natural World Heritage Sites, UNESCO, 2008
National	
Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it". The Act was updated in 2023.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
Places a general duty on local authorities for the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings and features of special architectural or historic interest, including the designation of Conservation Areas.	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
Chapter 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and makes clear that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: - the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, local authorities should set out their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. This could include, where appropriate, the delivery of development within their settings that will make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the heritage asset or reflect and enhance local character and distinctiveness with particular regard given to the prevailing styles of design and use of materials in a local area.	National Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment, 2019
The objective of the Protection Plan Framework is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change.	National Heritage Protection Plan Framework, Historic England, 2013
Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans. Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: 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. Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3, 2015
Advice Note 8, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support all those involved in assessing the effects of certain plans on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process, and on implementing historic environment legislation and the relevant policy.	Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2016
Conservation Principles: • The historic environment is a shared resource; • Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment; • Understanding the significance of places is vital; • Significant places should be managed to sustain their values; • Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.	Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Relevant objectives are: - The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations - The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. The strategy has three areas of focus: thriving places, connected communities and active participation.	Championing Heritage, Improving Lives, Historic England Future Strategy 2021
The heritage statement sets out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for heritage and the historic environment in the coming years, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.	The Heritage Statement, 2017 (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport)
Local	
Highlights that Borough specific Development Plans should set out a clear vision of Heritage in the area, and integrate effective conservation and enhancement of key assets.	The London Plan, 2021
The strategy aims to ensure that communities have the opportunities to access and participate in cultural life, and to use cultural participation as a vehicle to mitigate any adverse economic and social impacts that might arise from future automation of the economy. Harrow hold a vision of celebrate, involve, and create: - Celebrating culture and arts through live and screened productions, exhibitions, and promote Harrows unique heritage and venues as tourist destinations - Engaging and involving our communities in cultural and artistic pursuits, through participation and learning. Celebrating diversity, promoting inclusion, community cohesion and improving public health - Providing work spaces for the creative sector and providing spaces for creatives and artists to showcase their work.	Harrow Draft Cultural Strategy, 2018-2021

Table A3-10: Landscape

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
The Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy including cultural, economic and social policies. Specific measures include: • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, • analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.	European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
National	
The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by: • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; and • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by: • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services; and • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. • Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. Chapter 2 of the Plan is titled 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and sets out key actions as follows: Develop a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and provide opportunities to reintroduce species that we have lost from our countryside; and Conserve and enhance the natural beauty of our landscapes by reviewing National Parks and AONBs including assessing whether more are needed.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA 2018
Local	
Highlights that areas of Green Belt, and Metropolitan Open Land should be protected from inappropriate development, and extensions supported where suitable. Borough's should undertake needs assessments of open space in order to identify areas of deficiency. Policy G1 Green Infrastructure highlights that London's network of green and open spaces should be protected and enhanced. Borough's should prepare green infrastructure strategies for cross-borough collaboration. Development plans and area-based strategies should identify key green infrastructure assets and their functions, as well as identify opportunities for addressing challenges through green infrastructure interventions. Policy HC3 Strategic and Local Views protects landscape views in London by stating that development proposals must be assessed for their impact on a designated view if they fall within the foreground, middle ground or background of that view. More specifically, Policy HC4 London View Management Framework highlights that: - Development proposals should not harm, and should seek to make a positive contribution to, the characteristics and composition of Strategic Views and their landmark elements. They should also preserve and, where possible, enhance viewers' ability to recognise and to appreciate Strategically Important Landmarks in these views and, where appropriate, protect the silhouette of landmark elements of World Heritage Sites as seen from designated viewing places - Development in the foreground, middle ground and background of a designated view should not be intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view - Development proposals and external illumination of structures in the background of a view should give context to landmarks and not harm the composition of the view as a whole.	The London Plan, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is designed to promote a shift from grey to green infrastructure to secure environmental, social and economic benefits. It is structured around four key elements: existing river and other key landscape corridors; established open spaces and identified opportunities for new parks; existing and proposed green connections and corridors; and the designated and protected landscapes that are at the boundary of London. The document provides guidance on three aims of the London Plan (2011): 1. Protect, conserve and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces, to connect the everyday life of the city to a range of experiences and landscapes, town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas; 2. Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure; popularising key destinations within the network and fostering a greater appreciation of London's natural and cultural landscapes; enhancing visitor facilities and extending and upgrading the walking and cycling networks in between to promote a sense of place and ownership for all who work in, visit and live in London; 3. Secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure able to address the environmental challenges of the 21st century – most notably climate change. Green grid projects in Harrow include (among others): • The Ravensbourne River Link • Harrow Lodge Park • The River Colne and Crane • Roxbourne Park and Roxbourne Rough • Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Existing green grid links include: • Pinner Park • Harrow on the Hill This document is due to be reviewed and updated in line with the London Plan 2021.	Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid 2012
This document touches on the key features of Harrow's landscape and townscape. Harrow on the Hill and Harrow Weald Ridge are considered as the most important features in Harrow, due to their topographical, heritage, and conservation benefits. It also concludes that eleven views in Harrow should be protected, and development restricted in order to further protect heritage assets.	Harrow Local Views Assessment 2012

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Harrow's Green Belt extends for 1,088 hectares across the North of the Borough. The report highlights that the Green Belt should be managed with a focus on environment, education, and health. Ten strategic objectives were identified in related to Green Belt management: 1. Green Spaces Policy (meeting national and regional objectives) 2. Informal recreation provision 3. Formal recreation provision 4. Visitor and interpretation facilities 5. Conserving and enhancing biodiversity 6. Conserving and enhancing the landscape 7. Cultural heritage 8. Agriculture 9. Water environment 10. Burial space	Harrow's Green Belt Management Strategy

Table A3-11: Soils, Water and Minerals

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
The WFD divides the water environment into water bodies. These can include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, groundwater etc. The WFD requires that there is no deterioration in the ecological health of water bodies and that water bodies should achieve the ecological objectives set out in a River Basin Management Plan. Both the Thames River Basin Management Plan and this Directive should be considered in the preparation of the Harrow Local Plan. Each country has to: • prevent deterioration in the ecological status and/or potential of designated water bodies and of their supporting elements, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; • aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies and their associated elements by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; • meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas; • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; • progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. In 2022 it was proposed that the directive should be revised to include additional pollutants and update the frequency by which pollutants should be monitored. Designated water bodies in Harrow include: • Tykeswater • Colne (from Confluence with Ver to Gade) • Bentley Priors • Silk Stream and Edgware Brook • Wealdstone Brook • Yeading Brook • Pinn • Radlett Tertiaries	Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
National	
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2018
The Act gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of flood risk management in England and upper tier authorities responsibility for preparing and putting in place strategies to manage flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in their areas.	Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
By 2030 at the latest, there is improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; sustainably managed risks from flooding; more effective management of surface water and sustainable use of water resources.	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2011
The amended regulations relate to the duties in relation to the collection of waste.	Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014
This document updates Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3). 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. The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and protection of it as a resource. Groundwater protection is long term, so these principles and position statements aim to protect and enhance this valuable resource for future generations.	The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection, 2018
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on minimising water. The 'Clean and Plentiful Water' target aims to improve at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable by: - Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies; - Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans; - Supporting OFWAT's ambitions on leakage, minimising the amount of water lost through leakage year on year,	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
with water companies expected to reduce leakage by at least an average of 15% by 2025; and Minimising by 2030 the harmful bacteria in our designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters. We will make sure that potential bathers are warned of any short-term pollution risks.	
The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by: - Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests and soils; - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and - Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans In addition, planning policies should ensure that: - a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation); - after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and - adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021
This PPG advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Water Supply, Wastewater and Water Quality, 2019
The Strategy's vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including: better protection for agricultural soils; protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; building the resilience of soils to a	Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
changing climate; preventing soil pollution; effective soil protection during construction and; dealing with contaminated land.	
The Environment Agency have published a number of groundwater protection guides covering: requirements, permissions, risk assessments and controls (previously covered in GP3).	Groundwater Protection Technical Guidance, Environment Agency, 2017
Section 83 requires all local authorities to consider the need to conserve water. Any local plan needs to ensure that it is in compliance with this legal requirement.	Water Resource Act 1991 (as amended by the Water Act 2003)
This document defines water stress, and what is considered 'serious' water stress. The document identifies Affinity Water Ltd as a company operating under serious water stress.	Water Stressed Areas- Final Classification 2021
This framework presents the national and regional picture on water needs up to 2050. It takes into account factors such as the rising population and climate change. It explains how any and all regional plans, such as the combined South East water resources management plan, will be assessed by the Environment Agency.	Meeting our Future Water Needs: a National Framework for Water Resources (2020)
Local	
The West London Waste Plan was commissioned by six West London Boroughs. Wastewater in London is managed by Thames Water LTD. Sets objectives to protect and improve surface and ground water quality, as well as ensure water resources are managed effectively.	West London Waste Plan, 2015
This report outlines the current state of the River Crane and proposes steps to address these issues. Key objectives include: - Promote public awareness, access and participation - Enhance flood resilience - Improve water quality - Improve geomorphology - Enhance biodiversity	State of the Environment, River Crane Smarter Water Catchment Programme, 2022
This report sets out the objectives and measures within the Thames River Basin (and others) to avoid deterioration and improve the ecological status and/or potential of Water Framework Directive designed water bodies and their supporting elements. The environmental objectives and summary of measures contained within the Thames River Basin Management Plan should be considered when exercising any planning functions and the effects of those functions. The environmental objectives are: - preventing deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater - achieving objectives and standards for protected areas	Thames River Basin Management Plan, updated 2022

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
• aiming to achieve good status for all water bodies • reversing any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • progressively reducing the pollution of groundwater and preventing or limiting the entry of pollutants	
This is the combined regional plan for the south east of England. It describes both the current water resources situation and strategies for alleviating pressures on the resource.	Futureproofing Our Water Supplies- Draft Plan for South East England
This is the water resources management plan for Affinity Water Ltd. It describes both the current water resources situation and strategies for alleviating pressures on the resource.	Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024
This 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 Mayor's Water Strategy (2011)
The London Infrastructure Plan encourages local authorities in the area to investment in water technologies, taking a resilience based approach, publishing a sustainable drainage action plan, seeking opportunities to generate energy from water and wastewater, developing a 25 year flood risk plan and encouraging a flood budget.	London Infrastructure Plan 2050: Update Documents (2015)
The London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan addresses a specific need to promote the awareness, and the retrofitting, of sustainable drainage systems right across London. It contains a series of actions to make our drainage system work in a more natural way which will bring a wide range of benefits including: • Steadily reducing flood risks by easing the burden on our drains and sewers • Reducing pollution of our tributary rivers and streams • Creating more pleasant landscapes, streets and settings for London's buildings • Providing opportunities to save water	London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (2021)

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Providing opportunities for school activities and studies related to the water cycle. The main focus of the action plan is on the retrofitting of sustainable drainage to existing buildings, land and infrastructure.	
Thames Water's plan for relieving pressure on the sewer network. It highlights key pressures as under capacity in the network driven by number of properties served and volume of surface water entering combined sewer systems.	Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan 2023 (including the Mogden Catchment Strategic Plan)

Table A3-12: Waste

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
International	
Waste must be managed without: • endangering human health; • harming the environment in particular; ○ water ○ air ○ soil ○ plants ○ animals • causing a nuisance through noise or odours; • adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. Waste should be managed in line with the waste hierarchy: • Prevent or reduce waste; • Reuse; • Recycle; • Other recovery methods; and • Dispose. The Waste Framework Directive was amended in 2019.	European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) (Amended 2019)
National	
Defines what constitute waste and sets out how it is to be controlled and disposed of.	The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2012
To ensure that by 2035: • the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight; and • the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).	Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021
To improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, HM Government, 2013
The NPPF states that achieving sustainable development includes minimising waste. It also states that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of place, and make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal	National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)	
Identifies key planning objectives, requiring planning authorities to: • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. • Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns. • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste. • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.	National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG, 2014
The Waste Management Plan for England is a high-level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Regulations 2011.	Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on minimising waste. This target includes aims to: • Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050; • Working to a target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042; • Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones; • Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk. Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour; and • Significantly reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
The Environment Act 2021 introduces important changes to waste and resource efficiency, including: • Measures to reduce packaging waste • Encouragement of re-use and recycling • Changes to the way waste will be collected (e.g.: recycling must be collected separately from other household waste)	The Environment Act, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
- Extending producer responsibility - Setting a long term target for reducing residual waste	
Local	
Policy SI7 Reducing Waste and Supporting the Circular Economy highlights priorities of resource conservation, waste reduction, increases in material re-use and recycling, and reductions in waste going for disposal. Specific targets within this policy are: - Ensure that there is zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026 - Meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030 Policy SI8 Waste Capacity and Net Waste Self-sufficiency highlights aims to manage London's waste such as: - the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste should be managed within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026 - Existing waste management sites should be safeguarded (Policy SI 9 Safeguarded Waste Sites) - The waste management capacity of existing sites should be optimised - New waste management sites should be provided where required - Environmental, social and economic benefits from waste and secondary materials management should be created. Harrow is forecast to be producing 205000 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste by 2041	The London Plan, 2021
Highlight's London's aim of being a zero-waste city. Landfills in the city are expected to run out of capacity by 2026. Key objectives include: - No biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill by 2026 65% of municipal waste will be recycled by 2030 - Create a more circular economy	London Environment Strategy, 2018
West London Waste Plan (2015-2031) was developed by six West London Boroughs, including Harrow. As well as estimating waste production until 2031, the plan also identifies and protects the current sites to help deal with waste, identifies shortfall of capacity needed over the life of the plan, and allocates a set of sites to meet this shortfall.	West London Waste Plan, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Document(s)
Overarching goal of reaching 65% recycling rates by 2030, as well as achieving zero growth in the amount of waste produced by each household each year by 2026. Identifies the following objectives: • Reduce the overall amount of waste from households. • Increase participation in waste prevention activities. • Increase recycling year on year. • Improve efficiency and effectiveness by progressing commercial initiatives. • Engage with local communities to deliver improvement in localities. • Continue to develop partnerships with organisations (particularly local community groups and others in the third sector) to stimulate higher reduction, reuse and recycling rates. • Continue to take appropriate enforcement action against those businesses, visitors and residents who seek to dispose of their waste irresponsibly. • Prioritise high performing, low emission, modern, sustainable technologies and operations that achieve value for money. • As a community leader, the council to exemplify the activities that it is promoting to its residents. Harrow currently offers residual, recycling and composting waste options to residents. The document highlights that Harrow Council has been focused on reducing waste through education (e.g.: waste awareness campaigns) and infrastructure changes. In order to meeting future waste reduction targets, the council wants to encourage further awareness of the issue, increased reuse rates (particularly related to bulky waste and white goods) and recycling rates (particularly in flats and high-rise buildings).	Harrow Waste Management Strategy (2016-2026)



Making Sustainability Happen