

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Draft Old Town Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

November 2013

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

The Croydon Local Plan, other Development Plan Documents (DPD) and the London Plan make up the new plan for the borough, replacing in part the existing Unitary Development Plan (Adopted July 2006). A set of place specific Masterplans have also been developed and will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). The Old Town Masterplan SPD is being developed to meet the following overarching objectives:-

- Identify and set parameters and guidance for development of opportunity sites within Old Town
- Provide a high quality public realm framework
- Place Old Town's Heritage assets and their setting at the heart of regeneration plans
- Provide a clear movement network with well-defined routes to, from and around Old Town
- Set out a robust delivery plan

1.1. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the completion of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for all DPDs. All SAs must also meet the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) directive. The purpose of the SA and SEA is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are applied to planning policies, allocations and guidance and to provide a framework for

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

decision making. The main difference between the SA and the SEA is that while the latter only takes into account the impacts of a plan or programme on the environment, the former also takes into account economic and social impacts.

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

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

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

Table 1: Stages of the SA and SEA

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

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

Table 2: Stage A of the SA and SEA

1.2. Work completed and structure of this report

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

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

Table 3: Work completed on the Sustainability Appraisal to date

1.3. Consultation

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

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

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

Other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or local interest, and additional parties who requested to be informed of progress on the Croydon Local Plan and other borough-wide matters during on-going collation of the Council's LDF Consultee database are also being consulted on the Scoping Report. There are a series of questions within the report which seek views on the context of the Scoping Report. The responses received as a result of this consultation will be considered in the SA which will be used to assess the effects of the SPD. Any effects will be evaluated against a final list of sustainability objectives including any that have emerged from the Scoping Report consultation.

Consultation will run from August 5, 2013 to September 11, 2013

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

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For more information or if you wish to join the LDF Consultee Database, please also see www.croydon.gov.uk/LDF

or contact Tom Bergin on the number above.

1.4. Croydon's vision and the Local Development Framework

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

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

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

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

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

- Croydon Local Plan – Strategic Policies (CLP 1)
- Croydon Local Plan – Detailed Policies and Proposals (CLP 2)
- All UDP Saved Policies
- SW London Waste Plan DPD
- Masterplans, SPDs and SPGs

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

The Old Town Masterplan SPD will set out a place specific framework for development of the Old Town area.



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

2. Policy context

A review of policies and plans that are relevant to the Old Town Masterplan SPD was undertaken in order to contribute to the SA and SPD. This included:

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

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

2.1. International policy and plans

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements that could potentially influence the development of the Old Town Masterplan SPD and the SA.

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

- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
- The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation;

- Resource efficiency, including energy, materials and water, and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption;
- The need to protect and enhance natural capital.

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

2.2. National policy and plans

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

The following key issues were noted as being particularly pertinent:

- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
- The need to proactively support sustainable economic development;
- The need to include local people in plan making;
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas and encourage brownfield development through regeneration;
- The need to encourage the growth of communications infrastructure networks;
- The need to manage growth to promote sustainable methods of transport;
- The need to protect the historic environment;
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- The need to promote sensitive and effective waste management;
- The need to promote more sustainable transport choices and improve accessibility;

- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport, and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources;
- The need to prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.

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

2.3. Regional and sub-regional policy and plans

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

The London Plan (2011) suggests an increase of 1.2 million in London's population by 2031. Numbers of school age children and over 65s will increase significantly. London's projected growth, coupled with a reduction in the average household size will inevitably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Croydon, and in particular on schools and services addressing the needs of an ageing population. A regionally specific environmental issue is the increasing pressure on water resources from a combination of growing population, diminishing summer rainfall (due to climate change) and ageing water supply infrastructure.

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

The Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) sets out planning regeneration and design guidance for major growth centres in London. The London Plan (2011) identifies 33 Opportunity Areas, one of which is the Croydon Metropolitan Centre which includes the area within the Old Town Masterplan Area. Croydon's OAPF (2013) in conjunction with the Local Plans, Town Centre Masterplan SPDs and Neighbourhood Plans provide a framework and guidance for future development within the Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

2.4. Local policy and plans

A number of local documents have been reviewed, which detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents collectively attempt to enhance sustainable development in the Borough whether for social, economic or environmental purposes. The most important of these documents is the Community Strategy, which outlines Croydon's vision. The key LDF documents, CLP 1 and CLP 2 are also highly significant as they provide the planning framework for the realisation of the borough's vision. The Old Town Masterplan SPD and to an extent the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in its policies and proposals.

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

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

3. Key Sustainability themes and indicators

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

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

Several of the objectives are relevant to more than one sustainability theme; e.g. an increasing shift away from car use will also help reduce carbon emissions and ameliorate air-quality. For each objective, a series of indicators has been identified. The baseline information and trends for each of these indicators is analysed in Section 4. The baseline trends and existing policy are then used to develop a sustainability framework which is relevant to scope of the Old Town Masterplan SPD. Therefore, the objectives listed below, which are from the Community Strategy, are not the same as the objectives for the Old Town Masterplan SPD.

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

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives
An enterprising city	Economic development and employment	Regenerate Croydon as a vital and diverse economic centre
		Encourage business opportunities in high areas of unemployment, such as the northern and south eastern wards of the Borough
A connected city	Transport	Promote public transport and improve conditions for all transportation users
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
		Promote the use of renewable energy
		Facilitate modal shift away from the private car
A sustainable city	Energy consumption	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
		Increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures
		Promote the use of renewable energy
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change by minimising risk of over heating through design
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and the quality of the environment, including incorporating

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives
		features into development such as green roofs and an appropriate range of outdoor spaces in developments
		Increase quality and range of wildlife habitats in the borough
		Increase tree cover
	Water Use	Encourage more efficient use of water
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change and increased populations
	Drainage, flooding and water quality	Reduce pollution to water
		Reduce flood risk in vulnerable communities
		Steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Air quality	Reduce emissions of pollutants to air
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Waste	Promote waste minimisation, recycling and composting
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste
		Increase amount of energy generated from waste
	Noise	Reduce noise pollution, including reducing the adverse impacts of noise from traffic, freight, servicing, construction and demolition
	Conservation of the built environment	Maintain and enhance the historic environment
Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation		
Use heritage assets to provide educational opportunities and combat social exclusion		
Materials	Promote and increase use of building materials that have a low environmental impact	
A caring city	Human health and wellbeing	Improve mental and physical wellbeing
		Provide better support for carers and those with long term conditions
		Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities
		Ensure a better living environment with enriched urban spaces, places for people that are safe, active and promote healthy communities and are adaptable to changing needs
	Crime and Safety	Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime
	Social inclusion and equality	Create community identity and sense of place
		Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments
	Housing	Everyone should have the opportunity to live in a decent home
		Improve housing conditions and reduce homelessness
		Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, and provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of housing
Promote adaptable, durable and inclusive developments		
A learning city	Archaeological heritage	Maintain and enhance the historic environment

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives
	Education, skills and training	Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to education and training Improve educational and training facilities within the Borough Increase in places for children's education
A creative city	Culture, Sport & Recreation	Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities

Table 4: Themes and objectives derived from policy

4. Baseline information and trends

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

4.1. Borough Context

Old Town is the historic but unofficial name given to the masterplan area indicated on Plan 1. The majority of the Old Town Masterplan is located within Croydon's Fairfield Ward, with the remaining area within the Broad Green Ward. Old Town covers an area of approximately 237,763.98m² west of the metropolitan centre. Both the Metropolitan Centre and the Masterplan area are part of Croydon Opportunity Area (COA).

The masterplan area is contiguous with the Office of National Statistics Lower Super Output area 024B.

4.2. Croydon's demographic trends

According to 2011 Census data Croydon had a resident population of 364,800³, a figure which according to the London Plan is estimated to grow to 377,100 by 2031. This growth is expected to be particularly pronounced in the under 15 and the 25 to 40 age groups. Old Town's population is estimated at 1,848 (2011 ONS Neighbourhood Statistics), up by 395 people from 2001. In Old Town 51.8% of the local population are aged 25 – 49. Children and young people between the ages 0-15 years form the second largest age group within Old Town, a figure which is slightly higher than the proportions for London and England. 16.3% are within the 50 + age group and 11% are aged between 16-24.

The Fairfield Ward is one of the most popular wards for new immigrants to the UK to



Plan 1 Old Town Masterplan Area

³ 2011 Resident Population Statistics, Office of National Statistics

settle. Old Town is an ethnically diverse place with less than 50% of residents from a British or Irish origin. About 34% of Old Town's population are from black and ethnic minorities (BME) and approximately a third of those were born outside of Britain. African, other Asian and Caribbean communities represent the highest proportion of black and ethnic minorities (BME). 12% of residents are from white other groups and those from mixed/multi ethnic groups make up 10% of the local population. The Croydon Old Town Property Report also identified substantial sized communities from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Africa (especially from East Africa and South Africa) and from Eastern Europe that are located within walking distance of Old Town. The total BME population is estimated to grow to more than 50% of the total population by around 2025.

Data Limitations

None

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Ensure improvements consider the changing local demographic

4.3. An Enterprising City

4.3.1. Economic Development and Employment

Baseline Trends

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

In 2010 there were 104,200 jobs in Croydon a reduction of 20% on 2008 levels. The public sector accounts for almost a third of Croydon's jobs, with the next largest sectors being business administration and support services and retail⁴. Employment in Croydon is 72% and in Old Town 77%. Both are higher than the London average. In Old Town 19% of the working age population are in receipt of key out of work benefits compared with 16% for Croydon and 15% for London and England. Of those claiming benefits 5% of the working population claimed Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) (Oct. 2011), 1% higher than the figure for Croydon, London and England. JSA claimant levels are of 2% for 16-24 year olds, are lower than the borough as whole, but in line with London and UK levels.

In Croydon approximately 16,200 people are employed in office based jobs. Croydon's office space consists of about 7.6 million sq. ft. , an amount similar to Hammersmith. Only a small proportion of this stock is located within Old Town. Of these the majority are located in close proximity to Surrey Street and the High Street. Most of the Croydon and Old Town office stock dates from the 1960s and 1970s and although some have been refurbished, most are still considered to be of a lower quality than areas such as Canary Wharf and central London. In the period between 2007 - 2012 over 290,000 ft² about 3% of the stock was built or fully refurbished. The historic significance of Old Town means that opportunities for new builds will be limited.

In 2011, office space vacancy stood at around 30% in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and at 22% in the district centres. Only a small proportion of Croydon's office stock is located in Old Town⁵. Of this stock, 5 of Old Town's 8 main office buildings are vacant. The high number of available office rentals has limited the economic viability of developing new office accommodation.

Around 14% of retail units in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and district centres are vacant (May 2011). The shop vacancy rate is higher at 17%⁶. A number of studies⁷ focused on the local economy have highlighted that the ageing commercial building stock, poor quality public realm and lack of coherence in navigating Croydon Metropolitan Centre have had a negative effect on its economic vitality.

⁴ Croydon Observatory – Economic Bulletin (Winter 2010/11), Economic Bulletin (Winter 2011/12)

⁵ Old Town Property Report, Colliers International (2013)

⁶ Croydon Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2010/11)

⁷ Croydon Metropolitan Centre Retail Strategy (2009), Croydon Economic Development Strategy (2008), Office, Industrial, Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment August 2010

This figure is skewed by the high percentage of vacant retail units (100%) within the Exchange Square development. Surrey Street Market stall pitches have a 50% vacancy. Apart from a small drop in 2009, the retail vacancy rate has almost been stagnant since 2008. Throughout Old Town there are large variations in footfall levels, with the highest footfall observed on Surrey Street (around 50,000 per week). Footfall levels on Church Street gradually reduce as you move westwards away from the pedestrian hotspot at North End, from 27,180 to 22,800 at the junction with Old Palace Road. Not surprisingly those areas with the highest footfalls record the lowest vacancy rates.

Data Limitations

ONS employment by sector figures refers to the occupation of residents. These sectors may not be located within Croydon. There is no specific information available for Old Town Information.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Support measures which improve the economic viability of Old Town, including supporting:
 - refurbishment of commercial buildings
 - improvement to the market and facilities for market traders
 - improvements in public realm
 - improvements in coherence and connectivity
- Support temporary use of vacant office and retail space which enhances areas and contributes to attracting economic activity to the areas.

4.4. A Connected City

4.4.1. Transport

Baseline Trends

There has been a 12% reduction in transport CO₂ emissions since 2005, with most of this reduction occurred during the recession in 2007 to 2012. This suggests that emissions might increase again when economic activity increases. Most of the emissions (98%) come from road transport. In order to meet the Council's objectives of achieving a 34% reduction in borough-wide CO₂ emissions by 2025, there must be an increase in walking, cycling, public transport and lower emission vehicles. This will also help to reduce deaths and serious injuries from road accidents and improve air quality.

The baseline data for transport in Croydon shows that although the borough has good public transport connections, a high proportion of trips are made by car. However, the baseline data for Old Town confirms that the level of car ownership, at 44%, is considerably lower than the national average of 74%⁸. Given the low levels of car ownership and the proximity to the trams and the East and West Croydon transport interchanges, it is not surprising that the proportion of trips made on foot or by bicycle is very high.

Figure 4-1 shows the Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) across the borough – where 1 is poor access and 6 excellent. The majority of the Old Town has a PTAL level of 6. This falls to a 6a and 5 in the area around Roman Way.

63% of Croydon's population have never cycled. Only 1% of the Croydon's cyclist travel to work by bicycle. This figure is identical for the Old Town and London, but half the amount (2%) for England. TfL's Analysis of Cycling Potential identified an increasing trend in cycling within the borough due to population growth and cycling becoming more fashionable. Old Town and the surrounding

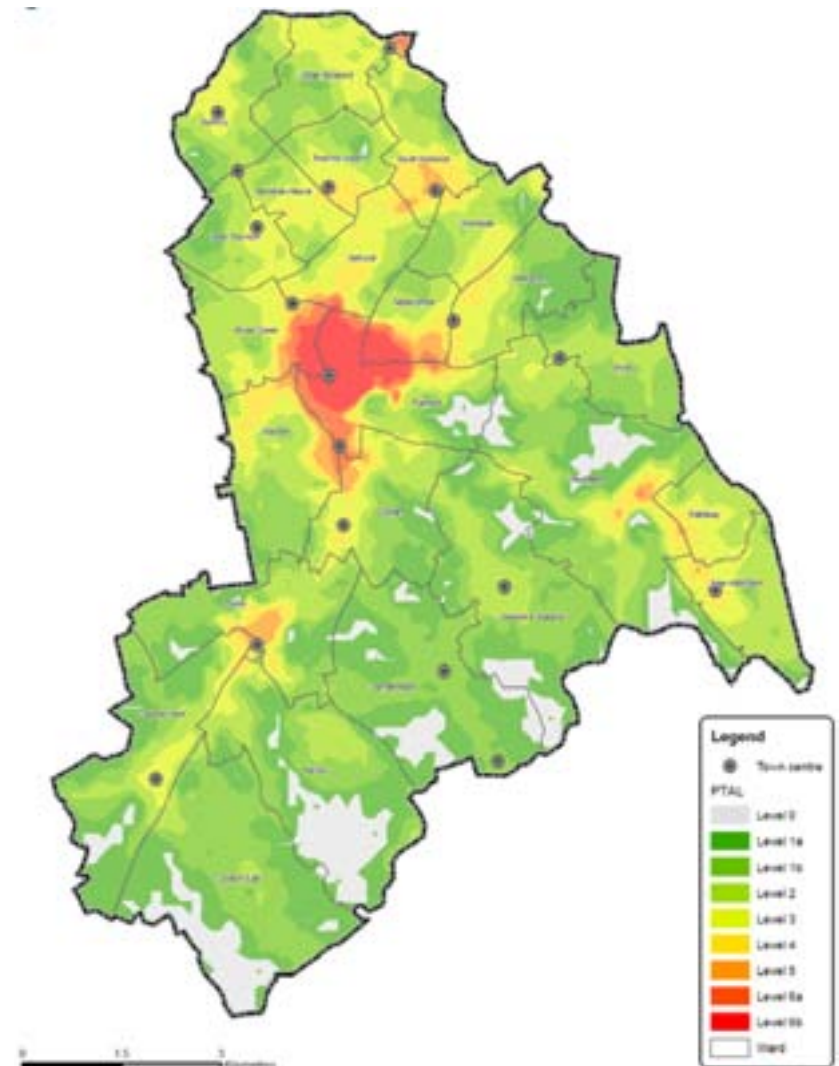


Figure 4-1: PTAL levels in Croydon

⁸ Car and Van Availability, ONS (2011 Census),

area within the Fairfield Ward have been identified as areas where cycling is likely to increase by 2½ times reaching 2000 levels by 2026. This is a much lower rate than the Mayor’s target of a fourfold increase.⁹

Freight movements form a significant component of traffic flows on Croydon’s road network.¹⁰ In the metropolitan centre demand for freight movements is generated from the major retail outlets and in retail areas within Old Town. While the development aspirations of the borough are likely to increase freight and servicing vehicle flows, little detailed information is available to better make use of opportunities to coordinate deliveries and make use of alternative modes such as rail for freight deliveries.¹¹

Data Limitations

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

There is limited data on data on transport CO₂ emissions at ward level.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

Reduce CO₂ emissions and air pollutants from transport primarily through:

- Encourage modal shift to more sustainable transport – improving access to public transport. Supporting improvements to cycling infrastructure and development of car clubs.
- Reduce the need to travel – co-location of facilities, supporting development of high quality data communications infrastructure to facilitate home working.
- Promote lower emission vehicles, supporting development of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

⁹ “Biking Borough Study” (July 2010)

¹⁰ Croydon Borough Transport Strategy, Peter Brett Associates, 2010.

¹¹ Draft “Borough Wide Transport Strategy” (May 2010)

4.5. A Sustainable City

4.5.1. Energy consumption

Baseline Trends

Data for both domestic and commercial buildings show that CO₂ emissions have declined markedly over the past 5 years. However, it is likely that much of this decrease has been caused by the recession (2008-2012) and high energy prices. There are no indications that, beyond a limited number of relatively small energy efficiency programmes, the energy efficiency of buildings in Croydon has increased significantly. At the same time, fuel poverty is on the increase and there is a greater need for businesses to save on fuel bills in order to cut overheads. A high proportion of the borough's housing stock has a low energy rating and many homes are hard to treat, increasing risk of fuel poverty.

Domestic energy consumption is responsible for nearly 50% of Croydon's CO₂ emissions. The retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and renewable technologies to buildings in Croydon will help to make a significant impact in reducing CO₂ emissions and helping to reduce fuel poverty. The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (introduced 2012/13) is intended to drive the take up of energy efficiency measures, with an emphasis on solid wall insulation.

In the future, the possible increase in the number of heatwaves is likely to increase risk of overheating in buildings and lead to increases in energy consumption unless buildings are designed to be able to adapt to overheating risk without increasing energy consumption.

The Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) has published an 'experimental' set of energy consumption figures aggregated at Middle and Lower Level Super Output Areas (MLSOA & LLSOA). Domestic and non-domestic consumption is provided at MLSOA, while only domestic consumption is detailed at LLSOA, data is available for 2010 and 2011. The MLSOA that contains the Old Town Masterplan area also covers Waddon and a section of the Purley Way. The larger retail units of the latter would distort the overall non-domestic figures. The only representative baseline is therefore for domestic energy use only as the Old Town Masterplan area is broadly contiguous with one LLSOA ("Croydon 024B").

		electricity		gas		CO ₂	
		total kWh	kWh per household	consumption kWh	kWh per household	tonne	tonne per household
Old Town	2010	3,044,234	3,428	7,983,325	12,005	3,113	3.51
	2011	3,366,786	3,783	8,104,242	11,287	3,309	3.72
Croydon	2010	615,294,343	4,190	2,224,814,765	16,368	741,350	5.05
	2011	618,783,766	4,217	2,104,351,282	15,411	721,121	4.91

4-2 DEC Energy Statistic for Croydon and Old Town

The energy data indicates that per household figures for gas and electricity consumption and related CO₂ emissions are lower for Old Town than the borough-wide averages. This will be largely due to the built-form characteristic of Old Town – e.g. largely small terraced houses and a cluster of new build and refurbished apartment blocks. DECC LLSOA data also indicates that a lower proportion of households are connected to gas within Old Town (86% in 2011, 80% in 2010) than the Croydon average (94%). This statistic is likely to be due to a number of the new build apartments being electrically heated.

Data Limitations

DECC data is classed as ‘experimental’ and it is not certain whether data sets will be compiled for subsequent years, and whether subsequent data sets will be comparable.

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

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

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

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

4.5.2. Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Baseline Trends

The number of open green spaces within Old Town is limited to the Croydon Minster green and the St Johns Memorial Gardens which was formally a graveyard and green space next to the flyover. Sections of the gardens are overgrown with dense tree cover and hedges. These areas provide the greatest opportunity for Croydon's native diverse habitat species such as bats, stag beetles, spotted flycatchers, tawny owl and song thrush, as well as holly blue, speckled wood and orange tip butterflies. The gravestones, monuments and walls of burial grounds provide unusual "masonry habitat" which may host ferns, invertebrates and lichens. Fungi and mosses are also a feature. Croydon Council have secured £90,000 funding for the redevelopment of the gardens, providing an opportunity to improve the setting and usability of the area and protect the biodiversity of this area.

The tree resource managed by Croydon Council comprises of some 35,000 street trees, woodlands which cover eight per cent of the borough and the trees in 120 parks and open spaces. Since 1999 trees managed by Croydon Council have been Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, the first time internationally that street trees have been included within the scope of an FSC certificate. In Old Town the densely developed nature of the area has resulted in an area with very few street trees. Croydon's Infrastructure Delivery Plan identified the Old Town and the surrounding area as being deficient in green infrastructure including access to nature and open space.

Data Limitations

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

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Maintain and protect the area's diverse habitats
- Enhance biodiversity by seeking to encourage habitat creation through development patterns
- Manage the area's trees effectively and ensure they are afforded adequate protection
- Seek opportunities to create new biodiversity habitats with new development by incorporating measures such as green walls, roofs and other biodiversity friendly planting.

4.5.3. Water quality and water use

Plan 2 –Green infrastructure in Old Town

Baseline Trends

Thames Water supplies potable water to Croydon including the West Croydon Water Supply Zone which Old Town is a part of.¹² Thames Water's Water quality measurements taken in 2012 rated the water quality as good.

¹² Thames Water Utilities Water Quality Report - 2012 Data

Around 70% of London's water supplies are obtained via abstraction from the river Thames (upstream of Teddington weir) with the remainder coming from aquifer abstraction. Environment Agency analysis indicates that demand for water in South East England will significantly outweigh supply by 2035, with very limited opportunity for additional abstraction. In 2010 Thames Water constructed a desalination plant to supply water in the event of conventional reservoirs becoming depleted. However, desalination is an energy intensive process and can only be considered as a short term emergency supply.

Water consumption data is not available at borough level but the average figures for each company's supply area are as follows:

<u>2009-10</u>	<u>litre/person/day</u>
Thames	163
Average UK	146

The installation of water efficiency measures and water harvesting and recycling technologies in new and existing buildings would help to substantially reduce potable water consumption and reduce water stress in the region. The water regulator (Ofwat) introduced water efficiency targets in 2008 to which water companies report against annually.

The introduction of water meters in existing properties has been pursued partly to drive more efficient water use. Installations during 2009 - 2010 in the London region was 28% compared to 37 % in the rest of the UK. Thames Water's 5 year forecast (2010-2015)¹³ proposes to install a total of 375,000 meters (225,000 within existing properties and 150,000 newly built properties), bringing the proportion of metered properties in our region to 37%, in line with the rest of the UK.

Data Limitations

Monitoring of water quality is only available at supply zone level. This means that area specific data for Old Town is not available. Data for water use is not available at the borough level, but average annual figures are submitted by the water companies to Ofwat. Data for water meter installation is not available at borough level.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

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

4.5.4. Drainage and flooding

Baseline Trends

¹³ Our Plans 2010-2015, Thames Water

Croydon is ranked the 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding.¹⁴ The areas of chief concern for surface water flooding within London Borough of Croydon include the following three Critical Drainage Areas: Purley Cross, Brighton Road and South/Central Croydon. These Critical Drainage Areas delineate the pathway of a former river channel for a tributary of the River Wandle. During heavy rainfall, surface water follows its natural course along the A23 Brighton Road towards the Purley Cross Junction, resulting in flooding to significant depths.






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

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

The Environmental Agencies Flood Risk Map (see 4-2 below) show locations in Old Town which are at risk of flooding. Areas located along the A236 Roman Way/Old Town and the A232 Croydon Flyover including Church Street, Howley Road, Crammer Road, Fawcett Road, Salem Place and Pump Pail have been identified as being at risk.



Map Legend

-  Flooding from rivers or sea without defences
-  Extent of extreme flood
-  Flood defences (Not all may be shown*)
-  Areas benefiting from flood defences (Not all may be shown*)
-  Main rivers

4-3 Risk of flooding from rivers and sea

¹⁴ Croydon Surface Water Management Plan, Scott Wilson, 2010

Data Limitations

The Council's drainage team holds digital records of locations affected by flooding in July 2007. There are no records of flooding either prior to or following this event, although there is some flooding has been reported in local newspaper articles.

The Civil Contingencies Team also log all incidents that are reported to them.

At the present time there is no official procedure in place to record flooding incidents within the drainage and structures team. Many of the incidents of highway flooding are initially reported to Highways and are then forwarded onto other relevant departments (such as Structures and Drainage, Environmental Health or Housing).

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

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

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Ensure that new development helps to minimise flood risk, e.g. through use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)
- Consider site specific flood risk

4.5.5. Air Quality

Baseline Trends

Particulate matter (PM10) can occur naturally, although in London it is predominantly caused by car engines, wear from tyres and breaks, high levels of dust from construction sites and emissions from machinery. Road transport and heating systems are the biggest producers of nitrogen dioxide (NO_x). NO_x levels have the greatest impact has upon human health contributing to over 4,000 deaths in London 205 deaths in Croydon. Ten of these were within the Fairfield Ward.

National policy interventions have resulted in substantial reductions in emissions over recent years. The largest single source of pollution in both cases continues to be road transport. Gas sources (i.e. domestic, industrial-commercial gas consumption and gas leakage) are,

however, predicted to overtake road transport as the main source of (NO_x) emissions in London by 2010.¹⁵ Ambient air quality has not been improving at the same rate as emissions. There has been no marked downward trend UK-wide over the period 2000 to 2008 for either NO₂ or PM10.

In Croydon, pollution is monitored in 19 locations using automatic and non-automatic monitoring stations, diffusion tubes and computer modelling which is used to assess and predict air quality. In 2003 the whole of Croydon was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) following failures to meet reductions in emissions as required by national policy.

London Air Quality Network data for Fairfield Ward show that whilst NO₂ one hour mean target of 200µg/m₃ for 2010 were achieved the NO₂ annual mean target of 40µg/m₃ was exceeded. It is predicted that NO₂ one hour mean target for 2013 will also be met. Despite a reduction in NO₂ levels the annual mean that target for 2013 will not be met. Prior to 2013 no information¹⁶ is available for fine particulates (PM10) levels prior in the Fairfield Ward. Data from 2013 predict that both PM10 targets of 40 and 50µg/m₃ will be met.

Data from the Croydon's Air Quality Management Plan showed that there have been decreases in overall CO₂ levels since 2005. Forecasts up till 2025 show that this trend is expected to continue. It is expected that these targets will be achieved through national and local initiatives. Between 2005 and 2007 there has been a saving of 2.24% in the residential sector, an 8.57% reduction in the industrial and commercial sector and a 1.43% reduction in the transport sector.

Data Limitations

Specific data for Old Town is not available.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) was measured at George Street for five years; between 2000 and 2005, results had shown that SO₂ levels in Croydon were well below all the air quality objectives. As a result it was decided to discontinue monitoring SO₂ in April 2006.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

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

4.5.6. Waste

Baseline Trends

All waste handled by Croydon Council is classed as municipal waste. 73000 tonnes of the Borough's municipal waste sent to landfill.

¹⁵ No data for this is available yet.

¹⁶ Data from the London Air Quality Network, www.londonair.org.uk (hosted by King's College London)

The amount of household waste per capita is declining steadily and is below the national average. However, this should be seen in the context of an increasing population, which will reduce the overall waste arisings for the borough. In 2012, the amount of waste recycled or composted was 38.1%, up from 16% in 2005.

The rise in the amount of waste being recycled was attributed to changes brought about in 2011 to include food and an enhanced the existing green box waste collections. These changes will help the Croydon to achieve a 45% recycling rate in 2012/13, almost 1% above, and more than 1 year earlier, than the London target.¹⁷ 70% of Croydon's house waste arisings could be recycled or composted, providing significant room for progress and sufficient scope to meet the London Plan's target of 50% by 2020.

On average Croydon handles 47,675 tonnes of commercial waste per year. Croydon's target for recycling and reuse of commercial and industrial waste is set in excess of 70% by 2020.¹⁸ As an area containing one of the largest recycling and commercial waste collection programmes, Surrey Street and Church Street has the potential to make a substantial contribution to this target.

In Croydon the amount of energy generated from waste has increased over the past 5 years and is now at around 3%. In 2011/12 6000 tonnes of waste was sent for energy recovery.

Data Limitations

Waste and recycling collection routes are carried out in zones. Zones are not restricted to ward boundaries, therefore, no specific data exists for Old Town or the Fairfield Ward.

Limited information is available on commercial waste.

No data is available for construction site waste.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Increase recycling and composting and reduce waste going to landfill

4.5.7. Noise

Baseline Trends

Croydon's high density of population and mixture of land uses generate significant levels of noise. Road and rail noise are significant contributors to the ambient noise environment, particularly around the town centre. The railway lines that travel north-south through the Borough are main sources of noise.¹⁹

¹⁷ London Plan 2011 target, Policy 5.6, Mayor of London

¹⁸ London Plan 2011 target, Policy 5.6, Mayor of London

¹⁹ London Borough of Croydon, Local Implementation Plan 2, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Hyder 2011

High road traffic noise levels have been recorded at many locations around the borough in Old Town the main causes of noise will be from main road sources such as the A236 Roman Way and the A232 the Croydon Flyover. Road noise is also generated around Croydon Town Centre from the A212 Wellesley Road.

Parts of the Borough are increasingly becoming places of 24-hour activity and use, so the scope for noise pollution is likely to increase. However, noise pollution and adverse effects caused by noise can be controlled through planning. The volumes of road and rail traffic are expected to continue to rise into the future in line with past trends. It is therefore anticipated that noise levels and the potential for increases in noise annoyance, particularly along primary routes. Croydon's Noise Action Plan has identified a number of 'Quiet Areas' such as Old Town which require elevated protection from an increase in noise in agglomerations. It is anticipated that development (including redevelopment) of housing and commercial sites will bring more people closer to existing transport networks thereby further increasing the levels of noise exposure to the community.

Data Limitations

n/a

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

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

4.5.8. Conservation of the built environment

Baseline Trends

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

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

Croydon's non-designated heritage assets are as follows

- 1,045 locally listed buildings

- 39 local areas of special character (LASCs) covering 128.7 ha, 1.5% of the Borough's total area.. 22 of these were designated in 1992 and a further 17 were designated alongside the Croydon Local Plan 2013.
- 50 Parks and Gardens on the Local List (Covering 585.7 ha, 6.7% of the Borough's total area)

There is an increasing recognition of Croydon's heritage, reflected through the increase in heritage listings and projects such as the reviews of locally listed buildings, conservation areas and local areas of special character and the on-going Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP) project and the early stages of the Old Town Masterplan SPD.

Old Town is an area which is rich in heritage assets. These include

- Three conservation areas (Parish Church, Church Street and Central Croydon)
- 24 listed buildings, including the grade I Croydon Minster (formally St John's Church) and the grade II listed pumping station which has been including in the English Heritage Buildings at risk register.
- 68 locally listed buildings and a scheduled ancient monument and as Surrey Street market, one of the oldest markets in London.
- One historical park and garden (St John's (the Minster) Memorial Gardens)

Old Town's historic fabric suffered significant damage during the civil unrest in August 2011. Buildings damaged include a locally listed building on Reeves Corner which was completely destroyed by fire and three properties, two of which were locally listed, suffered from severe fire damage, one of these has been partially repaired and is being used as a café. have yet to be repaired.

Data Limitations

- Local authority records regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets are sparse in places and in need of updating in others.
- Most conservation areas do not currently have accompanying Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP).
- A CAAMP project and a listed building survey are underway, both of which will increase data available to inform baseline info.
- There is no heritage at risk register maintained at a local level to supplement that run by English Heritage.
- Several errors have been logged for entries on the Local List. However a review of the Local List is not yet been programmed.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of both designated and non-designated heritage assets
- Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets
- Consider ways to improve integration and access to Old Town's heritage.
- Consider ways in which Croydon's wider historic environment and built and cultural heritage can be better protected and recognised. Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation

4.5.9. Construction materials

Baseline trends

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

However, a study by York University²⁰ suggests that the average carbon footprint of a new build house is 689.61 tCO₂, approximately the same amount that would be emitted from that house over a 20 year period of use. This does not take into account the other impacts of material selection, including biodiversity and water consumption. The impacts of construction materials are therefore high, and although these impacts may not be felt immediately at the local level, they manifest themselves through national and global trends, including climate change, resource depletion, erosion of biodiversity, water stress and pollution.

Data limitations

The Old Town Masterplan is a strategic document defining where opportunities for development are and what type of interventions could be implemented.

No local data is available about the types of materials used.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- The SPD is unlikely to have an impact on this issue.

²⁰ <http://www.york.ac.uk/sei/projects/completed-projects/york-ecological-footprint/>

4.6. A Caring City

4.6.1. Human health and wellbeing

Baseline Trends

Life expectancy for males in Croydon is 79.6 yrs (2008 – 2010) which is slightly higher than the averages for London and UK. Female life expectancy is 82.6 yrs which is similar to UK averages, but below London levels. The average life expectancy in Fairfield is broadly in line with this figure. The higher than average life expectancy rates hide health inequalities between areas within Croydon such as the 10 year difference in life expectancy between the highest wards (Heathfield 84years, Selsdon & Ballards 86 years) and lowest (Fieldway 76 years & Selhurst 75 years). The average life expectancy for those living in the Fairfield Ward is 79 years²¹..

Health indicators suggest that residents in Fairfield are in worse health than in other parts of Croydon. The Standardised Mortality Ratios for 'all causes' and for 'cancer' is in line with the borough level although the incidence of 'cardiovascular disease' is significantly higher in Fairfield.

Low birth weight is an enduring aspect of childhood morbidity, a major factor in infant mortality and has serious consequences for health in later life. It is caused by a number of factors including the health of the mother. Croydon is in the worst 10% of local authorities for low birth weight babies. Fairfield's percentage of births with low birth weight is close to the Croydon and regional average. Perinatal mortality is significantly higher than the average for England and London, and Croydon's performance compared to other local authorities has deteriorated compared to one year and three years ago.

The incidence of child obesity is worse in Croydon than the England average for both the age points (reception and year 6) measured. In Fairfield 12.8% of children at reception class age and 22.4% of year 6 children were classified as either obese or overweight²²

In Fairfield, the teenage conception rate stands at 58 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (2004-06). This is slightly above the Croydon average of 56 conceptions during the same period. Fairfield tends to have a slightly higher proportion of terminations (legal abortion) than live births Croydon's under 18 and under 16 conception rates are both significantly higher than the national average (and higher than average London levels).

Croydon is ranked in the worst performing 10% of local authorities for helping older people achieve independence through rehabilitation, as well as for supporting older people to live independently at home.

With only 7.7% of Croydon's adult population regularly taking part in sports or other active recreation, Croydon ranks in the bottom 10% of local authorities for physical activity.

²¹ GLA London Data Store, Ward Profiles Fairfield (Life expectancy data taken from London Health Observatory (LHO) ward level dataset.) January 2013

²² Obesity and healthy weight prevalence data 2011/12, Public Health England

Data Limitations

None

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

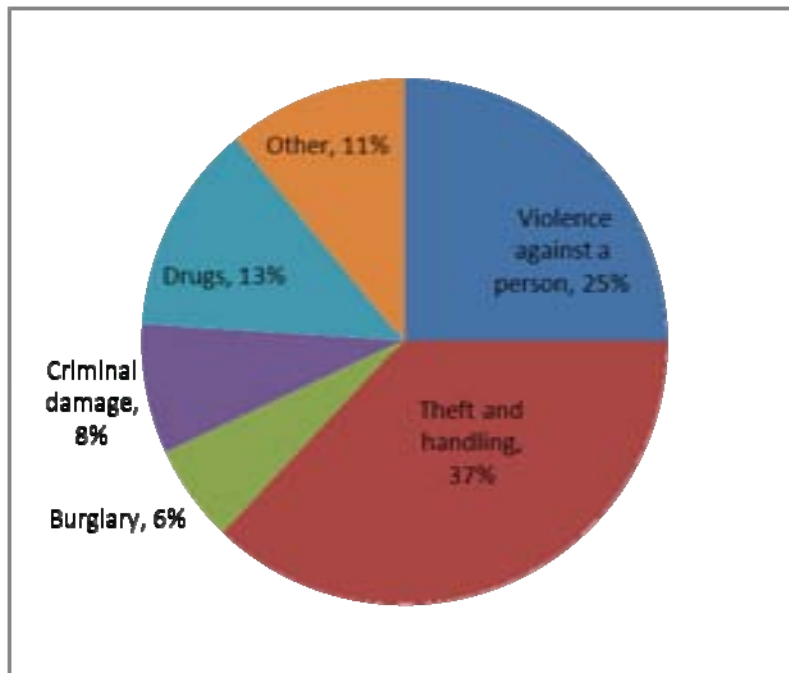
- Improve opportunities for walking and cycling – there is a synergy with transport objectives (4.2.1)

4.6.2. Crime and safety

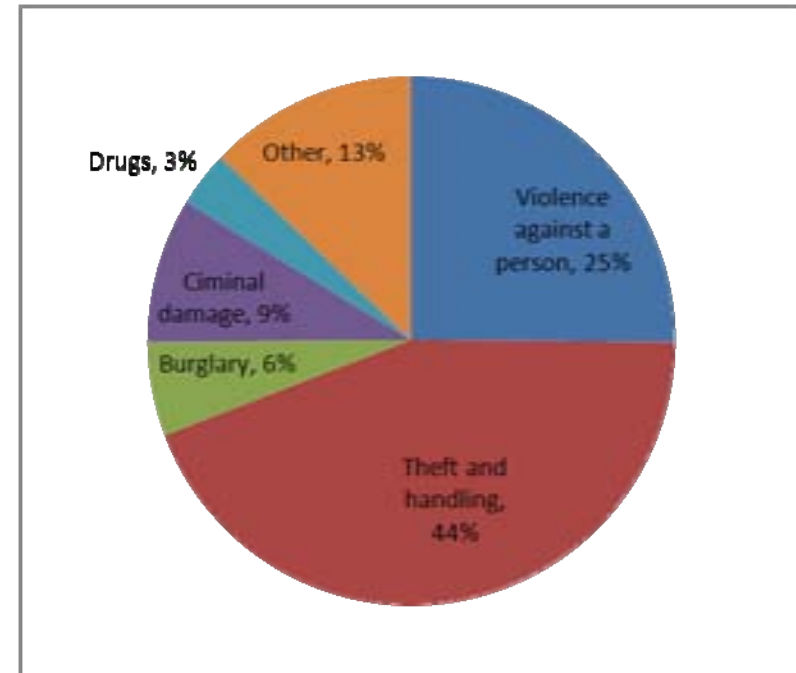
Baseline Trends

Total recorded crime in Croydon has shown a gradual decrease over several years to 2010. Generally the distribution of crime broadly matches the geographical distribution of deprivation, with the town centre being the 'hot spot'. However, statistics for Old Town show that despite lying within one of Croydon's least deprived areas the level of crime is relatively high. This anomaly is due to its close proximity to the town centre and the high footfall.

In Croydon the total number of serious violent crime is decreasing, however 2010/11 figures show an increasing trend for serious youth violence and serious acquisitive crime. In Fairfield between 2008 and 2013 the proportion of serious violent crimes against a person and burglary remained stable, while theft and handling, criminal damage and other crimes slightly increased, however, drug offences decreased significantly.



4-4 Types of Crime in Fairfield (Metropolitan Police 2008)



4-5 Metropolitan Police Crime Statistics for Fairfield - (2013)

The 16–24 age range was accountable for around 46% of key offences suspects. There has been a steady year on year reduction in first time entrants to the youth justice system (age 10 – 17). Successful early interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour have increased. In Croydon, Fieldway and New Addington wards are areas identified as hot spots for anti-social behaviour. Public confidence as measured by the Place Survey and Talkabout Croydon indicates that people believe that anti-social behaviour has increased.

Data Limitations

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

Metropolitan police crime statistics provide monthly breakdowns; however, annual information is not readily available. Additionally, data includes the whole of the Metropolitan centre and as a result figures may not be a true reflection of the Old Town Area.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Ensure spatial arrangement of sites and spaces which encourages crime and anti-social behaviour to be ‘designed out’.

4.6.3. Social inclusion and equality

Baseline Trends

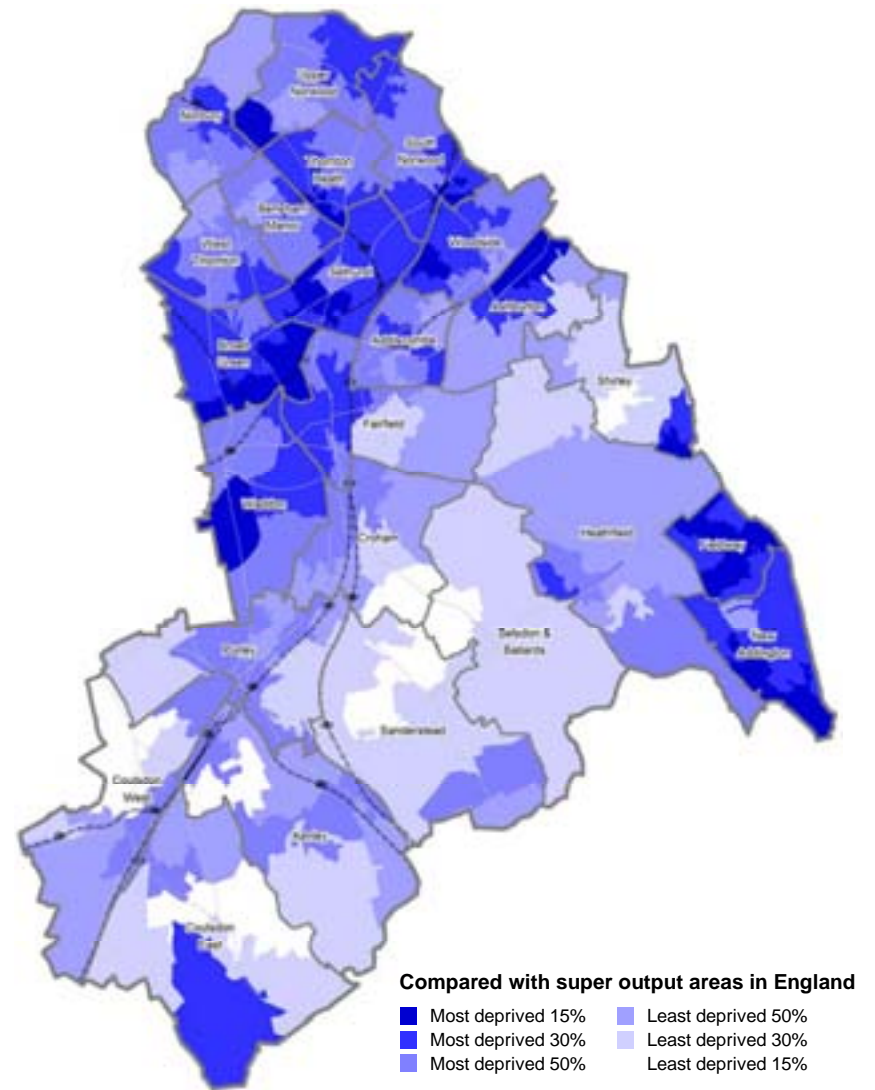
Recently there has been a significant change in Croydon's Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score, taking the borough from 137th (out of 354) most deprived authority in 2004, to 99th (out of 326) in 2010. There has been a bigger increase in levels of deprivation in Croydon compared to London as a whole for six out of the seven elements that make up the IMD (the Croydon and London score is equal for the "barriers to housing and services" measure).

The north of borough is generally more deprived than the south, sharing more of the characteristics of inner London than the south of the borough. Fieldway and New Addington wards in the east of Croydon also have high levels of deprivation, with Fieldway being the most deprived ward in Croydon.²³ By contrast those living in Old Town are amongst the 30% least deprived. This can be attributed to the high level of employment (77%) within the area,²⁴

The "Place Survey" (2008) indicated that 77% of residents from different backgrounds say they get on well together (a 2% increase since 2006). Other relevant results from the 2008 survey were:

- 51% of residents feel they belong to their neighbourhood;
- 34% of residents thought they could influence decisions in the local area; but only 16% had engaged in local activity designed to increase participation;
- 23% participate in volunteering in the last 12 months;

Fuel poverty is increasing nationally and in Croydon. It is estimated that there are more than 9,000 households in fuel poverty in Croydon.



4-6 Index of multiple deprivation 2010, Croydon super output areas

²³ Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

²⁴ ONS lower super output area E01001042 data

Data Limitations

In 2010 the DCLG cancelled the bi-annual Place Survey. The council may continue to collect similar inclusion and equality data via the “Citizens Panel” but the sampling and statistical significance of responses may not provide comparable data.

4.6.4. Housing

Baseline Trends²⁵

The 2011 Census showed 1,800 people living within the Old Town area in about 840 households and about 8,000 (approximately 3,500) additional households living within walking distance.²⁶ The breakdown of household types showed that 75% of residents live in apartments or terrace housing with 1 bedroom (25%) and 2 bedrooms accounting for the remaining 50%. Although there are more 3 bedroom accommodation within walking distance of Old Town, the area has a much lower proportion of larger family housing than the rest of the borough and in London and England as a whole.

In April 2011, all of Croydon’s council housing met the decent homes standard; however 37% of private housing fails to meet the decent homes standard. In Old Town approximately three quarters of residents live in the rented accommodation. This tenure type consist of 39% the private rented, 25% social rented and 4% shared ownership all of which are higher proportions than those of the rest of Croydon and England. At 32% the level of owner occupation is significantly lower than the rest of Croydon and England. 1% of those living in Old Town have been classified as living rent free. This figure is in line with the local, regional and national average.

Population growth means that an additional 27,000 new homes would be needed in Croydon by 2031. It is envisaged that 7,300 of these will be located within the Croydon Opportunity Area in which the Old Town Masterplan study area lies.²⁷ The technical appendix to the OAPF indicates that there is land available for approximately 350 homes within the Old Town Masterplan study area.²⁸

Housing affordability is an issue in Old Town although housing prices are lower than the Croydon average. In Old Town “Entry level” private housing is currently around 8 times lower. Land Registry figures for 2013 show that average property price in Croydon is £253,770 compared with £275,940 at the market peak in 2008.²⁹ In 2013 the average cost of a 2 bed property in Croydon was £218,689 compared with £159,000 for a 2 bed property in Old Town³⁰. The lower property prices in Old Town can be attributed to the high number of smaller properties and low number of large properties. Demand from private buyers is strong and rental demand is such that

²⁵ All baseline data extracted from “Housing Croydon Our strategy to 2015 - Evidence base to April 2011”

²⁶ Croydon Old Town Property Analysis, Colliers, May 2013

²⁷ Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, GLA, 2013

²⁸ Technical Appendix: Further Evidence and Justification Croydon Town Centre, Opportunity Area Planning Framework Adopted 2013, GLA, January 2013

²⁹ Croydon Old Town Property Analysis, Colliers, May 2013

³⁰ Data from Zoopla 2013

properties such as Bridge House have been sold pre-let³¹. Additionally, developments such as Centre View and properties such as flats in Bridge House will provide additional housing for intermediate rental³² and will provide affordable housing

Demand for properties in Old Town is high; however, the supply of homes within the Old Town area is low. With limited properties available; those on offer are being specifically targeted at investors, making the area attractive for those seeking investment opportunities.

Applicants on Croydon's housing register who were homeless rose by 16% in 2010/11 – this has reversed the previous long term reduction in numbers. National changes to housing benefit and predicted migration of households from more expensive rental properties in central London are expected to increase pressure on local social and affordable housing.

Data Limitations

- None identified.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Development should meet the requirements for additional homes. These will need to be provided across a range of tenures while ensuring that appropriate levels of affordable housing are available.
- The densities of development within the Old Town Area limit opportunities for new development. It is likely that the majority of new development will be refurbishment and conversion of existing properties to apartments. Many of these will not be able to incorporate shared and/or privately owned but publically accessible amenity space. Improvements to supporting infrastructure such as parks, leisure facilities, public transport and wayfinding will also need to be developed to inform people about these facilities.
- To support sustainable communities in the long term, additional housing should be provided at a mix of sizes and flexibility to meet residents' needs over their lifetime.
- New homes should meet high environmental standards to reduce CO₂ emissions, adapt to the future effects of climate change, and help reduce the risk of fuel poverty. Refurbishments and conversions to residential use will need to incorporate energy efficiency improvements (in some cases including solid wall insulation) to reduce CO₂ emissions and help reduce the risk of fuel poverty.
- The appropriate locations for new housing in the masterplan study area.
- The appropriate quantity and typology of new housing required for the masterplan.
- Consideration of the potential of office to residential conversions.

³¹ Croydon Old Town Property Analysis, Colliers, May 2013

³² Key workers and part- rent part-buy

4.7. A Learning City

4.7.1. Archaeological heritage

Baseline Trends

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

APZs are assessed by English Heritage in conjunction with the local authority on the basis of evidence from past investigations and areas of concentrated identified and likely archaeological interest. APZs are then formally adopted by the local authority. There are currently 50 archaeological priority zones in the borough, covering 1,995 ha, 23% of the area of the entire borough. The whole of Old Town is located within an APZ.

APZs are periodically reviewed and updated. Given the increasing amount of development in the borough over the last decade, the amount of proposed development and the amount of time since the last review, it is likely that in the near future the designated APZs will be reviewed.

There is only one SAM within the Old Town Masterplan SPD area - St John the Baptist's Church gateway, Howley Road

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

Data Limitations

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

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Include provision for the utilisation of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service in the planning process, which should be consulted where appropriate.

4.7.2. Education, skills and training

Baseline Trends

In Croydon the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) up to the age of 5 has been improving over the last few years, the 2011 score of 65% is higher than both London and UK averages.³³ No information at a ward or place level about EYFS attainment is currently held by the ONS.

Achievement of at least Level 4 in English and maths Key Stage (KS) 2 has been steadily improving over the last 5 years and is over 75% (2010-11)³⁴ Educational achievement of vulnerable groups - KS2 and KS4 data indicates that most equality groups are performing well in trends over time and in comparison to national data. At KS4 the attainment gap for BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups has reduced year on year to 3 percentage points, which is now below national levels. However, at KS2 this group remains a focus for improvement as the attainment gap has fluctuated over time between 5 and 12 percentage points. The main under-attaining group at both key stages is the white and free school meals (FSM) group.

At KS2 the attainment gap for this group has widened over the past 3 years and is now higher than the national gap. While nationally the gap between those pupils eligible for FSM and those not eligible has steadily decreased, in Croydon the FSM gap during this period of time has remained around the current national average between 19.1 percentage points (2006) and 20 percentage points (2010). However the gap for pupils who are white and receive FSM stands at 34.9 percentage points in Croydon.³⁵

Information on employment, education or training (NEET) is limited to ward level. In the Fairfield Ward the proportion of 16 – 18 year olds NEETs is just over 4% and just above 6% in the 19 year old age group. Figures taken from the Croydon Economic Bulletin Sept 2010 show that despite the effect of the recession there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of NEETs.

34% of Old Town's working age population are educated to degree level. Although 4% lower than the London average, it is 2% higher than the Croydon average and 7% above the national average. 13% of Old Town's the working age population have level 2 qualifications only. This is 15% below the average for Croydon and the UK, 1% above London levels. In Old Town the proportion of people of working age who do not have any is qualifications is 16%. This is over 2% higher than the Croydon and London averages and 6% higher than the national average.

³³ ONS Pupils Achieving a Good Level of Development (Persons) Early years referenced by pupils' residents ("Children's services needs analysis" January 2012, Croydon Children and Families Partnership)

³⁴ *ibid*

³⁵ *ibid*

Data Limitations

None

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Improve access to educational and learning facilities.
- Support the development of skills training in the workplace, at home and in community facilities.

4.8. A Creative City

4.8.1. Culture, sport & recreation

4.7. A Creative City

4.7.1. Culture, sport & recreation

Baseline Trends

Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy (2010-15) states that the creative sector should play a significant role in driving arts and cultural enterprises to support regeneration and establish Croydon as a cultural destination. The council-commissioned report 'Understanding and Shaping the Cultural sector in the London Borough of Croydon' (2010) provided detailed analysis of the cultural sector and of resident engagement in arts and culture. Among the recommendations of this study was the need to encourage creatives to come to the borough by removing obstacles such as the availability of suitable workspaces.

In 2010 the percentage of adults that have used the public library service in Croydon over a period of 12 months is 49% a decrease on the 2008 figure of 53%. There are no libraries within the Old Town area; although the nearest (Croydon Central Library) is located very close to Surrey Street.

The percentage of adults that have visited a museum or gallery in a period of 12 months in 2010 was 50%, a decrease on the 2008 figure of 53%.

In 2010 43% of adults in Croydon attended or participated in an arts event at least 3 times in a 12 month period was in 2010. This figure has changed little since 2008. Opportunities for cultural, sport and recreational activities in Old Town are concentrated within the Surrey Street, Minister Areas and more recently Exchange Square has come a location where several cultural events have been held. Destinations such as Matthew's Yard have recently broadened the cultural offer to include live music and art space. No information is available about the numbers of people attending cultural, sport and recreational events within Old Town.

With only 7.7% of Croydon's adult population regularly taking part in sports or other active recreation, Croydon ranks in the bottom 10% of local authorities for physical activity (also used as indicator for section 4.5.1). A study by KKP 2009 identified the Central Area of Croydon including Old Town as being deficient of open space. Population growth would result in a requirement of at least an additional 7.2% of open space by 2019.³⁶ Wandle Park is a recreational green space located close to Old Town. Although not located within the

³⁶ Open Space Needs Assessment 2009, KKP

Old Town Masterplan Area, improvements to signage from Old Town to the park have improved its accessibility and the regeneration of the park and its facilities in 2013 will ensure that the Wandle Park will be able to contribute to provision of good quality recreational and green space needed for Old Town.

Data Limitations

The 'Understanding and Shaping the Cultural Sector in the London Borough of Croydon' report (September 2010) provides a one-off snapshot of activity in this sector. The borough would need to develop a suitable repeatable and consistent indicator to measure progress in developing the creative sector and to assess trends in engagement in culture, sport and recreation.

Empirical data such as attendance figures or numbers of events held within the Old Town Area is not available.

Old Town Masterplan Considerations

- Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities (this is a shared objective with section 4.5.1)
- Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity.
- Improve the public realm and create public spaces that enable cultural and recreational events to be held within them.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTEES

Question 1

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

Question 2

*Do you agree that the baseline data analysed, as set out in **Appendix B** is appropriate to the Old Town Masterplan SPD?*

Question 3

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

Question 4

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

Question 5

Do you agree that the issues set out in Section 4 are the key sustainability issues and objectives for the Old Town Masterplan SPD? Please comment on your view.

Question 6

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

Question 7

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

Sustainability appraisal framework

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

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
<p>2. Support temporary use of vacant office and retail space to attract economic activity to the CMC and district centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase use of vacant office and retail space in the Old Town Masterplan area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of vacant office and retail space in the Old Town Masterplan area (percentage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport could increase as a result of increased economic activity Energy - greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity Water - water consumption from buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity Waste - waste produced by buildings could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished building use energy and water efficiently and that waste is managed appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – increasing economic activity and the availability of jobs Crime – reducing deprivation and improving an area will help reduce perceptions of crime

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
A Connected City					
3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local carbon emissions from transport Percentage of journeys by mode of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport in these areas could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality – reduction of pollutant emissions Health – increase in number of people walking and cycling
4. Improve accessibility to public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase accessibility to public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTAL 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – reduce deprivation by increasing access to services
5. Improve road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase road safety? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of road accidents Number of road traffic casualties 	n/a	n/a	n/a
A Sustainable City					
6. Reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emissions from new and existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption? Will it reduce fuel poverty? Will it facilitate the uptake of energy efficiency measures and low carbon technologies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local carbon emissions from buildings New & refurbished buildings meeting environmental performance standards (CfSH, BREEAM) Percentage of fuel poor households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation – compatibility of certain applications of technologies with listed buildings and conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on what measures can be acceptably implemented on historic buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health – risk of illness from damp and cold Air quality – reduction of NOx emissions Deprivation – reduction of fuel poverty Housing – improving quality of housing

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
7. Ensure that buildings are less likely to overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the risk of buildings overheating? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new developments incorporating specific design measures to reduce cooling demand and overheating risk, for example green roofs 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reduce energy consumption of buildings by reducing cooling demand Health – reduce risk of heat exhaustion
8. Protect and enhance Biodiversity in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it enhance biodiversity by seeking to encourage habitat creation through development patterns? Will it help manage the local trees effectively and ensure they are afforded adequate protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> major developments carrying out a site ecology study and implementing the recommendations Status of protected sites Percentage of protected trees on development sites that are retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and economy – potential for development to have an adverse effect on habitats 	Ensure that development proposals include measures to protect and enhance habitats and, where possible, improve on existing conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding – certain SUDs techniques can help create or enhance habitats Health – protecting and enhancing biodiversity can have a positive effect on amenity Transport – safeguarding and protecting green corridors can help promote sustainable transport as well as biodiversity.
9. Reduce potable water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to reduce potable water consumption? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of water efficiency & rainwater harvesting measures Water consumption per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy, housing - water consumption from new buildings will increase demand and the potential for water stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new and refurbished buildings water efficiently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reduction of CO₂ emissions Air quality – reduction of NO_x emissions from buildings as less energy required for hot water use

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
10. Reduce flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce flood risk? • Has site flood risk been considered? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of sites where peak run off is lower post development • Allocation of housing sites to areas at risk of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – need for housing growth constrained by flood risk areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure housing is not built in flood risk areas • Ensure any housing built in flood risk areas has sufficient drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity – habitat protection
11. Reduce emissions of NOx and particulates from road use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce NOx and particulate emissions from road use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No local monitoring data available for Old Town – proxy data could be use e.g. % of trips made by mode of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from transport in these areas could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help improve public transport connectivity and encourage walking, cycling and the use of low emissions vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – reduction of CO₂ emissions • Health – improvement of air quality reduces health impacts of pollutants
12. Reduce emissions of NOx and particulates from buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce NOx and particulate emissions from buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No local monitoring data available for Old Town – proxy data could be use e.g refurbishment and new build that achieves high environmental performance standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy – greenhouse gas and NOx emissions from buildings in these areas could increase as a result of increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished building use energy efficiently and reduce emissions of pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy – reduction of CO₂ emissions • Health – improvement of air quality reduces health impacts of pollutants

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
13. Increase recycling and composting and reduce waste going to landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce waste going to landfill? • Will it help increase recycling and composting? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments implementing a site waste management plan • Percentage of waste going to landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy, housing - increase in waste produced by new buildings and increased economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that buildings have sufficient waste storage facilities 	n/a
14. Protect priority areas from increases in noise from road and rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help reduce the impact of noise from road and rail on priority areas? 	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15. Increase the protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of heritage assets (designated and non-designated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it allow for better preservation and enhancement of designated heritage assets? • Will it allow for better preservation and enhancement of non-designated heritage assets? • Will it encourage development that will be better integrated with the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of buildings on the Heritage at Risk register • No. of heritage assets demolished / altered so as to substantially lose their significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency – installation of energy efficient measures having an impact on a building / area’s special character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on what measures can be acceptably implemented on historic buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency / carbon reduction – retention of historic buildings saving energy that would be used in demolition and the replacement of buildings
16. Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it allow the setting of heritage assets to be better protected? 	No available indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing targets, including major development / high rise buildings in Croydon town centre – large developments having an impact on the setting of heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a framework for the assessment of impact of new development on heritage assets 	n/a

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
17. Encourage investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage investment in the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of buildings on the Heritage at Risk register within Old Town 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Efficiency / carbon reduction – retention of historic buildings saving energy that would be used in demolition and the replacement of buildings
18. Consider ways in which Croydon's wider historic environment and built and cultural heritage can be better protected and recognised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the recognition and protection of the wider, undesignated, historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new heritage asset designations within Old Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing targets / new development – undesignated heritage may be lost before it has been identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit listing applications to English Heritage where appropriate Aim to implement regular reviews including those for conservation areas and the Local List to allow for the inclusion of eligible new additions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and learning – encouraging local people to engage with Croydon's heritage
19. Encourage the use of materials with a lower environmental impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce the environmental impact of materials in construction processes and buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credits score in materials sections of BREEAM or the Code for Sustainable Homes Proportion of certified timber used in construction Employment of BRE Green Guide to specification 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy – reducing CO₂ emissions from manufacturing processes

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
A Caring City					
20. Reduce health inequalities across the borough. Ensure that all communities have access to leisure, recreation and health facilities that can support healthier lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase access to leisure, recreation and health facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of facilities that can be reached by public transport, walking and cycling 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – increase accessibility to transport. Increase number of routes that can be walked or cycled. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport
21. Improve opportunities for walking and cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase opportunities for walking and cycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of facilities that can be reached by public transport, walking and cycling Percentage of journeys by mode of transport 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – increase accessibility to transport. Increase number of routes that can be walked or cycled. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport
22. Ensure development and urban design ‘designs out’ crime and anti-social behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help reduce the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial distribution of incidences of crime and anti-social behaviour 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – reducing crime will reduce perceptions of crime, which can help increase economic activity in an area.

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
23. Ensure development of community facilities match the changing demographics of Croydon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can facilities be adapted to meet the requirements of Croydon's population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of community facilities by age, gender and ethnicity 	n/a	n/a	n/a
24. Ensure that demand for new housing across all tenures is met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help increase housing provision across different tenures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing completions by tenure and type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation - major development may have an impact on the setting of heritage assets • Energy, water, waste, air pollution - increase in waste produced by new buildings and increased economic activity • Biodiversity – potential impact of development on natural habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a framework for the assessment of impact of new development on heritage assets • Ensure that standards are set requiring that new and refurbished buildings use energy and water efficiently and that waste is managed appropriately • Ensure that new development does not impact significantly on existing natural heritage and helps to enhance biodiversity 	n/a

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
25. Ensure that new housing meets the needs of Croydon's changing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help ensure that housing is sufficiently flexible for the needs of Croydon's population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes meeting Lifetime Homes standard 	n/a	n/a	n/a
A Learning City					
26. Increase the level of protection given to archaeological heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it allow for an increased level of protection given to archaeological heritage? Will require an applicant to undertake any necessary desk or field based evaluation as recommended by English Heritage sufficiently early on in the planning process? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological finds from investigations required due to development Number of new designations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing targets / new development – undesignated heritage may be lost before it has been identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert developers to possible requirements for archaeological investigation at an early stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and learning – encouraging local people to engage with Croydon's heritage
27. To consult the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) where appropriate and utilise the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage consultation of the GLAAS and the GLHER? 	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
28. Improve access to educational and learning facilities. Reduce education/training inequalities across the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Town Masterplan unlikely to have any impact – this is a higher level (borough-wide) aspect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	n/a	n/a	n/a
29. Support the growth of further and higher education to improve skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Town Masterplan unlikely to have any impact – this is a higher level (borough-wide) aspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	n/a	n/a	n/a
30. Support the development of skills training in the workplace, at home and in community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase opportunities for skills training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill level of workers in Old Town Masterplan area 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation – help reduce deprivation by making people more employable Economy – help stimulate economic activity by providing businesses with suitably skilled employees
A Creative City					
31. Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase opportunities for creative industries in the borough? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of creative industries in the Old Town Masterplan area 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – help stimulate economic activity by encouraging business activity

Objective	Criteria	Potential indicators	Potential incompatibilities	Mitigation of incompatibilities	Potential synergies
32. Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help increase use of vacant buildings for creative/cultural activity in the borough? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vacant buildings in the Old Town Masterplan area 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – reduce number of buildings that are not economically useful

Table 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5. Sustainability appraisal report content

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

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

Table 6: Statutory SEA requirements

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

Indicative contents for the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The Old Town SPD
Purpose and structure of the SA Report
Details of consultation

2. Sustainability Appraisal

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

3. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

4. Assessment of Issues and Options

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

5. Monitoring Framework

Approach
Existing Monitoring Programmes
Proposed Monitoring Framework
Conclusions and Recommendations

Table 7: Sustainability Appraisal Report contents

Appendix A – Policy and plan context

The following policies and plans have been reviewed:

International policies and plans

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant indicators	Implications for Old Town Masterplan SPD and SA
European Sustainable Development Strategy	2001	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting climate change • Increasing use of clean energy • Address threats to public health • Combat poverty and social exclusion. • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society. • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation). • Improve the transport system and land use management. • Secure a better quality of life for present and future generations. • Ensure future policy making is more coherent and cost effective, as well as promoting technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth should support social progress and environmental enhancement and protection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National policies and plans

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

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

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

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

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			health by setting health based objectives for 8 main air pollutants.		
Working with the grain of nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002	2002	DEFRA	<p>Seeks to ensure that biodiversity is a consideration of all public policy, in particular:</p> <p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>Key indicators relevant to Croydon are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of wild birds • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans • Biological quality of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should set objectives that protect and enhance the importance of biodiversity.
Biodiversity Action Plan	1994	DEFRA	The UK response to Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected.	The UK BAP contains a number of targets for specific habitats or species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. • The SPD should seek to contribute to the increase in the quality and range of wildlife habitats within the Borough.
World Class Places:	2009	HM	Explains why and how	World Class Places: The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD should balance needs of

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

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

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

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			<p>inform decisions on the future of historic suburbs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what is there; • Use control mechanisms carefully; • Consider issuing a SPD; • Engage the local community; • The public realm; • The impact of traffic and parking on historic character can be significant. 		
Regeneration and the historic environment	2005	English Heritage	<p>Where decisions are being made about the future of historic buildings, areas or landscapes as part of a regeneration scheme, English Heritage will seek to ensure that their historical, architectural and archaeological significance has been properly assessed. In areas where the historic environment is distinctive, retains its coherence and is valued by the local community, English Heritage will favour an approach which promotes repair and refurbishment as an alternative to outright replacement.</p>	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should recognise that reusing and adapting existing buildings is sustainable and helps to achieve a sense of place.
Strategic Partnerships	2005	English	This position statement sets	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of community

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

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

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			buildings more energy efficient.		historic buildings in a way that is sympathetic to their existing features.
Government 10 year transport plan	2000	DfT	Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform our transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.	No relevant indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should encourage an integrated transport system and facilitate modal shift away from the private car.
Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future	2003	DECC	<p>The White Paper set out four goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	See Climate Change Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD should provide a framework that contributes toward the reduction of CO₂ emissions and increase in uptake of energy efficiency measures in the local area.

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

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

Regional policies and plans

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

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>emissions and promoting energy efficiency and decentralised energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing drainage and flood risk • Reducing water consumption • Using the waste hierarchy to better manage waste • Increasing provision of public transport and cycle infrastructure • Sustainable parking standards • Protecting heritage assets • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity <p>A full list of indicators is set out in Chapter 8 of the London Plan.</p>	
London Plan implementation plan	2012	GLA	Sets out how the London Plan policies will be implemented. This document is under consultation at the time of writing and has not been formally adopted, but provides several useful indicators.	Sets out detailed requirements for meeting London Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA should take into account baseline information set out in the London Plan implementation plan when assessing SPD policies
Sustainable Development Framework	2005	London Sustainable Development Commission	The framework sets out a vision for the capital and a set of 14 sustainability objectives to guide decision-making. It should be used to:	None provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should encourage social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the natural environment, prudent use of natural resources,

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

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic benefits – to ensure the economic benefits of natural green space and greening are fully realised. • Functional benefits – to ensure the city enjoys the functional benefits biodiversity can bring • Sustainable development – biodiversity conservation as an essential element of sustainable development. 		
Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	2011	GLA	<p>This document sets out the strategic approach to the impacts of climate change, accepting that some changes will be inevitable including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased flooding • Increased likelihood of drought • Increase likelihood of overheating 	A number of actions are listed to increase the capacity of London Boroughs to deal with the impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD policies should seek to reduce the likely impacts of climate change through design and land use.
Delivering London's energy future - Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy	2010	GLA	<p>This document sets out the strategic approach to limiting future climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London.</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce London's greenhouse gas emissions • To maximise opportunities for the transition to a low carbon economy • To secure a reliable energy supply for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD should seek to further the objectives of the energy strategy where possible.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet and exceed national climate change and energy objectives 	
Mayor's ambient noise strategy	2004	GLA	The strategy seeks to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in London using the best available practices available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.	The aims of the strategy are to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimise the adverse impacts of road traffic noise; encourage preferential use of quieter vehicles, operations and technology minimise the adverse impacts of noise from freight and servicing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD should consider how the objectives of the noise strategy can be furthered.
Mayor's Housing Strategy	2010	GLA	This strategy sets out Mayoral priorities for housing investment as well as providing a policy framework governing quality and availability of housing.	Sets a number of targets, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing housing provision according to the needs of Londoners Improving design standards for new build homes Greening existing homes Promoting regeneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPD should take account of the objectives set out in the Housing Strategy.
London's wasted resource - Mayor's waste strategy	2011	GLA	This sets out the strategy for managing London's waste more effectively by diverting it away from landfill	Targets are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970 kg per household in 2009/10 to 790 kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South London Waste Plan (see below) sets out the planning framework for determining applications for waste facilities However, the Old Town SPD should seek to further the objectives of the waste strategy where possible.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes a year in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031. • To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031. • To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London's municipal waste • To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste 	
Securing London's water future - the Mayor's water strategy	2011	GLA	<p>The strategy aims to improve water management in London by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing water efficiency in new and existing buildings • Introducing water metering • Reduce water leakage • Harvesting rain and recycling water • Better manage surface water run off 	The strategy sets out 20 actions to deliver its objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should take into account the objectives of the Mayor's water strategy.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Mayor's Transport Strategy	2010	GLA	<p>This strategy sets out six goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy 	No targets or indicators. However, there are a number of proposals in support of each objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek to further the objectives of the transport strategy.
Mayor's Cultural Strategy	2010	GLA	The strategy recognises London's importance as a cultural and artistic centre and sets out actions to continue to support and invest in growth in this area	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek opportunities to preserve and maximise Croydon's cultural offering
London Trees and Woodland Framework	2005	GLA	<p>Aims to provide a strategic approach to trees and woodlands that delivers the Mayor's vision for London and the relevant Mayoral Strategies within the context of the England Forestry Strategy. Key aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a 	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should take into account the role trees have in forming part of London's identity and policies should address the management, protection and enhancement of the borough's trees and woodlands.

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

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>London's historic environment</p> <p>To support the planning process</p> <p>To promote the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and enable it to be utilised by both Local Authorities and in the planning process by applicants.</p>		<p>informed by the GLHER, which should also be used to support the management of policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should include objectives that relate to archaeological protection, including the requirement for sufficient archaeological investigation to be undertaken as part of the planning process, as recommended in this document.
The Canopy – London's Urban Forest – A guide for designers, planners and developers.	2011	GLA	<p>Recognises the value of trees in providing cost-effective means of improving several aspects of the urban environment. The document recognises a number of challenges in ensuring that trees continue to enhance London's environment, including: insurance, development, neglect, road alignment, climate change, fear/ignorance, vandalism and ageing trees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance on how to integrate trees into the urban landscape and ensure they are protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should recognise the benefits that retention and planting new trees can create for urban landscapes and ensure that policies adequately address these issues.
London Housing Design Guide	2011	GLA	<p>Sets standard for new housing in terms of: environmental performance, accessibility, type and tenure, layout, storage, noise, daylight and amenity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several standards relating to the design criteria listed to the left. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should take into account the standards set out in the Housing Design Guide to ensure that new housing meets the needs of the borough's residents.
Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework SPG	2013	GLA	<p>Identifies growth and regeneration opportunities for the Croydon Opportunity Area. It provides guidance on land use, public realm,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is capacity for 7,300 new homes and 17,000 new residents. Demonstrates capacity for 95,000 new office spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should take into account the growth that is likely to occur in Old Town and the surrounding area.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			building heights and form, transport, parking and delivery.		
Croydon Opportunity Area: TECHNICAL APPENDIX FURTHER EVIDENCE AND JUSTIFICATION, Croydon Town Centre Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF)	2013	GLA	Identifies growth and regeneration opportunities for the Croydon Opportunity Area. It provides guidance on land use, public realm, building heights and form, transport, parking and delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is capacity for 7,300 new homes and 17,000 new residents. • Demonstrates capacity for 95,000 new office spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should take into account the growth that is likely to occur in Old Town and the surrounding area.

Local plans and policies

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Community Strategy	2011	Croydon Council	<p>The objectives of the Community Strategy are that Croydon will become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enterprising city • A learning city • A creative city • A connected city • A sustainable city • A caring city <p>The Community Strategy provides a framework to achieve these goals, with detailed action plans and policies set out in other local strategies and the Local Development Framework</p>	A series of indicators is set put under each objective of the Community Plan. There are mostly based on the set of National Indicators, which is yet to be replaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPD policies should help to provide the spatial planning framework to deliver the goals of the Community Plan.
Croydon Local Plan – Strategic Policies (CLP1)	2013	Croydon Council	<p>CLP1 was adopted in April 2013, and provides the strategic framework to guide development in Croydon.</p> <p>CLP1 sets out targets for what development should be delivered over the duration of the plan (up to 2031).</p>	<p>A monitoring framework is set out in detail covering each Core Strategy policy up to 2031. Key targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the character of the borough • Delivering 20,200 new homes across the borough • Increasing jobs and creative industries by 10% from a 2012 baseline • No net loss of heritage assets • Increase in places for children’s education • All developments to meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should be led by the policies set out in the CLP1. • Development management policies and site allocations should be assessed according to how they facilitate the strategic goals of the CLP1.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>required environmental standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing access to green space • Increasing tree cover • Modal shift to more sustainable methods of transport 	
South London Waste Plan	2012	London Boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Sutton	The South London Waste Plan DPD contains policies to guide the determination of planning applications for waste management facilities and identifies existing waste sites to be safeguarded and areas where waste management development may be suitable. It is a Old Town SPD and covers the geographical area comprising the London Borough of Croydon, the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, the London Borough of Merton and the London Borough of Sutton.	The South London Waste Plan seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help identify sites for sustainable waste management • Help manage waste efficiently • Safeguard existing waste management sites • Improve recycling provision for new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should support the objectives of the South London Waste Plan where possible.
Strategic flood risk assessment (SFRA)	2008	Scott Wilson	Commissioned by the London Boroughs of Wandsworth, Merton, Sutton and Croydon, the primary objective of the study was to enable the four participating London Boroughs to undertake sequential testing to inform the development of their	Consider the consequences of including SuDS on development sites and the impact these can have on the developable area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess allocation sites in relation to geology and local issues to determine where the use of SuDS is feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD must consider flood risk and the potential for SuDS when determining appropriate land uses and allocating sites.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			emerging LDF documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thames Water sewer flooding records show that parts of Coulsdon, South Norwood, Streatham Vale and Selhurst are susceptible to significant sewer flooding. SuDS techniques should therefore be strongly recommended in these areas to ensure that existing sewer flooding problems are not exacerbated. Consider, through the PPS25 Sequential Test, how to steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding. 	
Children and Young People's plan	2013	Croydon Council/Croydon Children's trust	<p>The plan seeks to help children reach their full potential by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging children, young people and their families in decision making at every stage; Working together to identify needs and provide appropriate support as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> early as possible; Ensuring that children are kept safe; and Valuing our workforce and supporting them to acquire the skills, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each priority set out in the document has an action plan which identifies resource requirements, milestones and target outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should take into account the needs of Croydon's children and young people when allocating sites

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			knowledge and experience to support children and families.		
Developing Croydon's health and wellbeing strategy	2012	Croydon Council	<p>This document has not been adopted at the time of writing.</p> <p>The main objectives of the strategy are to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved health and well-being • increased independence • integrated, safe, high quality services • a positive experience of care 	<p>The following targets are set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of babies born with low birth weight • Improve the uptake of immunisation • Improve children and adults' emotional and mental wellbeing • Reduce the numbers of children and adults who are overweight or obese • Improve sexual health by increasing early diagnosis and treatment • Reduce the harm caused by alcohol misuse • Early intervention for children and families with complex needs • Early detection and treatment of cancers • Rehabilitation and re-enablement to prevent repeat emergency admission to hospital • Support and advice for carers • Improve housing conditions and reduce homelessness • Redesign of mental health pathways • Support for people with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD must aim to provide proposals to improve health and wellbeing across the borough.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>long term conditions with a focus on diabetes and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in clinical quality and safety of health services • Increased proportion of planned care delivered in community settings • Redesign of urgent care pathways • Patient and service user satisfaction with health and social care services 	
Air Quality Action Plan 2012-2017	2012	Croydon Council	This is a requirement under the Environment Act 1995 – contains measures aimed at achieving air quality objectives	<p>Levels of the following pollutants are measured at sites across the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon monoxide • benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Lead • nitrogen dioxide • sulphur dioxide • particles (PM10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek to ensure that steps are taken to ensure they play their part in improving local air quality.
Standards and Requirements for Improving Local Air Quality – Interim Policy Guidance	2010	Croydon Council	This document provides detailed advice on how the Council will consider, and how developers should deal with, planning applications that could have an impact on air quality.	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek to ensure that policies are set in line with local air quality requirements
Code of Practice for control of pollution and noise from construction and	2007	Croydon Council, with Merton, Sutton, Wandsworth and	The purpose of the Code is to ensure that disturbances due to noise, vibration, dust and smoke arising from	No indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek to ensure that pollution from construction and demolition sites is effectively controlled

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
demolition sites		Bromley Councils	demolition and construction works are kept to an acceptable level		
Croydon's Crime Reduction Strategy 2009-2012	2008	Croydon Council	<p>Sets out priority areas for reducing crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Crime, particularly serious youth violence Anti-Social behaviour Drugs and alcohol The management of offenders including reducing re-offending Domestic violence, Hate Crime, Sexual offences and human trafficking Safer Communities - Community engagement, cohesion, preventing violent extremism and reducing the fear of crime Business Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the serious violent crime rate Reduce the serious acquisitive crime rate by 6% by 2010/11 Increase the number of drug users in effective treatment by 11% by 2010/11 Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 Achieve a 48% sanctioned detection rate for domestic violence Increase the number of successful early interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour from 75 to 87 by 2010/11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should consider how design and allocation of sites can help support the targets of the Crime Reduction Strategy.
Play strategy for Croydon 2010-2013	2010	Croydon Council	<p>The strategy should be considered alongside the Children and Young People's strategy and seeks to enhance play areas and remove barriers to play, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing dominance of traffic, particularly cars, in residential areas Intolerance of children and young people 	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should take into account the play needs of children and young people.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> playing out Poor access to, and conflicts over, dedicated play space and the wider public realm Perception of danger and threat Emphasis on academic achievement and structured, prescribed activities at the cost of play time Social, environmental and economic disadvantage Impact of disability 		
Croydon's Economic Development Strategy	2008	Croydon Council	<p>The objectives of this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a successfully diversified business base To design and develop a high quality business environment that allows enterprises to form and remain in Croydon. To maximise the economic benefit from Croydon's external linkages with other key economic hubs. To achieve the maximum economic impact of Croydon Town Centre To maximise economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public sector and Retail combined account for no more than 35% of total employment. Employment in creative and cultural industries and Knowledge intensive industries is on a par with the London average. Business formation and survival rates to reach at least the London average. Achievement of rates of inward investment and re-investment are commensurate with Croydon's position as the 'third city' in Greater London. Inward investment to create 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD must ensure that land use and transport links are available to ensure that the Strategy's targets can be met. The SPD should encourage the uptake of work-related training schemes.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>inclusion across Croydon's communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of economic partnerships • in Croydon 	<p>at least 300 jobs in the Borough per annum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croydon is renowned as a competitive, modern location offering excellent value for money. • Occupancy rates are high and there are a number of iconic, easily recognisable business premises. • Office vacancy rates to be no more than 10% by 2018. • The external environment is greener, well designed and provides high quality amenities. • Business space is diverse and affordable • Croydon is established as a competitive transport and business node • International linkage via Gatwick Airport becomes a key feature of the Croydon offer. • Croydon is a well regarded destination for visitors and offers excellent and affordable quality of life • The town centre residential population has increased to 30,000 with an associated quality of amenity • The town centre is a relatively crime free destination 	

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rates to be consistently below the London average. • District centres have developed key leisure, employment and amenity offers which fully complement the town centre. • Connectivity is excellent via regular bus and Tramlink connections. • Croydon does not possess any SOA neighbourhoods within the 10% most deprived in London. • Economic activity rates are at least 10 percentage points above the London average. • All wards have economic activity rates at the London average as a minimum • There is a significant increase in the utilisation of higher level skills across both the public and private sectors 	
Croydon Transport Strategy	2010	Peter Brett Associates	The prime objective is to maximise opportunities to enhance Croydon's current transport infrastructure and services, to enable better transport planning and delivery to support the borough's growth up to 2031.	Targets set for short (2012-2017), medium (2017-2022) and long term (2022-2031)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should seek opportunities to enhance Croydon's transport infrastructure

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Climate Change Mitigation Strategy	2010	Croydon Council	The aim of the strategy is to reduce the borough's CO ₂ emissions as part of its aim to become "a Sustainable City" as set out in the community strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CO₂ reduction of 34% by 2025 from a 2005 baseline • Several actions set for transport, residential and commercial sectors to achieve CO₂ reductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, the SPD should seek to facilitate the actions set out in the strategy
Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	2010	Croydon Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This sets out the borough's strategy for dealing with the impacts of climate change, in line with the Mayor's climate change adaptation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of actions is set out to implement the objectives of the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, the SPD should seek to facilitate the actions set out in the strategy
State of the Environment Report	2011	Croydon Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This provides a snapshot of Croydon's environmental performance against a series of indicators 	Several indicators for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic CO₂ emissions • Developing a low carbon economy • Transport and air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA should take account of the trends for each indicator
Croydon Infrastructure Delivery Plan	2011	Croydon Council	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the hard, social and green infrastructure needed to support and underpin Croydon's growth through to 2031.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP is to be updated and published alongside the LDF annual monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should take account of the strategic infrastructure needs of the borough as set out in the IDP
Revised Planning Guidance Note 1: Planning obligations	2012	Croydon Council	Describes the Council's approach in securing planning obligations	No targets or indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No implications
SPD 1 - Local list	2007	Croydon Council	The key objectives of this document are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an explanation of the purpose of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest • To address key issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of buildings on the Croydon Local List 	SPD should seek opportunities to improve the policy protection given to Locally Listed buildings and recognise the value of non-statutory designated heritage assets

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			<p>arising from buildings being included on the List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote awareness of architecture and the historic environment 		
SPD 2 – Residential extensions and alterations	2007	Croydon Council	<p>The key objectives of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide design guidelines for residential extensions and alterations To encourage the highest possible quality of design through promoting a well thought out process To encourage innovation and creativity To encourage sustainability 	No relevant targets	SPD should take account of the recommendations made in this document and seek opportunities to improve the policy requirements for high quality, inclusive and sustainable extensions and alterations to buildings
Equality Strategy 2012-2016 (Draft)	2012	Croydon Council	<p>The purpose of Council's Equality Strategy is to set out in one place its equality objectives. It contributes to the borough's vision and is underpinned by the Council's values and its policy statement outlining its commitment to equality.</p>	<p>A number of indicators is set out under each strategic objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build stronger communities by tackling deprivation To encourage safer communities by reducing violence To improve outcomes for children by providing a better start in life To achieve better learning outcomes for children and young people by narrowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SPD should consider how it can facilitate the delivery of the strategic objectives of the Equality Strategy

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
				<p>the attainment gap for those who are vulnerable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve economic outcomes for young people and adults by increasing opportunities to be in education, employment or training • To achieve better outcomes for children and young people by increasing the proportion that say they are listened to and able to influence • To improve health and wellbeing by reducing health inequalities • To improve health and social care by providing better care in later life • To improve support for vulnerable people by making it easier for them to have more choice and control over their lives • To maintain a modern and diverse workforce by increasing the proportion of staff who say they are valued and treated fairly 	
Older People's Strategy 2010-2013	2010	Croydon Council	The strategy and action plan seeks to enable older people and their families and carers to be part of the delivery of Croydon's vision and to make a significant contribution to	<p>There are a number of actions listed under each of the key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving their quality of life • Independence of choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should take into account the different needs of Croydon's diverse population of older people.

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
			achieving its aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and control • Improving health • Improving their ability to make a positive contribution • Ensuring equality and freedom from discrimination • Ensuring dignity and respect • Promoting their economic well-being • Ensuring that we deliver 	
Stronger communities strategy 2011-2014	2011	Croydon Council	The strategy sets out our framework for building stronger communities in Croydon over the next three years. It is supported by a detailed annual action plan, which will be implemented by a range of local partners. This strategy is a living document that will be annually reviewed and updated to ensure it is aligned to changes that take place nationally and locally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy sets out a number of targets in its action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should consider how it can facilitate delivery of the actions set out in the stronger communities strategy
Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013	2008	Croydon Council	The strategy seeks to build on the 2003 Homelessness Strategy, which provided a comprehensive framework for addressing homelessness in the borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for affordable housing • Referrals to homeless persons service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD will need to consider the need for affordable housing and temporary accommodation

Document title	Date	Publishing body	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets/indicators	Implications for DPD and SA
Overcrowding reduction strategy 2010-2014	2010	Croydon Council	<p>The strategy sets out the Council's approach to alleviating overcrowding, recognising that there is a shortage of adequately sized family housing, within the borough.</p> <p>Key priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range of housing options to overcrowded families • Maximise opportunities to develop new social housing to meet the needs of overcrowded families and under-occupying households • Make the best use of social housing • Develop and promote re-housing opportunities within the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% reduction target in overcrowding per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPD should identify how it can help to reduce overcrowding and identify where sites might be appropriate for family housing.

Appendix B – Sustainability objectives and indicators

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
An enterprising city	Economic development and employment	Regenerate Croydon as a vital and diverse economic centre	Percentage of vacant retail and office space in Old Town Masterplan area	Yes – Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Area specific sample size will need to be statistically significant	2011 is first year of comprehensive measurement, but comparison with previous surveys indicate significant increase in vacancy.
			Percentage of vacant buildings & sites used for temporary enterprises	Currently not monitored	No trend
			Percentage of vacant pitches in Surrey Street market	Yes. Croydon Council Licensing service	
A connected city	Transport	Reduce CO ₂ emissions from transport	No. of charging points for electric vehicles in Old Town Masterplan area	Yes – Croydon Asset register	No discernible trend – there are only around 30 electric vehicle charging points currently available in the borough
			Vehicles fuelled by renewable electricity or sustainable biofuels	No	No information currently available.
		Facilitate modal shift away from the private car	Percentage of journeys by each method of transport – data only available at borough wide level.	Yes – 2009-2011 (average) – Travel in London, Report 4. No data available for specific Old Town area	The data shows that the proportion of journeys made on foot or by cycle are low compared to the rest of Outer London, although trips made by public transport are higher, which is to be expected given the high standard of public transport links in Croydon. Trips by car are average for Outer London. This suggests that there is substantial scope for increasing the number of journeys made by foot or bicycle.

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
			No of car club cars in Old Town.	No – but Zipcar website shows locations of cars in Croydon	There are approximately 30 car club cars available in Croydon at the time of writing. Approximately 318,000 trips per day in Croydon are made by car, which suggests that there may be considerable scope for increasing the number of car club spaces in the borough.
A sustainable city	Energy consumption	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Percentage change in domestic energy consumption and CO ₂ emissions (per household / capita)	Yes – 2010-2011, Dependent on continued publication of Department of Energy and Climate Change LLSOA data. Non-domestic data not available at LLSOA level	Only data for 2010-11 is currently available, so no meaningful trend. Old Town emissions per household are lower than Croydon average as expected due to density and built form of dwellings.
		Increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures	Installations of energy efficiency measures in Old Town.	Partial availability. Only data from previous regional projects is available (e.g. RE:NEW, Coldbusters, Heatseekers). Data for national Green Deal and ECO schemes will not be available at local level. Where measures require Building Control this could provide local data.	Unknown
		Promote the use of renewable energy	Installations of renewable energy technologies	Not currently recorded. Where measures require planning / Building Control, data could be collected.	No trend, although since 2005 there has been a significant number of installations of renewable and low carbon technologies borough wide as a result of implementation of policy EP16 of the Croydon Plan

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change by minimising risk of over heating through design	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010. Borough level rather than Old Town area specific	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following overheating risks from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impacts from heat waves • Increased energy consumption
		Reduce fuel poverty	Percentage of households in fuel poverty in Old Town area.	Yes – DECC, 2001 Sub-regional Fuel Poverty statistics. Data published at LLSOA level	Fuel poverty rate in Old Town (LLSOA = “Croydon 024B”) is 9%, lower than borough average of 9.8%. Greater London average rate is 9.2%
	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and the quality of the environment	Distribution of designated sites	Yes – Croydon Local Plan (CLP1) strategy	
			Green Chains/Corridors	Yes – See Croydon Local Plan (CLP1) strategy	
		Increase tree cover	Tree Preservation Orders in Old Town area	Yes – Croydon list of TPOs	However, TPO schedule is out of date and needs urgent review.
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010. Borough level rather than Old Town area specific	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following risks from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought – risk to plant and animal species • Risk of sewage overflow from flooding, leading to contamination
	Water Use	Encourage more efficient use of water	Per capita water consumption	Not available at Croydon or Old Town area level (only at supply company area)	While there is no local data for water consumption, the Mayor’s water strategy indicates that Londoners use more water (167 litres per person per day) than the

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
					national average and that only a quarter of homes have a water meter. An increase in population will put more pressure on what is an increasingly limited resource.
		Adaptation and resilience to climate change and increased populations	Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010 Borough level rather than Old Town area specific	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following risks to drinking water supply from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of contamination of groundwater from flooding • Water pipes bursting as a result of hot weather • Drought
	Drainage, flooding and water quality	Reduce pollution to water	Groundwater vulnerability	No local data. Only EA Groundwater vulnerability mapping	No trend
Chemical and biological surface water quality			No local data.	No trend	
Reduce flood risk in vulnerable communities		Area of Old Town at risk of flooding	Yes – Env. Agency Flood Risk Map	No trend	
Steer vulnerable development away from areas affected by flooding		Area of Old Town at risk of flooding	Yes – Env. Agency Flood Risk Map	No trend	
Adaptation and resilience to climate change		Climate Projections	Yes - Local Climate Impacts Profiles for London Borough of Croydon Report - March 2010 Borough level rather	Extreme weather events are likely to become more commonplace as a result of climate change. The following flood risks from extreme weather events are listed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of sewage outlets overflowing during flood events 	

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
				than Old Town area specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to buildings and people • Reduced capability of emergency services and waste collection during flood events • risk of transport links being blocked
	Air quality	Reduce emissions of pollutants to air	Emissions data for monitoring pollutants	Partial – London Air Quality Network data for Fairfield ward.	Ambient air quality has not been improving at the same rate as emissions. There has been no marked downward trend UK-wide over the period 2000 to 2008 for either NO ₂ or PM ₁₀ . In London, pollution levels are considerably higher than the average for elsewhere in the UK, and trends have been static on average, and upwards at some roadside sites.
	Waste	Promote waste minimisation, recycling and composting	Kilograms of household waste collected per head	No – Only borough level data is available. Waste collection routes are arranged in zones which do not match ward boundaries.	At borough level, the amount of household waste per capita is declining steadily and is below the national average. However, this should be seen in the context of an increasing population, which will reduce the overall reduction in waste arisings for the borough.
Household waste recycling rate			No – Only borough level data is available. Waste collection routes are arranged in zones which do not match ward boundaries.	The amount of waste that is now recycled or composted is now over 33%, up from just over 15% in 2005.	
Increase amount of energy generated from waste		Energy recovery	Yes – 2006-2010 - State of the Environment report 2010	The amount of energy generated from waste has increased over the past 5 years and is now at around 3%.	

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
	Noise	Reduce noise pollution, including reducing the adverse impacts of noise from traffic, freight, servicing, construction and demolition	Road noise mapping	Maps –noise management strategy	No discernible trend
			Rail noise mapping	Maps –noise management strategy	No discernible trend
	Conservation in the built environment	Increase the level of protection given to enable the preservation and enhancement of both designated and non-designated heritage assets Consider ways in which Croydon's wider historic environment and built and cultural heritage can be better protected and recognised. Bring forward investment in the historic environment for regeneration, reuse and adaptation	Listed Buildings – Old Town	24 Listed Buildings	Pumping Station on English Heritage "Buildings at Risk Register"
			Conservation Areas – Old Town	3 Conservation Areas	
			Locally Listed Buildings – Old Town	68 local listed buildings	Damage and demolition to locally listed buildings during 2011 riots
			Historic Parks and Gardens – Old Town	One historic park – St. John's Memorial Gardens (Minster)	No trend
	Materials	Promote and increase use of building materials that have a low environmental impact	Developments achieving a high proportion of Code for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM materials	No local data.	No trends

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
			credits		
A caring city	Human health and wellbeing	Improve mental and physical wellbeing	Life expectancy & mortality rates (by cause of death) for Fairfield ward.	Yes –London Health Observatory	Life expectancy is increasing in line with UK and London averages. However, Fairfield ward has higher incidence of cardiovascular disease than Croydon average.
		Provide better support for carers and those with long term conditions	Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	Only available at borough level – 2011-12 – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Although there has been an improvement in this indicator in Croydon over the last year, the percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living is still significantly below the national average.
		Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community, including health care, education and training, jobs, community and cultural facilities	Physically active adults	No – only available at borough level – 2011 - Public Health Observatories data	The proportion of physically active adults in Croydon is at 7.66% well below the national average of 11.45%
		Improve housing conditions	Excess winter deaths	No – only available at borough level - 2006-2008, Office of national statistics (ONS)	This data is a snapshot rather than a series. There were 98 excess winter deaths in Croydon during the period 2006-2008. This rate is above the national average. Most of these deaths were caused by cold or cold-related illnesses.
	Crime and Safety	Reduce anti-social behaviour and opportunities for crime and fear of crime	Recorded crime rates in Old Town area.	Partial – Metropolitan Police, 2008 – 2013. Data covers the whole of Croydon metropolitan centre so likely to greatly distort figures	Total numbers of serious violent crime remained stable for Fairfield, while levels fell borough-wide. Drug offences decreased significantly.

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	Social inclusion and equality	Create community identity and sense of place	Percentage of population who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area;	No – data is only available at borough level, and for 2007/8. CLG have cancelled “Place Survey” that was source of data	No trend
	Housing	Everyone should have the opportunity to live in a decent home	Number of new housing developments designed and constructed to a high and sustainable standard which enhances the quality of the built environment;	Number of homes meeting CSH Level 4	No comprehensive data available
		Plan to meet the changing housing requirements of the whole community, and provide greater choice and an appropriate mix in the size, type and location of housing	Net number of additional homes in Old Town	Yes – annual, AMR	At borough level, currently below regional (GLA) target for new homes (2011/12)
			Net number of affordable homes	Yes - annual, AMR	No trend
			Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings	Yes – Croydon Observatory (CLG)	No trend
A learning city	Archaeological heritage	Maintain and enhance the historic environment	Location and number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Old Town	One SAM - St John the Baptist's Church gateway, Howley Road	No trend
			Location of Archaeological Priority Zones	All of Old Town area is classified as APZ	No trend

Community Strategy Heading	Sustainability theme	Sustainability Objectives	Baseline Indicator	Baseline information availability, range of data and source	Trends in baseline information
	Education, skills and training	Facilitate fair and equal access for all members of the community to education and training	Percentage of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) in Fairfield ward.	Yes – annual, Croydon Observatory (DfE)	Steady decrease in NEET proportion.
		Improve educational and training facilities within the Borough	Percentage of working age population with no qualifications in Fairfield ward	Yes – Croydon Observatory	Fairfield proportion 16% - slightly higher than Croydon, London and national averages.
A creative city	Culture, Sport & Recreation	Promote growth of creative industries and development of centralised hub to support creative businesses.	Number of creative industries in Old Town (indicator to be developed)	Currently not measured	No trend
		Ensure that all communities have access to leisure and recreation facilities	Percentage of adults using libraries, museums or participating in arts events	Only one-off “snapshot” data available at borough level. Unlikely to be able to collect this data.	No trend
		Support temporary use of vacant buildings and sites for creative/cultural activity.	Percentage of vacant buildings & sites in Old Town used for creative/cultural uses	Currently not measured	No trend