

Appendix E: ***Cabinet report 21 October 2014: Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan***

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Non-technical Summary

October 2014

TIMETABLE FOR CONSULTATION AND HOW TO COMMENT

CONSULTATION	TIMETABLE
Consultation on Peckham and Nunhead sustainability appraisal scoping report	10 November 2006 to 9 February 2007
Consultation on Issues and Options Report and Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report	30 March to 25 May 2009
Consultation on the Towards a Preferred Option Report and Sustainability Appraisal of the options	10 May to 30 September 2011
Consultation on the Preferred Options Report and Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Option	21 January to 24 April 2012
Consultation on the Publication/ Submission version of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan and sustainability report	12 September to 4 December 2012
Consultation on the main modifications to the AAP and updated sustainability appraisal.	15 October 2013 to 6 January 2014
Publish final version of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan accompanied by a final Sustainability Statement	October 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Area Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Documents
GLA	Greater London Authority
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Documents
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SDO	Sustainable Development Objective
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Background

Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires Sustainability Appraisals of plans to be carried out. Under the requirements of the act, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents is now mandatory. A Sustainability Appraisal has, therefore, been carried out as part of preparing the area action plan. The appraisal tests how well the planning document considers social, economic and environmental issues in order to achieve sustainable development.

In addition, the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), implemented in the UK by the SEA Regulations 2004, requires Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA' to be undertaken on all plans and programmes where they are likely to have significant environmental impacts. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been carried out to predict the likely social, economic and environmental impacts of different planning options for Peckham and Nunhead (including the requirements of the SEA Directive). The appraisal has assessed the extent to which different planning options will contribute towards the borough's objectives for achieving a sustainable community.

What planning document is being tested?

The council is preparing an area action plan (AAP) for Peckham and Nunhead, which will set out a vision for the future of the area and provide the planning policies to help achieve this vision. The AAP is a Development Plan Document (DPD).

There are a number of key documents currently used to make decisions on planning applications. This includes policies in the Core Strategy (2011), the saved Southwark Plan (2007) and the London Plan (2011). Southwark supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and London Plan supplementary planning guidance (SPGs) provide further guidance on how to implement these policies.

The AAP will be used alongside these policies and the existing guidance to make decisions on planning applications. In some cases such as AAP policy 15: Residential parking will be used instead of part of appendix 15 of saved Southwark Plan policy 5.6.

This relationship will change in the future as we prepare more planning policies and replace some of our existing policies. Our timetable for preparing new and reviewing existing planning policies and guidance is set out in our local development scheme (LDS). As set out in our LDS, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, we have decided to prepare a New Southwark Plan to set out the strategy for development for Southwark with policies, master plans, maps and evidence. This will replace our Core Strategy and Southwark Plan and will include site allocations. The AAP will be used alongside the New Southwark Plan to make decisions on planning applications in Peckham and Nunhead. At present we plan to publish a timetable for preparation of the New Southwark Plan in November 2014. You can follow its progress and see more information in our LDS at the following link:

http://www.southwark.gov.uk/downloads/download/2206/local_development_scheme

Some of the issues the area action will consider include promoting the area's status as a creative hub, providing homes, business space, community facilities and things for people to do and places for people to visit in the town centre.

A copy of the publication/submission version document can be downloaded from council's

What process has been taken to test the likely impacts of the plan?

The process has so far consisted of:

- Collection of baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area and its context
- Identification of sustainability issues, objectives and indicators to be used in the SA to assess the likely impacts of the policies and to enable monitoring of progress in the future
- The preparation of a Scoping report, which set out the proposed method of assessment for the SA, issued for consultation from 10 November 2006 to 9 February 2007.
- An Interim SA of the Issues and Options for growth in the area, issued for consultation from 30 March 2009 to 25 May 2009. This stage in the process tested the likely impact of different options for growth in the area
- An interim SA that tests the likely impacts of the Towards a Preferred Option policies for development, issued for consultation from 10 May 2011 to 30 September 2011.
- A draft SA that tests the likely impacts of the Preferred Options policies for development, issued for consultation from 31 January 2012 to 24 April 2012.
- The Sustainability Appraisal Report of the publication/submission version of the AAP for Peckham and Nunhead.
- An updated version of the publication/submission sustainability appraisal report to reflect the table of potential main modifications, required by the Inspector.

Once the plan has been agreed (adopted), its social, economic and environmental impacts will then be monitored through the council's annual monitoring report.

Section 2 of this report provides more detail on the appraisal process.

What sustainability issues are relevant to the area?

The key sustainability issues relevant to Peckham and Nunhead, which this plan needs to address, are:

- Relatively high levels of deprivation
- Employment inequalities and employment opportunities
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Health inequalities and noise nuisances
- High levels of crime and fear of crime
- Accessibility
- Energy efficiency and use of renewables
- Poor air quality
- Need to minimise waste arisings and increase recycling rates
- Need for sustainable use of water resources
- Need to maintain and enhance open space and promote biodiversity.
- Need to preserve built heritage and the archaeological environment from development pressures
- Recognise the value of heritage assets and the historic environment and sustain or enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings
- Put heritage assets to viable uses consistent with their conservation

- Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- Providing everyone with a decent and affordable home to live in
- Ensuring there is social, physical and green infrastructure capacity for existing and future needs

What sustainability objectives were used to appraise the AAP policies?

The likely impacts of the policies set out in the area action plan were identified using a set of sustainability objectives, which relate to the strategic vision for the borough. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and are linked with the aims of the Council Plan.

The objectives set out below were presented in the Scoping Report (stage one of the SA process). Comments were received on the objectives during the consultation process, which have been taken into account. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and are the same objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.

Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs)

- SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
- SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population
- SDO 3 To improve the health of the population
- SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
- SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
- SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change
- SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark
- SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
- SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources
- SDO10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
- SDO11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
- SDO12 To protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
- SDO13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
- SDO14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding
- SDO15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
- SDO16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

Section 1 of this report sets out the stages in the development of the area action plan including details on the different steps in the SA process.

What were the findings of the appraisals?

The Peckham and Nunhead AAP: Issues and Options

The Peckham and Nunhead issues and options paper set out a number of different options for growth in the area.

The options we consulted on were set out in the following way:

- **The big decisions:** these options focused on what type of development we should favour over other types. The options would affect the type of place the area becomes, in particular what sort of town centre we will have. There were two sets of options, one covering what could happen if there were major transport improvements in the area and another considering what could happen if there weren't.
- **Growth dependent options:** these options set out the choices that different levels of growth in the area would allow. There were three sets of options, one looking at options if there were no major transport improvements and two sets of options for if major transport improvements did take place.

Results of the issues and options SA

No negative impact was identified for any of the options set out under the 'big decisions' set out in the issues and option report. Option A, where major transport improvements would occur generally scored more positively against the objectives for both housing and business space. Shopping and town centres identified more uncertain impacts with option A than option B. Option B with no major transport improvements scored slightly less positively overall however there were less uncertain impacts identified for this option. The introduction of a conservation area scored positively against objectives 11, 12 and 13.

The growth dependent options identified a wider range of impacts. Negative impacts were identified for the high growth option in terms of the scale of development and impact on the environment and the impact of traffic and deliveries on climate change and air quality. Negative impacts were also identified for the limited growth option for better streets and public spaces.

Large developments sites were also assessed against the high growth, low growth and limited growth options. Generally, the high growth option had both more positive impacts and more negative impacts than the other two options.

The detailed results can be found in the Issues and Options sustainability appraisal which can be downloaded from council's website: www.southwark.gov.uk/futurepeckham

A paper copy can be requested from the Planning Policy team

Reasons for progressing with the Towards a Preferred option

The results of the issues and options appraisal showed that the overall impact of Option A was more positive than option B. The growth options also scored more positively for the higher growth option as this would enable more opportunity for improvements in the area. Whilst this growth will increase demand for energy and water and generate more waste and traffic, these impacts can be mitigated by other policies in the AAP which seek to reduce car parking and require high environmental design standards of new development.

Overall Option A and the higher growth option will have more sustainability benefits in the long term for increased housing, job creation, new skills, community cohesion, providing local services

and community facilities, improving public transport, walking and cycling opportunities and reducing crime and fear of crime.

A mix of these options were taken forward in the policies set out in the Towards a Preferred Option AAP.

Results of the Towards a Preferred option SA

The result of the Towards a Preferred option appraisal showed that the overall impact was positive especially for Policy 5 Markets and Policy 9 Open Spaces. Whilst there were uncertain impacts identified, overall, the appraisal indicated that the policies are likely to have a positive contribution to directing development in Peckham and Nunhead, the area action plan policies in particular will help to achieve sustainable development objectives:

- SDO1 To tackle poverty and wealth creation
- SDO3 To improve the health of the population
- SDO4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
- SDO5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
- SDO15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home

Some negative impacts were identified in relation to policies 8b, 17b, 19a, 19c, 20b, 21 and 22, however these were in relation to the environmental impacts of development. Mitigation measures have been identified which will need to be put in place to minimise impacts. A negative impact was identified for Policy 19b Parking for town centre uses in the town centre Option A on SDO 4 to reduce the incidence of crime and fear of crime. This will need to be reviewed and appropriate mitigation measures will need to be identified if this option is carried forward as the preferred option.

The detailed results can be found in the Towards a Preferred Option interim sustainability appraisal which can be downloaded from council's website:
www.southwark.gov.uk/futurepeckham

A paper copy can be requested from the Planning Policy team

Reasons for progressing with the Preferred Options

The results of the Towards a Preferred Option appraisal showed that the overall the overall impact was positive for most of the policies.

We consulted on options at this stage for the following topics;

- Where to focus retail growth in Peckham town centre
- Where to focus culture, tourism and the evening economy growth in Peckham town centre
- The amount and location of hot food takeaways allowed in the area
- The amount and location of business space
- Whether to safeguard land for future public transport improvements
- How much parking should be allowed in the town centre
- How much residential parking should be permitted

Where options were presented, the results of the Towards a Preferred Option SA were used to inform the policies set out in the Preferred Options AAP.

The detailed results can be found in the Preferred Option draft sustainability appraisal which can be downloaded from council's website:
www.southwark.gov.uk/futurepeckham

Response to consultation

Responses from the following statutory consultees were received on the draft Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Option report.

1. Natural England
2. English Heritage

In summary, the responses confirmed that the Peckham and Nunhead AAP would not require a full Appropriate Assessment and there was support for the SDO objectives, in particular SDO 6, Climate Change and SDO 13, Protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity. There was concern that the summary baseline information on the historic environment was incomplete; the details of the sustainability issues should consider the value of the heritage assets and the need to enhance them.

Comments were also received from consultees on the scoping report and the sustainability appraisal at Issues and Options and Towards a Preferred Option stages. Further details can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Results of the Preferred option SA

The result of the Preferred Option appraisal showed that the overall impact was positive especially for Policy 3 Local shops and services, Policy 19 Open Spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Policy 46 S106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy. Whilst there were uncertain impacts identified, overall, the appraisal indicated that the policies are likely to have a positive contribution to directing development in Peckham and Nunhead, the area action plan policies in particular will help to achieve sustainable development objectives:

- SDO1 To tackle poverty and wealth creation
- SDO3 To improve the health of the population
- SDO4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
- SDO5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
- SDO11 To protect and enhance the quality of Landscape and Townscape

Some negative impacts were identified in relation to policies 13 and 16, however these were in relation to the environmental impacts of development. Mitigation measures have been identified which will need to be put in place to minimise impacts. A negative impact was identified for Policy 13 The Road Network, on SDO 16 to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car. A number of negative impacts were also identified for Policy 16 New Homes on SDO 6, 7, 8 and 9 in relation to the environment and resources. This potential impacts will need to be reviewed and appropriate mitigation measures will need to be identified if this option is carried forward in the publication/submission version of the AAP.

SA of the publication/submission version of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan

The SA has been carried out against the Sustainability Framework set out in Section 6 of the Sustainability Report.

Policies assessed

Policy 1	Peckham Town Centre shopping
Policy 2	Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment

Policy 3	Local shops and services
Policy 4	Hot food takeaways
Policy 5	Markets
Policy 6	Business space
Policy 7	Community facilities
Policy 8	Schools
Policy 9	Health facilities
Policy 10	Sports facilities
Policy 11	Active Travel
Policy 12	Public Transport
Policy 13	The road network
Policy 14	Parking for shoppers and visitors
Policy 15	Residential parking
Policy 16	New homes
Policy 17	Affordable and private homes
Policy 18	Mix and design of new homes
Policy 19	Open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
Policy 20	Trees
Policy 21	Energy
Policy 22	Waste, water, flooding and pollution
Policy 23	Public realm
Policy 24	Heritage
Policy 25	Building form
Policy 26	Building heights
Policy 27	Peckham core action area - Land use
Policy 28	Peckham core action area – Transport and movement
Policy 29	Peckham core action area – Built environment
Policy 30	Peckham core action area – Natural environment
Policy 31	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Land use
Policy 32	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Transport and movement
Policy 33	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Built environment
Policy 34	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Natural environment
Policy 35	Peckham South – Land use
Policy 36	Peckham South – Transport and movement
Policy 37	Peckham South– Built environment
Policy 38	Peckham South– Natural environment
Policy 39	Peckham North – Land use
Policy 40	Peckham North – Transport and movement
Policy 41	Peckham North – Built environment
Policy 42	Peckham North – Natural environment
Policy 43	Peckham East – Land use
Policy 44	Peckham East – Transport and movement
Policy 45	Peckham East – Built environment
Policy 46	Peckham East – Natural environment
Policy 47	Proposals sites

Policy 48

Presumption in favour of sustainable development

Policy 49

Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

The principal findings of the appraisal are summarised below.

The result of the publication/submission version appraisal showed that the overall impact was positive especially for Policy 1 Peckham Town Centre shopping, Policy 19 Open Spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Policy 49 S106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy. All of the character area policies scored positively helping to ensure new development is directed to the right locations and that local distinctiveness is protected and enhanced through development. Whilst there were uncertain impacts identified, overall, the appraisal indicated that the policies are likely to have a positive contribution to achieving sustainable development in Peckham and Nunhead.

The area action plan policies will help to achieve the following sustainable development objectives in particular:

- SDO1 To tackle poverty and wealth creation
- SDO3 To improve the health of the population
- SDO4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
- SDO5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
- SDO11 To protect and enhance the quality of Landscape and Townscape

Some negative impacts were identified in relation to policies 13 and 16, however these were in relation to the environmental impacts of development. Mitigation measures have been identified which will need to be put in place to minimise impacts. A negative impact was identified for Policy 13 The Road Network, on SDO 16 to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car. A number of negative impacts were also identified for Policy 16 New Homes on SDO 6, 7, 8 and 9 in relation to the environment and resources.

A summary table is set out on the next page.

Updated SA of the potential Main Modifications to the publication/submission version of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan

A Planning Inspector examined the AAP between 23 July and 1 August 2013. Following the close of the hearing sessions, the Inspector wrote to the Council asking us to consult on potential main modifications to the plan. We consulted on the potential main modifications to the AAP from 15 October 2013 to 6 January 2014, along with updates to the supporting documents including the sustainability appraisal. These updates are included in the summary table set out on the next page. We did not receive any comments on the SA during the consultation on the main modifications.

**Peckham and Nunhead area action plan – Summary of the Publication/submission version and potential main modifications
SA results**

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	1. Peckham Town centre shopping
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	2.. Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	3. Local shops and services
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4. Hot food takeaways
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	5. Markets
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓	6. Business space
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	7. Community facilities
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Schools
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	9. Health facilities
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	10. Sports facilities
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	11. Active travel
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	✓?	✓	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	12. Public transport
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	?	?	✓	13. The road network
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	14. Parking for shoppers and visitors
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓	
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	15. Residential parking
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	16. New homes
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	17. Affordable and private homes
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	18. Mix and design of new homes
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	19. Open space and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	-	?	-	✓	✓	20. Trees
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	-	?	-	✓	✓	21. Energy
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	X	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	-	?	-	?	-	22. Waste, water, flooding and pollution
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	-	?	-	23. Public realm
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	24. Heritage
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	✓✓	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	25. Built form
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	?	-	?	✓	-	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	26. Buildings heights
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	?	-	?	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	?	27. Peckham core action area - Land use
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	X	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	?	-	?	-	?	-	28. Peckham core action area – Transport and movement
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	?	✓	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	29. Peckham core action area – Built environment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	30. Peckham core action area – Natural environment
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Land use
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	32. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Transport and Movement
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	33. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Built Environment
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	34. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Natural Environment
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	35. Peckham South – Land use
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	36. Peckham South – Transport and movement
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	37. Peckham South – Built Environment
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	38. Peckham South – Natural Environment
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	39. Peckham North – Land use
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	40. Peckham North – Transport and movement
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	41. Peckham North – built environment
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	-	?	✓	?	-	✓	✓	?	-	-	✓	42. Peckham North – Natural environment
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	?	✓	-	-	?	✓	-	-	?	✓	-	-	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies							
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	43. Peckham East – Land use
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓	44. Peckham East – Transport and movement
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	45. Peckham East – Built environment
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓?	46. Peckham East – Natural environment
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	47. Proposals sites
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	?	-	✓	✓	?	✓	48. Presumption in favour of sustainable development
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	49. S106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	-	✓	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	-	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	?	✓	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	?	✓	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	✓	-	-	?	✓✓	✓✓	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

What difference has the appraisal process made?

The sustainability appraisal process has helped to identify the environmental, social and economic issues that the area action plan needs to address and any links between the issues. It is also an important way of checking to see how well the area action plan has addressed these issues. This is very important, as the most effective approach will be one that can address the issues in a coordinated way.

The results of the publication/submission version appraisal show that the overall impact is predominantly positive. Some minor negative impacts have been identified in relation to SDO objectives;

- SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change
- SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark
- SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
- SDO14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding
- SDO16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car

The negative impacts largely relate to the environmental impact as a result of the quantum of new development. Mitigation measures have been identified, which will need to be put in place to minimise the impacts.

The appraisal process has also helped to identify the potential cumulative impact of the policies. The cumulative impact of the development could result in a major negative impact in relation to sustainability objectives six, seven and eight which seek to reduce contributions to climate change, improve air quality and minimise waste generation. Individually the policies scored minor negative impacts but cumulatively the impact of additional development on these sustainability objectives could have a major negative impact if suitable mitigation measures are not applied.

The sustainability appraisal has informed the decision making process to facilitate the evaluation of alternatives and has helped to demonstrate which policies are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. This will help to ensure that the final approach taken forward in the area action plan will be the approach considered to be the most effective at achieving sustainable development.

The sustainability appraisal has also performed a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the area action plan. As part of the sustainability appraisal we have reviewed the evidence informing the decisions made in the area action plan. The sustainability issues identified from the review of the current baseline information and the requirements of relevant plans, programmes and strategies has also helped shape the approach set out in the policies. The appraisal process has also provided the opportunity to consider how the AAP should be monitored to ensure it is performing as it expected.

The final SA report and publication/submission version of the area action plan was submitted to an Inspector for independent examination in March 2013. The Planning Inspector examined the AAP between 23 July and 1 August 2013. Following the close of the hearing sessions, the Inspector wrote to the Council asking us to consult on potential main modifications to the plan. We consulted on the potential main modifications to the AAP from 15 October 2013 to 6 January 2014, along with updates to the supporting documents including the sustainability appraisal. We did not receive any comments on the SA during the consultation on the main modifications

Next Steps

Following the consultation on the main modifications, the Inspector reviewed the comments received and the AAP was found to be sound. Monitoring of the AAP will take place following its adoption and will be reported in the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR reports on whether Southwark's planning policies are achieving what they set out to do. It is important that the council regularly monitors new development that takes place to identify;

- If planning policies are having the outcomes intended and, if not, the reasons why

- The changes taking place in Southwark and how planning policies may need to respond to these changes. It may be that we need new or revised policies
- Whether the council's consultation practices (as set out in the statement of community involvement) are improving the amount and quality of community engagement in planning decisions.

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Main report

October 2014

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is this document?

- 1.1.1 This document reports on the Sustainability Appraisal of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan, publication/submission version report. The area action plan is being prepared to set out what sort of place Peckham and Nunhead will be like in ten to fifteen years and how that vision will be achieved. The AAP will set out the council's requirements for the type of development that should take place. Once adopted, the AAP will be a major consideration when making decisions on planning applications in Peckham and Nunhead.
- 1.1.2 The AAP is one of a set of planning documents used to make decisions on planning applications. The Core Strategy (April 2011) is currently our strategic planning document for Southwark. It provides our long term vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies to deliver sustainable development. The Southwark Plan (2007) is another important planning document, setting out more detailed borough-wide policies. We have "saved" the majority of the Southwark Plan policies. Southwark Plan policies are being replaced as we adopt the Core Strategy and area action plans.
- 1.1.3 We are currently reviewing our planning policies in light of the National Planning Policy Framework and updates to the London Plan and Mayoral supplementary planning guidance. We will be preparing a New Southwark Plan, which will include site allocations and development management policies, replacing the Southwark Plan, and incorporating and reviewing the Core Strategy.
- 1.1.4 The AAP must be broadly consistent with the policies in the Core Strategy and the saved Southwark Plan. It can make variations to the borough-wide policies where there is a specific local issue to require an area-specific policy. The AAP also needs to be consistent with the policies in the London Plan (2011) and national guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).
- 1.1.5 We also have a number of supplementary planning documents which provide more detailed guidance on specific areas of the borough such as Dulwich and important topics such as affordable housing and residential design standards.
- 1.1.6 Figure 1 shows the relationship between these different policies and guidance. Appendix A shows the relationship between this AAP, the Core Strategy, the saved Southwark Plan, the London Plan, and our supplementary planning documents. More information can be found on our website at:
<http://www.southwark.gov.uk/planningpolicy>

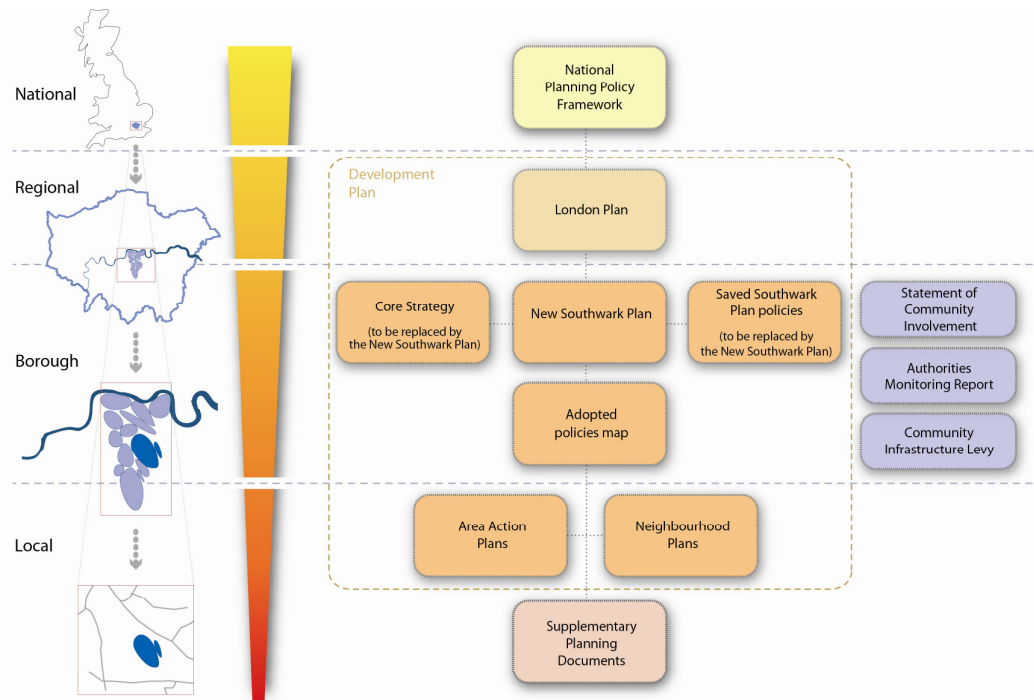


Figure 1: The inter-relationships between spatial scale and our policies

1.1.7 This report does the following:

- Sets out the background to the requirement for the SA
- Identifies plans and policies that will be relevant to undertaking the SA
- Identifies relevant baseline data and any data gaps
- Sets out key sustainability issues in Peckham and Nunhead
- Provides the SA framework
- Addresses the range of comments made during the consultation on the interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options stage
- Addresses the range of comments made during the consultation on the interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Towards a Preferred Option stage
- Addresses the range of comments made during the consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Option stage
- Tests the Peckham and Nunhead AAP objectives against the SA framework
- Predicts and evaluates the likely significant effects of the policies of the AAP
- Identifies potential mitigation measures or ways in which positive impacts can be maximised.

1.2 Why do we need to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA)?

1.2.1 Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires Sustainability Appraisals of plans to be carried out. Under the requirements of the act, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents is now mandatory. A Sustainability Appraisal has therefore been carried out as part of preparing the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan. The appraisal tests how well the planning document considers social, economic and environmental issues in order to achieve sustainable development.

*“At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.”*

National Planning Policy Framework, para 14

1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

- 1.3.1 Sustainability Appraisals also need to satisfy the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. The Directive requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. An SEA is required when preparing new or revised DPDs.
- 1.3.2 The Government guidance on sustainability appraisal can be found in '*A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005*' the '*Plan Making Manual*' and '*PPS12 Local Spatial Planning, 2008*'. The Government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. It is also stated in the guidance that provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the Plan-Making Manual there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA. For the purposes of simplicity, the term sustainability appraisal (SA) is used throughout this document to include both the SA and SEA processes. Further details on the legislative and policy background to sustainability appraisal are set out in [Appendix 1](#).

1.4 Structure of the report

This report is divided into 9 sections:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Explains why a sustainability appraisal has been prepared and provides an overview of the area action plan and preparation process |
| Section 2 | Sets out the methodology used to undertake the SA including the consultation that has been carried out |
| Section 3 | Describes the purpose of the area action plan and the plan's objectives |
| Section 4 | Provides information on: the context, other policies, plans and programmes and a summary of the baseline information |
| Section 5 | Presents the sustainability issues and objectives relevant to the area action plan |
| Section 6 | Explains the Sustainability Appraisal Framework |
| Section 7 | Examines the issues and options that have been considered and compares the plan's objectives against the sustainability objectives |
| Section 8 | The effects of the plan policies are described, including any significant positive or negative effects, cumulative impacts, proposed mitigation, uncertainties and risks |
| Section 9 | The next stages in the plan preparation, implementation and future monitoring are explained. |

1.5 Why do we need an area action plan for Peckham and Nunhead?

- 1.5.1 There is a need for more to be done in Peckham and Nunhead to improve the area and address important issues like crime, health and wellbeing. These issues have been identified as a result of the consultation exercises that the Council held on the scoping report (November 2006-February 2007) and the Future Peckham vision paper (March to April 2008) and the Future Peckham issues and options document (March 2009 – May 2009). Nunhead is also an area where development pressures are leading to concerns over building scale and how this may impact on the quality of the built environment. The Council held a further consultation on the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan, Towards a Preferred Option in May to September 2011 and on the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan, Preferred Option report in March – April 2012.

- 1.5.2 The area action plan brings together the projects of the council and its partners including NHS Southwark, the police, community groups, individuals, local businesses, land owners and developers to achieve long lasting benefits in the area. In bringing together the plans of various organisations and sectors working in Peckham and Nunhead we can ensure that we address issues in a collaborative way.

1.6 What are the boundaries of the area action plan?

- 1.6.1 The proposed boundary of the area action plan seeks to tackle issues across five wards; Peckham, The Lane, Nunhead and parts of Livesey and Peckham Rye (see Figure 2). We have and will continue to involve local people from across this area in preparing the area action plan.
- 1.6.2 The AAP tackles issues within Peckham and Nunhead community council area. The 'wider action area' covers the majority of the community council area. A small part within Livesey ward is not covered by the AAP as it is part of the Old Kent Road action area. Similarly a small part within Peckham Rye ward is not covered by the AAP as it is covered by the Dulwich supplementary planning document. Their characters are more similar to those of Old Kent Road and Dulwich.
- 1.6.3 The focus of development and physical change will take place in and around Peckham town centre. We call this 'Peckham core action area', and this area is most suitable for more development and change due to its:

- *Character*

The character of Peckham core action area is very different to the surroundings. The differences in scale, grain and land use between the core action area and the wider area is very marked. Peckham core action area is predominantly town centre uses. These are retail and light industrial uses, alongside important community and leisure facilities including the cinema, the library and Peckham Pulse leisure centre. There are also some homes within the core action area, mostly flats along Queens Road just outside the town centre boundary.

In contrast the wider area is predominantly residential along with important local shopping parades, providing for residents' day to day needs. There are a range of different housing types including large amounts of council housing and Victorian terraced housing. Towards the south there are more semi-detached and detached homes with gardens. There is also a lot of open space within the wider action area, especially within the Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak character area.

- *Public transport accessibility levels*

Peckham core action area has high levels of public transport accessibility with good links by bus and train. Improvements to public transport including the extension of the London Overground network to Peckham Rye and Queens Road stations in late 2012 will help to further increase public transport accessibility. The wider action area is less accessible than Peckham core action area, with much of the area relying on the bus network as its main means of public transport.

- *Opportunity and capacity for growth*

There are concentrations of large development opportunities with the capacity to contribute significantly to the regeneration of Peckham and Nunhead. These will provide more homes, shops, businesses and community uses. We have allocated many of these sites as proposals sites, as set out in section 6 and appendix C. The vast majority are within Peckham core action area.

The wider action area will experience much smaller scale change than the core action area. There will be improvements to parks, transport links and local shopping parades. Residents in the wider area will benefit from the changes in Peckham core action area and will continue to use the facilities in the core action area especially those in the busy town centre.

Figure 2: Area covered by the Peckham and Nunhead AAP



2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that sustainable development has been integrated in the formulation of development plans and to verify that due consideration has been given to social, economic and environmental factors. The SA must also show how the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive have been met.

2.2 Planning and Sustainable Development

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) provides the over-arching national policy to deliver sustainable development through the planning process. The framework suggests that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

2.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that:

"A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors."

NPPF, para 165

It is also stated in the guidance that provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* and the *Plan-Making Manual* there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA.

2.2.3 The Government has also published a Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the future - delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005'. A revision of the 1999 strategy, the document sets out the guiding principles for sustainable development and priorities for action. The strategy sets out five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development.

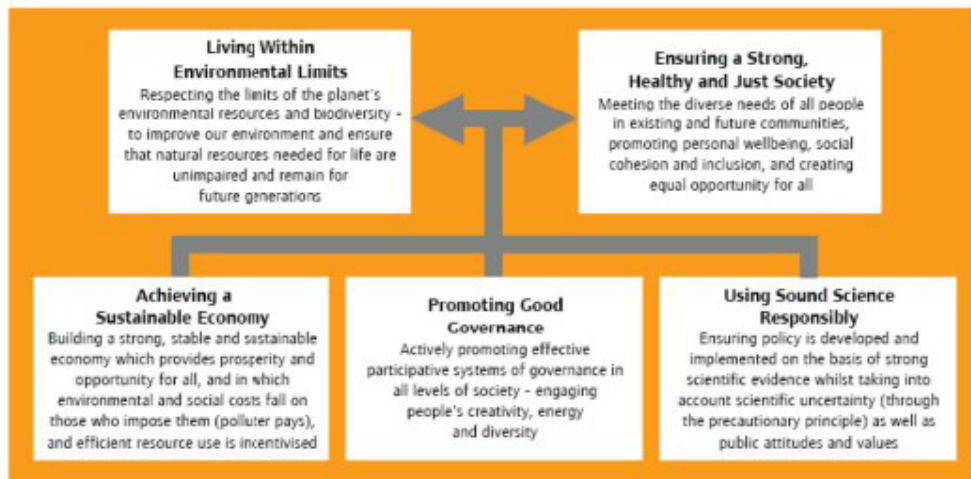
- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

The Strategy also gives the following priorities for action:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities.

Illustration of the Government's Definition of Sustainable Development



2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Process

2.3.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of the area action plan has been carried out by council officers in accordance with Government guidance:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005
- Plan-Making Manual
- National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

2.3.2 The stages of the SA process are set out below. Stages A and B are the subject of previous reports. This report provides the results from a **Stage D** version of the area action plan.

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Timetable
Stage A	
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Consultation on the scoping report took place from November 2006 until February 2007.
Stage B	
Developing and refining options and assessing effects against the SA framework. An interim sustainability appraisal report is prepared for consultation with the public along with the issues and options paper	Consultation on the issues and options document and interim sustainability appraisal took place between March and May 2009
Second stage of developing and refining options and assessing effects against the	10 May 2011 to 30 September 2011

SA framework. An interim sustainability appraisal report is prepared for consultation with the public along with the Towards a preferred option paper.	
Stage C	
Prepare the SA report. This stage involves testing in detail the impacts of the preferred options. A sustainability appraisal report is prepared for consultation with the public along with the preferred options paper.	31 January 2012 to 24 April 2012
Stage D	
Consult on the draft AAP and SA report.	12 September 2012 to 4 December 2012
Consult on the potential main modifications to the publication/submission version AAP and updated SA report	15 October 2013 to 6 January 2014
Stage E	
Once the AAP has been agreed by the council, its social, economic and environmental impacts will then be monitored through the council's authority's monitoring report.	Monitoring the AAP will take place once it has been adopted.

Table 2.1 – Stages of the SA

Further information regarding the stages of the SA process and the way in which they correspond with the preparation of the area action plan is given in [Appendix 1](#).

2.4 Consultation

- 2.4.1 As part of the preparation of the AAP, community consultation is being carried out to make sure that local residents, businesses and stakeholders are informed of the future plans for the area. We have prepared a consultation strategy for the AAP setting out how consultation will take place and showing how this relates to our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008). The SCI sets out how individuals, community groups, developers and anyone else who may have an interest in planning should be consulted on planning documents. We also prepared consultation plans for each stage of consultation.
- 2.4.2 The first stage of consultation involved the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which was published for consultation in November 2006 to February 2007. SEA guidance requires that the contents of the SA scoping report must be consulted on with the following 'authorities with environmental responsibility':
- Natural England
 - Environment Agency
 - English Heritage

- 2.4.3 Government guidance also recommends that additional bodies can be consulted in order to represent the social and economic aspects of sustainability. The following additional bodies were consulted, in addition to an extensive list of local consultees on our planning policy database. We also published a Press Advertisement in the Southwark News to notify the dates of consultation of the Scoping Report:
- British Telecommunications
 - Bromley Council
 - Corporation of London
 - Greater London Authority
 - Lambeth Council
 - Lewisham Council
 - LFEDA
 - London Development Agency
 - Secretary of State
 - Secretary of State for Transport
 - Thames Water Property Services
 - The Coal Authority
 - Southwark Primary Care Trust
 - Any of the bodies from the following list who are exercising functions or a function in the borough:
 1. Person to whom a licence has been granted under section 7 (2) of the Gas Act 1986
 2. Sewage undertakers
 3. Water undertakers.
 - Any person to whom the electronic communalisations code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003
 - Any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the borough.
- 2.4.4 The law requires the statutory organisations be provided with 5 weeks in which to respond to the SA Scoping Report. Consultation responses from all respondents to the consultation have been used to update the elements of this SA report and inform the preparation of the draft AAP.
- 2.4.5 Consultation responses on the Scoping Report included suggestions for a range of minor amendments to be incorporated and also suggestions were put forward for:
- additional baseline information to be included in the appendices;
 - recommendations for amending some of the objectives;
 - recommendations for new sustainability questions; and
 - suggestions for amending and creating new indicators.
- 2.4.6 We consulted on an interim sustainability appraisal report in March 2009 alongside the issues and options AAP. This focused on sustainability issues in and around the core area, though it also looked more broadly at issues in the wider area. While Nunhead has been included in the wider area of the action plan most of the options for change remain focused on the core area with the focus on Nunhead being conservation and public realm improvements, rather than growth.
- 2.4.7 Consultation responses from the consultation on the interim SA report (issues and options and Towards a Preferred Option stages of the AAP) and the draft SA report (Preferred Options Stage of the AAP) were received from a number of organisations including the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. The responses received and our comments can be found in [Appendix 2](#) of this report.

2.4.8 The final SA report and publication/submission version of the area action plan was submitted to an Inspector for independent examination in March 2013. The Planning Inspector examined the AAP between 23 July and 1 August 2013. Following the close of the hearing sessions, the Inspector wrote to the Council asking us to consult on potential main modifications to the plan. We consulted on the potential main modifications to the AAP from 15 October 2013 to 6 January 2014, along with updates to the supporting documents including the sustainability appraisal. We did not receive any comments on the SA during the consultation on the main modifications

2.5 Any difficulties undertaking the SA

2.5.1 The identification of suitable sustainability indicators within the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to ensure issues can be effectively measured and monitored has been an iterative process and taken into consideration comments made in the consultation process.

2.5.2 We have borne in mind that the indicators need to satisfy the following characteristics since only these are suitable for monitoring purposes:

a. Important:

Indicators should measure something significant to the achievement of the sustainable development aims of the Plan. These are translated into the main policy areas of the Plan and must fit within the main policy framework. Indicators should assist in the identification of the need to review a strategy, policy or proposal.

b. Supported by readily available information:

The data necessary to support the use of the indicator must be available. This may be of a technical nature.

c. Capable of showing trends over time:

Data over a reasonable time scale is required (e.g. 5 - 10 years) to enable trends to be identified. Data must be available during the Plan period.

d. Easy to understand and communicate:

Any indicator should be readily understood by non-specialists so that the wider community can understand its relevance to sustainable development and the Local Development Framework.

2.5.3 Some of the indicators have therefore been revised slightly since the consultation on the SA scoping report to reflect the issues above and ensure that policies can be monitored effectively.

2.5.4 At the options identification stage we dealt with general concepts and directions for regeneration and growth in Peckham and Nunhead. This has meant that this initial appraisal has been high level, identifying potential social, environmental and economic impacts.

2.5.5 There are also still some gaps in the evidence base which will be filled and refined as an on-going process.

2.6 Compliance with the SEA Directive

2.6.1 [Appendix 1](#) explains what the SEA directive is and signposts where the relevant information can be found within the document.

3 Area Action Plan Objectives

3.1 The Purpose of the area action plan

- 3.1.1 The Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan (AAP) is a planning document that will help bring long-lasting improvements to Peckham and Nunhead. It sets out policies to make sure that over the next ten to fifteen years we get the type of development needed to support a healthy, safe and prosperous community and a fairer future for all in Peckham and Nunhead.
- 3.1.2 The AAP sets planning policies for Peckham and Nunhead to include:
- The look and function of Peckham town centre, including the mix of shops and other activities.
 - The type of development on large sites.
 - The size and design of new buildings.
 - The amount and type of new homes built and their location.
 - The impact of new development on the environment and traffic.
 - The infrastructure needed to ensure growth can be accommodated sustainably, including improvements to open spaces, schools, health facilities and leisure facilities.
- 3.1.3 The AAP will be part of our framework of planning documents. It will be a material planning consideration in deciding planning applications. It will help ensure that the council makes decisions transparently, providing clarity for members of the public and giving more confidence to developers to invest in Peckham and Nunhead.

3.2 The Vision and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The vision for Peckham and Nunhead is;

Peckham and Nunhead Action Area vision

Peckham and Nunhead will continue to be home to a diverse and dynamic community with shops, community facilities and services. New development will help bring improvements to streets and public spaces, making them greener, more pleasant, accessible and safe. It will be easier to get around by walking and cycling and there will continue to be good public transport links. As Peckham and Nunhead is a growth area around 2,000 new homes will be built and there is the capacity for an increase of around 4,000sqm of business space and 8,000sqm of retail space. Most of this growth will take place in and around Peckham town centre within the Peckham core action area. Growth will be higher within Peckham core action area than in surrounding residential areas but not as high as in places like Canada Water, Bankside, Borough and London Bridge. Local employment and training projects will help local people access sustainable jobs and share in local economic growth. This will help to reduce inequalities, both social and economic, and to create a fairer future for all residents.

Peckham

We are working with local communities, landowners, the police, the Safer Southwark Partnership and NHS Southwark (and its successor body Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group) to make sure that Peckham is a friendly, safe and enterprising place. Peckham will be a place with attractive and pleasant neighbourhoods surrounding a lively town centre that meets the needs of a very diverse community. Most development will be in and around the town centre, making the most of good public transport links, a large number of major development sites and its role as one of the largest town centres in

Southwark. There will be new housing to help accommodate Southwark's growing population. This will include providing more private and affordable housing so that there is a mix of housing and choice for people on a range of incomes. Peckham town centre will continue to play a major role in Southwark, providing a mix of activities throughout the day for both local residents and visitors. New development will help bring improvements to shop fronts and the town centre environment. This will help independent shops, businesses and creative industries to flourish. There will be new space for local businesses, improved cultural and arts spaces, successful street markets and a good mix of shops, cafes, restaurants and licensed premises, including both larger and smaller shops. Peckham Square will be enlivened and improved as a focus for the community. We will work with Network Rail, the Greater London Authority, Transport for London and the train operating companies to help deliver improvements to areas around Peckham Rye and Queens Road stations and railway lines. This includes delivering significant change to the setting of Peckham Rye Station, reviving the splendour of the station building and creating a public square. The improved station and forecourt will provide a new focal point, enhancing the station entrance, increasing the footfall and encouraging people to spend time in Peckham.

Development and activity in Peckham core action area will be carefully managed to protect the character and pleasantness of the surrounding residential neighbourhoods. This includes continuing to control the number of new licensed premises. The areas surrounding the core action area will also be improved, with better walking and cycling links, better streets and improvements to parks such as Peckham Rye and Burgess Park. Traffic movement and parking will be managed to improve both the operation of the transport network and road safety. The scale of development will be similar to existing buildings except in Peckham core action area where there could be some taller buildings and more intense development on five sites. Heritage will be celebrated and used to stimulate regeneration, particularly at Rye Lane Peckham conservation area. Peckham will be a leading low carbon zone, having previously been identified as a Low Carbon Zone and with the potential for the creation of a local energy network.

Nunhead

We are working with the local community to protect the special character of Nunhead so that it continues to be a neighbourhood of low density housing with limited capacity for major development. There is capacity for very minor development of small infill sites for housing. All of the remaining prefab housing sites will be redeveloped in a way which is sympathetic to the character of the neighbouring properties with well designed homes. The local shopping centre along Evelina Road/Nunhead Green and Gibbon Road will be improved through streetscape and shopfront schemes. The parade will thrive and build on its reputation for high quality independent shops and businesses, retaining its bakers, fishmongers, florists, deli, greengrocers and pubs and also attract new retailers, cafes and restaurants.

The sites of Nunhead community centre and the former Nunhead Early Years centre, both of which are currently closed, will be redeveloped with a replacement community centre provided on the Early Years site in addition to new homes. The scale and design of the development will take into consideration the conservation area character assessment and the prominence of the site at the heart of Nunhead. The development will be a landmark building of the highest quality design. St Thomas Apostle College and Breedinghurst School will be rebuilt with new facilities available for community use outside school hours. The redundant parts of the Breedinghurst site, including the old school buildings, will be developed for housing including family housing, with the retention and reuse of Victorian Breedinghurst House.

Traffic speeds will be managed so that streets are safer and more welcoming for walking and cycling. Important open spaces such as Nunhead Cemetery will be protected and

improved, helping to create a special character and provide important leisure opportunities and habitat. We will continue to protect and improve Peckham Rye as the largest open space, including providing a new One'O'Clock club. There will also be improvements at nearby Homestall Road Playing Field. Further small open spaces, such as Brayards Green will be protected and improved.

3.2.2 The Peckham and Nunhead area action plan seeks to meet the following objectives:

Theme 1: Enterprise and activity: A vibrant town centre and local centres, and shopping areas

- E1: Creating an accessible, distinctive and vibrant town centre at Peckham that meets the variety of needs for local residents and is a destination for visitors.
- E2: Ensuring mixed-use development in the town centre helps to increase the range of shops, restaurants and cafes.
- E3: Protecting and enhancing local shopping areas in Peckham and Nunhead so that they are successful and meet local needs.
- E4: Ensuring development in town and local centres supports successful business of different types and sizes including, offices, workshops and creative industries.
- E5: Supporting development that provides employment and businesses opportunities for local people.
- E6: Supporting improving cultural opportunities.

Theme 2: Community wellbeing: improving individual life chances

- C1: Promoting a network of high quality and easy to access open spaces that serve a range of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities, nature conservation and food growing.
- C2: Ensuring that people who live and work in Peckham and Nunhead have access to local educational, training, health and community facilities to meet their day-to-day needs. This will help families lead independent lives, overcome inequality and disadvantage, and have a strengthened ability to raise their children successfully.
- C3: Ensuring Peckham and Nunhead is a place where children and young people achieve to the best of their ability and full potential, have the knowledge and skills to gain a job, have a positive future, and succeed into adulthood.
- C4: Promoting the health and well-being of local people by supporting active lifestyles and reducing health inequalities.
- C5: Ensuring that developments contribute positively to the health of the population and that negative impacts are mitigated.
- C6: Seeking to reduce the overconcentration of any use type that detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles or undermines community well-being.

Theme 3: Traffic and transport: Improved connections

- T1: Making Peckham and Nunhead a more convenient and comfortable place to access and move around by walking and cycling.
- T2: Encouraging active travel to school.
- T3: Supporting enhancements to public transport and public transport services.
- T4: Encouraging local journeys.
- T5: Discouraging car use.
- T6: Managing the traffic network to improve access to the town centre and improve network efficiency.
- T7: Directing large developments to parts of Peckham and Nunhead that are very accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Theme 4: High quality homes: Providing more and better homes

- H1: Maximising housing choice for local people and a growing population.

- H2: Providing new homes for people on different incomes and household sizes.
- H3: Providing affordable homes of an appropriate type and size to meet the identified needs of the borough.
- H4: Improving our existing housing stock.

Theme 5: Natural environment: Sustainable use of resources

- N1: Protecting, maintaining and improving the quality and accessibility of open space.
- N2: Promoting opportunities for wildlife and protecting sites of nature conservation value.
- N3: Reducing the impact of development on the environment and helping to tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, noise, waste and flood risk.

Theme 6: Design and heritage: Attractive places full of character

- D1: Ensuring new development is built to the highest quality design.
- D2: Ensuring the design, scale and location of new buildings respects the character of places and helps create attractive streets and neighbourhoods.
- D3: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and using the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change
- D4: Creating places where everyone feels safe and secure.

Theme 7: Delivery: working together to make it happen

- W1: Having a clear, flexible and realistic long-term framework for change to provide the justification for development and investment decisions.
- W2: Building on the strengths and opportunities of places.
- W3: Positively transform the image of Peckham and Nunhead to make it a place where developers and landowners will continue to invest over the long term and help to pay for the improvements needed.
- W4: Working with key stakeholders including the local community, Transport for London, Network Rail, the Greater London Authority, NHS Southwark (and its successor body Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group), utility providers, landowners and developers to deliver the AAP.
- W5: Monitoring and reviewing the delivery of the AAP policies annually to inform phasing of future development and delivery of infrastructure.

3.3 Peckham and Nunhead area action plan policies

3.3.1 The Peckham and Nunhead area action plan policies are set out below;

Policy 1	Peckham Town Centre shopping
Policy 2	Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment
Policy 3	Local shops and services
Policy 4	Hot food takeaways
Policy 5	Markets
Policy 6	Business space
Policy 7	Community facilities
Policy 8	Schools
Policy 9	Health facilities

Policy 10	Sports facilities
Policy 11	Active Travel
Policy 12	Public Transport
Policy 13	The road network
Policy 14	Parking for shoppers and visitors
Policy 15	Residential parking
Policy 16	New homes
Policy 17	Affordable and private homes
Policy 18	Mix and design of new homes
Policy 19	Open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
Policy 20	Trees
Policy 21	Energy
Policy 22	Waste, water, flooding and pollution
Policy 23	Public realm
Policy 24	Heritage
Policy 25	Building form
Policy 26	Building heights
Policy 27	Peckham core action area - Land use
Policy 28	Peckham core action area – Transport and movement
Policy 29	Peckham core action area – Built environment
Policy 30	Peckham core action area – Natural environment
Policy 31	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Land use
Policy 32	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Transport and movement
Policy 33	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Built environment
Policy 34	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Natural environment
Policy 35	Peckham South – Land use
Policy 36	Peckham South – Transport and movement
Policy 37	Peckham South– Built environment
Policy 38	Peckham South– Natural environment
Policy 39	Peckham North – Land use
Policy 40	Peckham North – Transport and movement
Policy 41	Peckham North – Built environment

Policy 42	Peckham North – Natural environment
Policy 43	Peckham East – Land use
Policy 44	Peckham East – Transport and movement
Policy 45	Peckham East – Built environment
Policy 46	Peckham East – Natural environment
Policy 47	Proposals sites
Policy 48	Presumption in favour of sustainable development
Policy 49	Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

4 Context and Baseline

4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes

- 4.1.1 The AAP needs to take into account a wide range of other policies, plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the AAP, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 4.1.2 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the international, national, regional and local levels as part of the Scoping Report. Since the consultation on the Scoping report, additional or more recent documents of relevance have been identified and these have been included in the table set out in [Appendix 3](#)

4.2 Summary Baseline Information

- 4.2.1 Baseline information has been used to measure the current characteristics of the area and enable an assessment of how it is likely to change in the future, with or without the AAP. We have collected data to describe the social, environmental and economic characteristics of Peckham. A summary of the data is given below:

Parks and open spaces

- 4.2.2 Around 25% of the AAP is protected open space. The largest of these open spaces is Peckham Rye which covers approximately 40 hectares and is designated as Metropolitan Open Land and as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. Slightly to the east of Peckham Rye is Nunhead Cemetery which is also designated as Metropolitan Open Land and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. This is the second largest open space in Peckham and Nunhead. There are also a number of smaller parks and open spaces which are important to local residents including Warwick Gardens, Central Venture Park and One Tree Hill. The south of the action area has a much higher number of open spaces which are much larger in size than those in the north. However, Burgess Park borders the north of the AAP area, enabling residents to benefit from the recent £8 million refurbishment.

Built environment

- 4.2.3 Building heights and residential densities are generally higher in the centre of the AAP area around Rye Lane and Peckham High Street and lower in the surrounding areas. Much of the action area outside the core action area is residential with a mixture of mostly council housing and Victorian terraces. There are seven conservation areas which cover approximately 15% of the action area. These are: Caroline Gardens, Holly Grove, Nunhead Green, Nunhead Cemetery, Honor Oak Rise, Rye Lane Peckham and Peckham Hill Street. A small part of Sceaux Gardens conservation area also falls within the boundary of the AAP. There are two registered historic parks, grade II* Nunhead Cemetery (All Saints) and grade II Peckham Rye Park and four London Squares of local historic interest; Brunswick Park, Leyton Square, Lyndhurst Square and The Gardens. A number of listed buildings are also located in Peckham and Nunhead, we will be consulting separately on the list of buildings of townscape merit for the whole of the borough. Once adopted, we will include this list as part of our New Southwark Plan.

Pedestrian and cycle movement, traffic and transport

- 4.2.4 Rye Lane is the focus of pedestrian movement and links to this key destination and thoroughfare are of variable quality. Rye Lane suffers from congested footways, particularly around the station and at the junction with Peckham High Street. There are a significant

number of recorded collisions involving pedestrians on Rye Lane and improving safety on our roads will continue to be pursued through our Transport Plan. There are attractive 'green links' around the town centre fringe.

- 4.2.5 The Peckham Rye / Rye Lane corridor serves a large number of cyclists travelling to / from central London and making use of Surrey Canal Walk north of the town centre which provides a pleasant, motor vehicle free environment. The introduction of Cycle Superhighway Route 5 along Peckham High Street/Queens Road will also make the town centre a significant through route for cyclists.
- 4.2.6 Access to public transport is high around the town centre and Peckham core action area but as you move away from the core access to public transport falls. Peckham and Nunhead have historically low levels of car ownership coupled with a higher usage level of bus services.
- 4.2.7 There are three railway stations; Peckham Rye, Queens Road (Peckham) and Nunhead. Peckham Rye is classified as a strategic transport interchange and is the fourth busiest station in the borough with over 2 and a half million people using the station each year. Average journey times from Peckham Rye Station to London Bridge are approximately 10 minutes, and 7 minutes from Queens Road Station. Journeys from Peckham Rye Station to Victoria take approximately 15 minutes. Nunhead and Peckham Rye now have direct links to St Pancras International via Blackfriars which takes 25 minutes from Nunhead and 23 minutes from Peckham Rye. The London Overground extension to Peckham Rye and Queens Road stations will be operating in late 2012, providing links to east London and Clapham and better links towards Canary Wharf and connections with Crossrail for Heathrow. The arrival of the Overground will result in a step change in station usage, particularly at Queens Road Station.
- 4.2.8 There are a large number of bus routes providing services into central London, New Cross Gate, Lewisham, Crystal Palace and Croydon. Delays to buses in Rye Lane create onward problems and increase bus journey times, therefore reliability needs to be improved on these routes through working with Transport for London.
- 4.2.9 Peckham High Street/Queens Road which runs east to west is a strategic road forming part of Transport for London's road network and links the south east of England with central London. The High Street carries approximately 25,000 vehicles on an average weekday. Rye Lane which runs north to south through the town centre is also a significant route and is at times congested with buses, goods vehicles, private cars, cyclists and pedestrians. As many of the properties only have access onto Rye Lane, this route supports delivery and loading for these businesses.
- 4.2.10 Streets serving the needs of the residential communities surrounding the town centre differ significantly from Rye Lane and Peckham High Street, with a smaller range of uses and generally less activity. Some of these streets, however, do carry traffic passing through the area as well providing the setting for retail and community uses and residents parking. They also provide alternative routes for walking and cycling and many include traffic calming measures.

Town and local centres

- 4.2.11 Peckham town centre has the largest amount of shopping floorspace in Southwark (around 75,000sqm). The town centre has many smaller shops along Rye Lane as well as the Aylesham Centre which includes a large Morrisons supermarket with 338 car parking spaces. There are a number of markets including Peckham Rye Market, Choumert Road, Atwell Road, Parkstone Road, Highshore Road, Moncrieff Place, Elm Grove and Collyer Place.

- 4.2.12 There are a number of smaller shopping areas, including Nunhead local centre which has shops along Nunhead Green, Evelina Road and Gibbon Road. It is a thriving local centre with high quality independent shops and businesses including bakers, a deli, fishmongers, florists, greengrocers and pubs.
- 4.2.13 Bellenden Road developed a distinctive character through the Bellenden Road area renewal investment which included streetscape improvements. It is a successful and thriving area offering a range of shops, cafes, restaurants, pubs and businesses.
- 4.2.14 There are valued smaller shopping parades at Queens Road, Nunhead Lane, Peckham Park Road, Gibbon Road, Barry Parade and Forest Hill Road, as well as a few shops on Cheltenham Road, Commercial Way and Meeting House Lane. These parades meet people's day-to-day shopping needs.

Jobs and businesses

- 4.2.15 There are approximately 750 VAT registered businesses based in the AAP area. Self-employment and new business start up rates are strong in Peckham town centre with The Lane ward consistently having the highest rate of start-ups south of the Central Activities Zone since 2009. 87.1% of all businesses in Peckham are micro or small and medium enterprises (SMEs) consisting of no more than 200-250 employees. The remaining 12.9% are large enterprises consisting of 200-250 or more employees. However, these businesses are only situated in and around the town centre in Livesey, Peckham and The Lane wards. The small businesses mostly include light manufacturing, workshops and builder's yards. A study on creative industries carried out in 2007 found that Peckham also has large and growing number of creative industries including media and visual arts.
- 4.2.16 In 2010 there were 0.57 jobs per working age resident in Peckham and Nunhead, compared to 1.08 in Southwark as a whole and 0.9 in London. While there had been some employment growth in the area in the five years to 2008, the recession has disproportionately impacted employment levels. The number of employee jobs shrunk by 29.2% between 2008 and 2010 in Peckham and Nunhead. Southwark's employment shrunk by a much lower amount of 1.5% within the same period. The strongest industry sector for both Peckham and Nunhead is health, which provides 21.0% of all employee jobs in Nunhead and 34.4% of all employee jobs in Peckham; both figures are higher than the industry's 11.6% share in Southwark. However Peckham and Nunhead are otherwise rather different with regards to their most prominent industries. 13.5% of employee jobs in Nunhead are provided by the construction industry, 13.9% are in information and technology; comparative figures for Peckham are 2.2% and 1.7% respectively. Peckham has 13.1% of employee jobs in arts, entertainment, recreation, and other services; and 10.7% of jobs in business administration and support services. Comparative figures for Nunhead are 5.1% and 8% respectively. A higher than average proportion of Peckham and Nunhead residents have low or no formal qualifications and work in elementary occupations.

Homes and population

- 4.2.17 45,000 people (census 2001) live in 25,584 households in Peckham and Nunhead with a high number of people of ethnic origin. Peckham ward has the highest including 55% from black or black British ethnicities compared to 26% in Southwark and 11% in London. The Lane and Nunhead wards also have high percentages of people from black or black British ethnicities with 28% and 36% respectively.
- 4.2.18 The population of Peckham and Livesey wards is expected to remain young in the future with a decrease in adults aged 65 and over, despite a decrease in proportion of children (0-

14 years). GLA projections expect large increases in the proportion of the 20–29 year age groups over time and a large decrease in the proportions of people in the 35–44 year age groups. In contrast, the population of Nunhead, The Lane and Peckham Rye wards is expected to age in the future. Although the proportion in the broad age groups (0-14 years, 15-64 years and 65 years and over) will generally remain similar. GLA projections expect increases in the proportion of the 45–69 year age groups over time and a decrease in the proportions of people in the 25–44 year age groups. The trend in Nunhead, The Lane and Peckham Rye wards is similar to the rest of Southwark, whilst the trend in Peckham and Livesey wards differs. The area has become far more mixed as young professional families have been attracted in by the affordability of family homes compared to neighbouring areas.

4.2.19 The area covered by Peckham and Livesey wards has a similar housing type to the Southwark average; 76% of the properties are flats, 24% are terraced housing and 0.4% detached and semi-detached homes. Nunhead, The Lane and Peckham Rye wards have a lower percentage of flats (62%) and a higher amount of terraced housing (29%) and detached and semi-detached housing (9%). Peckham and Livesey wards have some of the highest levels of affordable housing in Southwark, with 65% social rented, 23% private rented and 11% owned outright or with a mortgage. Within Nunhead, The Lane and Peckham Rye wards, 40% of homes are social rented, 25% are privately rented and around 33% are owned outright or with a mortgage and private sector ownership, which is more similar to the Southwark average.

4.2.20 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) shows that there have been considerable improvements during the six years to 2010. However, large parts of the wards remain in the 20% and Nunhead ward remains within the 10% most deprived areas in the country. The number of people claiming out of work benefits (February 2012) is higher than the Southwark average (14.5%) with 20.3% in Peckham, 22.6% in Nunhead, and 16.8 % in the Lane. However, in Peckham Rye ward it is lower than the borough average at 12.8%. Of those claiming benefits, the highest proportion of claims are for job seekers allowance, employment support allowance (ESA), incapacity and lone parents benefits. In all of the wards (except Peckham Rye) there are more people on ESA/incapacity benefit than people on Job Seekers Allowance indicating above average levels of ill-health and disability.

4.2.21 Crime levels are around the Southwark average despite its reputation as a crime hotspot. In Livesey and The Lane wards crime rates are slightly higher whereas crime rates in Peckham and Nunhead wards are just below the Southwark average and Peckham Rye ward has a considerably lower crime rate. Overall, crime rates have been falling in all wards and, contrary to Peckham's image in the media, is at around the London average. However, on a sub ward basis significantly higher levels of crime are recorded in the town centre. The higher crime rate in The Lane and Livesey wards is a result of higher than average recorded offences of anti-social behaviour and violence against the person.

Social and community infrastructure

4.2.22 There is a great deal of variation in child wellbeing levels according to the child wellbeing index 2009. The north, covered by Peckham and Livesey wards, includes some of the most deprived pockets of the borough. In contrast, areas around Peckham Rye Common in the south of the action area are amongst the least deprived.

4.2.23 There are three nurseries, 14 primary schools, four secondary schools, one pupil referral unit and four special schools. The pupil referral unit, the Southwark Inclusive Learning Centre, operates two sites. The majority of the schools scored at least good or outstanding in their last Ofsted inspection. There are also five children's centres that provide a range of childcare, health and educational support to parents and young children. These are Ann Bernadt, Ivydale, Nell Gwynn, Rye Oak and The Grove.

- 4.2.24 The award winning Peckham Library and Peckham Pulse leisure centre are located at Peckham Square. In addition, there are a wide range of activities for children and young people, including numerous playgrounds and play groups, and facilities such as the extensive facilities at the Damilola Taylor Centre in north Peckham. There are three well-used supervised adventure playgrounds at Leyton Square, Central Venture Park and Peckham Rye and a range of sporting opportunities in the extensive open spaces in the south of the action area boundary as well as in neighbouring Burgess Park.
- 4.2.25 There are eight GP surgeries in Peckham and Nunhead. Peckham and Nunhead have poorer health compared to the rest of Southwark and nationally; with lower life expectancy in Nunhead and higher rates of childhood obesity in Peckham. Health issues that are particularly prevalent in the area include cardio-vascular disease, diabetes, respiratory disease and mental health problems. Generally, the detection and management of long term conditions such as heart disease and diabetes can be improved.
- 4.2.26 The area also has a prominent and diverse faith community, with a broad range of religious groups and organisations operating in the area. Engaging with these faith groups is important for the AAP to reflect the wishes of the this section of the local community. The role of these groups, their current and future needs are important issues for Peckham, Nunhead and more broadly for south east London over the lifetime of the AAP.

5 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

5.1 Sustainability Issues

5.1.1 This section sets out the main sustainability issues that need to be taken into consideration. These issues have been identified by considering the baseline information as well as the messages from related plans, policies and programmes.

Sustainability Issues

5.1.2 This section sets out the main sustainability issues that need to be taken into consideration. These issues have been identified by considering the baseline information as well as the messages from related plans, policies and programmes.

- Relatively high levels of deprivation
- Employment inequalities and employment opportunities
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Health inequalities and noise nuisances
- High levels of crime and fear of crime
- Accessibility
- Energy efficiency and use of renewables
- Poor air quality
- Need to minimise waste arisings and increase recycling rates
- Need for sustainable use of water resources
- Need to maintain and enhance open space and promote biodiversity.
- Need to preserve the built heritage and the archaeological environment from development pressures
- Recognise the value of heritage assets and the historic environment and sustain or enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings
- Put heritage assets to viable uses consistent with their conservation
- Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- Providing everyone with a decent and affordable home to live in
- Ensuring there is social, physical and green infrastructure capacity for existing and future needs

5.2 What is the likely future of Peckham and Nunhead without the AAP?

5.2.1 Regardless of whether there is an AAP or not pressure on the environment will continue as the population grows. There will be pressure on industrial land and potentially on retail and other town centre uses to be used for other uses such as housing. There will be development pressures on the predominantly residential areas in Nunhead.

5.2.2 There is a growing cultural and creative sector in Peckham and Nunhead which the AAP can help nurture and protect. Without the AAP we can't make strategic decisions about how the area's growing reputation as a cultural and creative hub can be used to help lead regeneration. Without the AAP we are less able to coordinate a response to projects such as the cross river tram and whether we should protect land for if this important project goes ahead.

5.2.3 We need to make some clear decisions about the type of housing we want in the area as this will have an impact on the type of place that Peckham and Nunhead is. Currently, much of the new housing that gets built in and around Peckham is social rented.

5.2.4 Without the AAP process it is difficult to coordinate change in the area to make sure that we get the right community facilities to meet the needs of the population, whatever it may be in

the future. The AAP provides an opportunity to identify how these community facilities will be delivered and funded.

- 5.2.5 The AAP gives us the opportunity to protect additional open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation so that we can ensure our residents have enough space for recreation, enjoyable and relax.
- 5.2.6 Without the AAP we could not coordinate the development of key large sites in the area, such as Wooddene, Aylesham Centre and the Copeland Road Industrial Park to make sure that these deliver benefits to the area and help kick-start regeneration.
- 5.2.7 Without the AAP it would be difficult to bring together all the different projects and funding streams that are happening in Peckham and Nunhead. For example the GLA's Regeneration Funding for improvements to Peckham Rye Station, the Townscape Heritage Initiative bid for improvements to shop fronts and Outer London Fund money for Nunhead shopfronts. The AAP is an umbrella documents to coordinate a joined up approach to investment into the area.

5.3 Sustainability Objectives

- 5.3.1 Seventeen Sustainability Objectives have been identified, which are set out below. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and were consulted on as part of the scoping report.

SDO 1	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
SDO 2	To improve the education and skills of the population
SDO 3	To improve the health of the population
SDO 4	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
SDO 5	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6	To reduce contributions to climate change
SDO 7	To improve the air quality in Southwark
SDO 8	To avoid waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
SDO 9	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
SDO 10	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
SDO 11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
SDO 12	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
SDO 14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
SDO 15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
SDO 16	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

6 The Sustainability Framework

6.1 What is the SA Framework?

6.1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which the sustainability effects of the plan can be described, analysed and compared. The framework provides a set of sustainability objectives and indicators to be used when undertaking the appraisal. The indicators should be measurable to provide a way of checking whether the objectives are being met, for example, the number of jobs created. The framework was developed for the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and has been used for the Sustainability Appraisals that form part of the Local Development Framework to ensure a consistent approach.

6.2 The SA Framework

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators
Economy, Regeneration and Employment Opportunities	SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation Will it improve the range of job opportunities? Will it help to diversify the economy? Will it encourage the retention and /or growth of local employment? Will it close the gaps between equalities target groups compared with the National average? Will it encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses?	1.1 Employment land available 1.2 Change in VAT registered businesses 1.3 Numbers and % jobs in Southwark by sector 1.4 Southwark compared to London (broken down by micro, small and medium sized businesses)
	SDO2: To improve the education and skill of the population Will it provide opportunities to improve the skills and qualifications of the population, particularly for young people and adults? Will it help improve employee education/training programmes? Will it help reduce skills shortages? Will it help to reduce the disparity in educational achievement between different ethnic groups?	2.1 Indices of multiple deprivation; Education deprivation 2.2 % of the population with higher education qualifications 2.3 % of population with no qualifications 2.4 Proportion of resident pupils attending Southwark schools achieving 5+ A-Cs including English and Maths split by equality group
Education		

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Indicators
Health	<p>SDO3: To improve the health of the population</p> <p>Will it promote and facilitate healthy living and active lifestyles? Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it promote non-polluting forms of transport? Will it improve access to health and social care/treatment?</p>	<p>3.1 Health life expectancy at age 65 by equality group</p> <p>3.2 Indices of multiple deprivation: Health deprivation</p> <p>3.3 Rate of obesity in children</p> <p>3.4 Mortality from cancer, heart disease and stroke</p> <p>3.5 Incapacity benefit for mental illness</p> <p>3.6 Distance to GP premises from home</p> <p>3.7 Admissions to hospital per 1,000 people</p>
Crime and Community Safety	<p>SDO4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>Will it improve safety and security? Will it incorporate measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime, including anti-social behaviour?</p>	<p>4.1 Indices of multiple deprivation: Crime deprivation</p> <p>4.2 Numbers of crime per annum</p> <p>4.3 Percentage of residents who feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day/night</p> <p>4.4 Reports of anti-social behaviour</p>
Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion	<p>SDO5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion</p> <p>Will it help support voluntary sector and promote volunteering? Will it support active community engagement? Will it support a diversity of lifestyles? Will it address equality's groups?</p>	<p>5.1 Proportion of people who think they can influence decision-making in their locality</p> <p>5.2 Employment/Skills/Health/Homelessness waiting list by equality group</p> <p>5.3 Satisfaction with area</p>

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Indicators
Mitigation of and adaption to climate change	<p>SDO6: To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Will it reduce consumption of energy? Will it use renewable sources of energy? Will it help local people cope with hotter drier summers and warmer wetter winters? Will it mitigate against the urban heat island effect?</p>	<p>6.1 CO2 emissions and energy consumption (break down by source/type)</p> <p>6.2 No. of extreme weather events by type</p> <p>6.3 No. of hospital admissions as a result of extreme weather</p> <p>6.4 SAP rating of borough's housing stock</p>
Air Quality	<p>SDO7: To improve the air quality in Southwark</p> <p>Will it help to reduce emissions of PM10, NO2? Will it encourage a reduction in amount and length of journeys made by car?</p>	<p>7.1 Number of days of high pollution</p> <p>7.2 Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedences of nitrogen dioxide in air</p> <p>7.3 Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of PM10 in air</p>
Waste Management	<p>SDO8: To avoid waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource</p> <p>Will it promote the reduction of waste during construction / operation? Will it minimise the production of household and commercial waste? Will it promote sustainable processing of waste?</p>	<p>8.1 Municipal waste land-filled (tonnes)</p> <p>8.2 Residual household waste per household (tonnes)</p> <p>8.3 Percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting</p>
Water Resources	<p>SDO9: To encourage sustainable use of water resources</p> <p>Will it encourage reuse of water? Will it maximise use of rainwater or other local water supplies? Will it reduce discharges to surface and groundwater?</p>	<p>9.1 Average domestic and commercial potable water consumption (l/head/day)</p> <p>9.2 Water quality measure</p>

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Indicators
Soil and Land Quality	<p>SDO10: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils</p> <p>Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated? Will it prevent further contamination of soils?</p>	<p>10.1 Number of contaminated sites not remediated</p>
Quality in Design	<p>SDO11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape</p> <p>Will it have a negative impact on important strategic/local views? Will it improve the quality of public spaces and street? Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the public domain?</p>	<p>11.1 Satisfaction with local area 11.2 People who can identify with their local area 11.3 Building for Life Assessments</p>
Conservation of the Historic Environment	<p>SDO12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</p> <p>Will it involve the loss or damage to historic buildings and remains and their setting? Will it improve the historic value of places? Will it promote the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment?</p>	<p>12.1 Amount of Southwark covered by Conservation Area or APZ 12.2 Numbers of buildings in the borough on the English Heritage buildings at Risk Register 12.3 Changes in numbers of listed buildings 12.4 Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk 12.5 Number of conservation areas at risk 12.6 Number of conservation areas with up-to-date appraisal/ management plans</p>
Open Space and Biodiversity	<p>SDO13: To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity</p> <p>Will it encourage development on previously developed land? Will it improve the quality and range of open spaces? Will it improve access to open space and nature? Will it improve the quality and range of habitat for wildlife? Will it avoid harm to protected and priority species?</p>	<p>13.1 Change in quantity of open space (ha) 13.2 Resident satisfaction with open space 13.3 Change in SINCS and LNPS 13.4 Change in quality of open space (ha) 13.5 Open space deficiency 13.6 Deficiency in access to nature</p>

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Indicators	
Flood Risk	SDO14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	14.1	Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)
	Will it minimise the risk of and from flooding? Will it protect and improve flood defences and allow them to be maintained?	14.2	Condition of flood defences
Housing	SDO15: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	15.1	Amount of homes in the borough
	Will it contribute towards meeting housing need, in particular affordable housing and family homes?	15.2	Percentage of households living in temporary accommodation
	Will it improve the supply and range of housing?	15.3	
	Will it contribute towards improving the quality of homes and the living environment?	15.4	Households in housing need
	Will it reduce overcrowding?	15.5	Households on housing register
		15.6	Households unintentionally homeless and in priority need Income to average house price ratio
Sustainable Transport	SDO16: To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	16.1	Estimated traffic flows per annum (mil.vehicle km)
	Will it reduce car use?	16.2	The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions
	Will it promote walking and cycling?	16.3	Proportion of personal travel made on each mode of transport overall and by equalities groups
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys?		
	Will it improve public transport?		
Infrastructure	SDO17: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	17.1	Capacity of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)
	Will it provide enough social infrastructure?	17.2	Capacity of future infrastructure (social, physical and green)
	Will it provide enough physical infrastructure?		
	Will it provide enough green infrastructure?		

6.3 Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives

6.3.1 As part of the sustainability appraisal, a comparison of the sustainability objectives was undertaken to check if the objectives are compatible with one another.

Compatibility of SA Objectives

Objective	SDO1	SDO2	SDO3	SDO4	SDO5	SDO6	SDO7	SDO8	SDO9	SDO10	SDO11	SDO12	SDO13	SDO14	SDO15	SDO16	SDO17
SDO 2	✓																
SDO 3	✓	0															
SDO 4	✓	✓															
SDO 5	✓	✓	✓														
SDO 6	✓	0	✓	0	0												
SDO 7	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓											
SDO 8	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0										
SDO 9	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0									
SDO 10	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0								
SDO 11	✓	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0							
SDO 12	✓	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	✓						
SDO 13	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓					
SDO 14	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓				
SDO 15	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓			
SDO 16	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓		
SDO 17	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Compatible
 0 No significant link
 ? Depends on implementation

6.3.2 The compatibility of SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and SDO 8: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource with SDO11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape and SDO12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets score an uncertain result as the impact will depend upon implementation. The careful application of renewable technologies and waste disposal facilities will be needed to ensure that quality in design or the setting of the historic environment is not compromised.

6.3.3 An uncertain impact is also given for SDO 17: To promote the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development against the following objectives:

- SDO11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
- SDO12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
- SDO13: To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity

The impact will depend on the provision of new infrastructure being implemented in a sensitive manner, although such impacts are likely to be short term and temporary in nature. Suitable mitigation measures will need to be identified to offset any adverse impacts.

7 AAP ISSUES AND OPTIONS

7.1 Compatibility of the SA objectives against the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan objectives

7.1.1 An assessment of the compatibility of the SA objectives against the Peckham and Nunhead objectives has been carried out. The results show that the objectives are largely compatible with each other. Some uncertainties have been identified in a few of the policies which will be dependent on the implementation of the policies. The full results can be found in [Appendix 4](#).

7.2 What options have been considered and why?

7.2.1 In deciding the options at the issues and options stage we initially considered:

- **How Peckham fits into the wider picture:** The options need to fit into the overall strategy to accommodate growth in the borough set out in the Core Strategy
- **Major transport improvements planned:** If the cross river tram or an alternative does not go ahead then less new development will be able to fit into Peckham. This means that there would be less opportunities for change, because many of the more ambitious changes can only be funded through the redevelopment of sites. We have options for if there is no tram or alternative major transport improvements.
- **What land is available in the area:** Council does not own a lot of land in Peckham and so will need to work with landowners to bring forward schemes that will have positive benefits for the area. We have set out options for key sites.

7.2.2 The options we consulted on were set out in the following way:

- **The big decisions:** these focus on what type of development we should favour over other types. This will affect the type of place the area becomes, in particular what sort of town centre we will have. There are two sets of options, one covering what could happen if there is major transport improvements in the area and another considering what could happen if there isn't.
- **Growth dependent options:** these set out the choices that different levels of growth in the area will allow. There are three sets of options, one looking at options if there were no major transport improvements and two sets of options for if major transport improvements do take place.

7.3 What have the options identified?

7.3.1 The Peckham and Nunhead issues and options paper set out a number of different options for growth in the area.

The options we consulted on were set out in the following way:

- **The big decisions:** these options focused on what type of development we should favour over other types. The options would affect the type of place the area becomes, in particular what sort of town centre we will have. There were two sets of options, one covering what could happen if there was major transport improvements in the area and another considering what could happen if there wasn't.
- **Growth dependent options:** these options set out the choices that different levels of growth in the area would allow. There were three sets of options, one looking at options if there was no major transport improvements and two sets of options for if major transport improvements did take place.

- 7.3.2 No negative impact was identified for any of the options set out under the 'big decisions' set out in the issues and option report. Option A, where major transport improvements would occur generally scored more positively against the objectives for both housing and business space. Shopping and town centres identified more uncertain impacts with option A than option B. Option B with no major transport improvements scored slightly less positively overall however there were less uncertain impacts identified for this option. The introduction of a conservation area scored positively against objectives 11, 12 and 13.
- 7.3.3 The growth dependent options identified a wider range of impacts. Negative impacts were identified for the high growth option in terms of the scale of development and impact on the environment and the impact of traffic and deliveries on climate change and air quality. Negative impacts were also identified for the limited growth option for better streets and public spaces.
- 7.3.4 Large developments sites were also assessed against the high growth, low growth and limited growth options. Generally, the high growth option had both more positive impacts and more negative impacts than the other two options.
- 7.3.5 The results of the issues and options appraisal showed that the overall impact of Option A was more positive than option B. The growth options also scored more positively for the higher growth option as this would enable more opportunity for improvements in the area. Whilst this growth will increase demand for energy and water and generate more waste and traffic, these impacts can be mitigated by other policies in the AAP which seek to reduce car parking and require high environmental design standards of new development.
- 7.3.6 Overall Option A and the higher growth option will have more sustainability benefits in the long term for increased housing, job creation, new skills, community cohesion, providing local services and community facilities, improving public transport, walking and cycling opportunities and reducing crime and fear of crime.

Further details can be found in [Appendix 5](#).

- 7.3.7 Since the preparation of the issues and options, it was decided that a number of further options should be considered in the area action plan. These were set out in the Towards a Preferred Option report. We have tested these options in the sustainability appraisal (this document) alongside our preferred option where we have already identified a policy as our preferred approach.

8 EFFECTS OF THE PECKHAM AND NUNHEAD AAP POLICIES

8.1 How has sustainability been considered in the development of the AAP?

8.1.1 It is considered that the findings contained in this report will help to improve the sustainability of the objectives and subsequently have a positive influence on the development and refinement of options for the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan policies. In particular, where the appraisal highlights areas where special care will need to be taken, this will help to ensure potential conflicts are avoided. The results of this appraisal has also provided a good basis for determining whether or not a potential option is likely to advance the principles of sustainability, something that the sustainability objectives are considered overall to do particularly well. It will be important that the policies contained within the area action plan help to implement the sustainability objectives, building on their success in seeking to achieve sustainable development.

8.1.2 The appraisal has involved making a certain amount of subjective judgements based on our knowledge and expertise of the likely sustainability impacts of proceeding with any option over the short, medium and long term. The judgement is made by reference to what the sustainability objective is trying to achieve and the possible impact a proposed action may have. Impacts of strategic options may be hard to predict at the local level but once site specific information is available it will be easier to establish mitigation measures.

8.2 Towards a Preferred option

8.2.1 The Towards a Preferred Option document set out our preferred approach where we had already identified this and some further issues for consideration. This included a mix of options from the issues and options report however generally we took forward Option A from the 'big decisions' section of the report and the high growth option in the 'growth dependent' section. The results of the Issues and Options SA showed that the overall impact of Option A was more positive in terms of social, economic and environmental impacts than for Option B.

8.2.2 The Towards a Preferred Option set out a number of policies which sought to balance housing growth, with growth in other areas such as employment, leisure provision, arts and culture and social and community infrastructure. The vision focused on the elements that makes Peckham and Nunhead distinctive and through the set of policies, seeks to draw on the strengths of these areas.

8.2.3 We consulted on options for the following topics;

- Where to focus retail growth in Peckham town centre
- Where to focus culture, tourism and the evening economy growth in Peckham town centre
- The amount and location of hot food takeaways allowed in the area
- The amount and location of business space
- Whether to safeguard land for future public transport improvements
- How much parking should be allowed in the town centre
- How much residential parking should be permitted

8.3 Preferred option

8.3.1 The appraisal found that the policies in the Preferred Option report were generally sustainable. For almost every policy the identified positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when taken across the whole range of sustainable objectives, although in some cases the policies had no obvious relationship with the sustainable objective.

- 8.3.2 Policy 3 Local Shops and Services and Policy 19 Open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation recorded the greatest number of positive effects. Policy 3 seeks to support the provision of shops within the existing shopping areas to ensure there high quality and accessible services in Peckham and Nunhead. Policy 9 seeks to provide a network of accessible, high quality open spaces for residents and visitors to enjoy that strengthen local character, promote nature conservation, exercise and food growing.
- 8.3.3 A number of other policies scored highly for the most part with the exception of one or two uncertain impacts. These included policies 2, 11, 14, 20 and 21 on the provision of arts, culture, leisure and entertainment, promoting active travel, allowing for alternative uses on car park sites and supporting development that respects the environment and encourages greening including the provision of more street trees.
- 8.3.4 The policies scored positively against the following sustainable development objectives:
- SDO1 To tackle poverty and wealth creation
 - SDO3 To improve the health of the population
 - SDO4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
 - SDO5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
 - SDO11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
- 8.3.5 In total, there are five SDOs that show potential minor negative impacts in relation to the Preferred Option report . These are:

- SDO6 To reduce contributions to climate change in relation to policy 16 New homes.

The reason that the policy scored negatively is due to the fact that this will lead to a significant amount of new development and could also encourage the use of the car which will increase road traffic and also increase energy use and CO2 emissions, resulting in increased contributions to climate change. However this development in the area is justified as it will help to regenerate the area and have positive impacts in relation to other sustainability objectives such as reducing poverty, improving education and skills and improving the health of the population. Furthermore all new development will be required to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency through design as well as minimising car parking and promoting more sustainable modes of travel.

- SDO7 To improve the air quality in Southwark in relation to policy 16 New homes.

The reason that the policy scored negatively is because this will lead to a significant amount of new development and therefore will potentially increase road traffic and energy use and CO2 emissions, resulting in reduced air quality. However this development in the area is justified as it will help to regenerate the area and have positive impacts in relation to other sustainability objectives such as reducing poverty, improving education and skills and improving the health of the population. It will also have a big impact in helping everyone to have the opportunity to live in a decent home, which a significant issue in Peckham and Nunhead where many people are in housing need. Furthermore all new development will be required to reduce energy use and maximise energy efficiency through design as well as minimising car parking and promoting more sustainable modes of travel.

- SDO8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource in relation to policy 16 New homes.

The reason that this policy scored negatively is due to the fact that it will lead to a significant amount of new development to the area and therefore will increase the amount of waste generated in the area. However this development in the area is justified as it will help to regenerate the area and have positive impacts in relation to other sustainability objectives such as reducing poverty, improving education and skills and improving the

health of the population. Furthermore all new development will be required to minimise the amount of waste generated and recycle waste (Sustainable Design and Construction SPD).

- SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding in relation to Policy 16 New homes

This policy scored negatively against this objective as it aims to reduce vulnerability to flooding. However parts of the AAP area is an area at high risk of flooding and the development of new housing in this area means that more people (especially the elderly and young children) may be at risk. This will need to be mitigated through the design of the developments, in consultation with the Environment Agency. The need for a new school and a new health facility is already established in the AAP area and further increase in the local population will increase this need.

- SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car in relation to policy 13 The Road Network

This policy scored negatively against this objective as it aims to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car. However improving the road network could attract new people to the area and increase the amount of cars using the road network. This will need to be mitigated through improvements in public transport provision and conditions for walking and cycling.

- Uncertain impacts

The impact of several policies scored as uncertain against the sustainability objectives. Further details can be found in the individual appraisal of each policy but the uncertain scores were largely due to mitigation being required and/ or the impact being dependant on the detailed design of developments which will not be known until the pre-application stage e.g. the impact of a new business space (Policy 6) on adaption to climate change (Sustainable Development Objective 6).

8.4 Publication/submission and potential main modifications version

- 8.4.1 We have set out 49 draft policies in order to seek to achieve sustainable development and direct spatial growth in Peckham and Nunhead.

Policy 1	Peckham Town Centre
Policy 2	Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment
Policy 3	Local shops and services
Policy 4	Hot food takeaways
Policy 5	Markets
Policy 6	Business space
Policy 7	Community facilities
Policy 8	Schools
Policy 9	Health facilities
Policy 10	Sports facilities
Policy 11	Active Travel
Policy 12	Public Transport
Policy 13	The road network
Policy 14	Parking for shoppers and visitors
Policy 15	Residential parking
Policy 16	New homes
Policy 17	Affordable and private homes
Policy 18	Mix and design of new homes

Policy 19	Open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
Policy 20	Trees
Policy 21	Energy
Policy 22	Waste, water, flooding and pollution
Policy 23	Public realm
Policy 24	Heritage
Policy 25	Built form
Policy 26	Building heights
Policy 27	Peckham core action area - Land use
Policy 28	Peckham core action area – Transport and movement
Policy 29	Peckham core action area – Built environment
Policy 30	Peckham core action area – Natural environment
Policy 31	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Land use
Policy 32	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Transport and movement
Policy 33	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Built environment
Policy 34	Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Natural environment
Policy 35	Peckham South – Land use
Policy 36	Peckham South – Transport and movement
Policy 37	Peckham South – Built environment
Policy 38	Peckham South – Natural environment
Policy 39	Peckham North – Land use
Policy 40	Peckham North – Transport and movement
Policy 41	Peckham North – Built environment
Policy 42	Peckham North – Natural environment
Policy 43	Peckham East – Land use
Policy 44	Peckham East – Transport and movement
Policy 45	Peckham East – Built environment
Policy 46	Peckham East – Natural environment
Policy 47	Proposals sites
Policy 48	Presumption in favour of sustainable development
Policy 49	Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

8.5 What are the significant positive effects of the plan?

- 8.5.1 The appraisal found that the majority of the policies in the publication/submission version will have a positive impact. For every policy, the positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when assessed across the whole range of sustainability objectives. In some cases the policies have no significant impact on the sustainability objective.
- 8.5.2 The result of the publication/submission version appraisal showed a major positive impact for the following policies;

Policy 1	Peckham Town Centre shopping
Policy 19	Open Spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
Policy 49	S106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy.

8.5.3 All of the character area policies (policies 27 to 44) scored positively as this approach helps to ensure new development is directed to the right locations and that local distinctiveness is protected and enhanced through development.
Whilst there were uncertain impacts identified, overall, the appraisal indicated that the policies are likely to have a positive contribution to achieving sustainable development in Peckham and Nunhead.

8.5.4 The following sustainable development objectives also scored very positively overall:

SDO1	To tackle poverty and wealth creation
SDO3	To improve the health of the population
SDO4	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
SDO5	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of Landscape and Townscape

8.6 What are the significant negative effects of the plan?

8.6.1 In total, there are five sustainable development objectives that show potential minor impacts. These are;

SDO 6	To reduce contributions to climate change
SDO 7	To improve the air quality in Southwark
SDO 8	To avoid waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
SDO16	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car

8.6.2 Policy 16, New Homes showed a minor negative impact against SDO6, SDO7 and SDO8. The reason for the negative result is that the quantum of new development is likely to have a negative impact in both construction and operation on climate change and air quality as a result of an increase in carbon emissions from energy consumption and traffic. The development will also increase the amount of waste produced. However, the development is necessary in order to allow for regeneration and growth. Negative impacts can be addressed through suitable mitigation measures such as the requirement to reduce carbon emission through implementing the energy hierarchy and the application of the core strategy policies and supplementary planning documents.

8.6.3 Policy 16 also scored a minor negative against SDO 14. The increase in housing could affect vulnerability to flooding depending on the design and location of new development. However, the impacts of this policy will be mitigated through Policy 22 of the AAP which states how development will be required to help reduce flood risk by reducing water run-off and using sustainable urban drainage systems. Further guidance is provided in the sustainable design and construction SPD on how new development should reduce water and waste consumption and meet the environmental standards set out in the Core Strategy policy 13.

8.6.4 Policy 13, The Road Network scored a minor negative against SDO 16. This is because improvements to the road network may encourage more people to travel by car. However, the impact of this policy will be mitigated through policies 11, 12 and 23 of the AAP which seek to improve opportunities for walking and cycling, promote the use of public transport and improve the public realm which will discourage car use. Improvements to the road network may also help to encourage cyclists as well as car drivers and therefore the policy could have both positive and negative impacts on SDO 16. Further guidance is provided in the sustainable transport SPD on how new development should promote sustainable transport options and reduce reliance on the car as set out in the Core Strategy policy 2.

8.7 Uncertain impacts

- 8.7.1 The impact of several policies scored as uncertain against the sustainability objectives. Further details can be found in the individual appraisal of each policy but the uncertain scores were largely due to mitigation being required and/ or the impact being dependant on the detailed design of developments, which will not be known until the pre-application stage of future development.

8.8 Cumulative impacts

- 8.8.1 The SEA Directive requires an assessment of secondary, cumulative, and synergistic effects, which should be incorporated in the SA. Collectively these effects are called cumulative impacts. Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
- 8.8.2 Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.
- 8.8.3 The appraisal process has helped to identify the potential cumulative impact of the policies. The cumulative impact of the development could result in a major negative impact in relation to sustainability objectives six, seven and eight which seek to reduce contributions to climate change, improve air quality and minimise waste generation. Individually the policies scored minor negative impacts but cumulatively the impact of additional development on these sustainability objectives could have a major negative impact if suitable mitigation measures are not applied.
- 8.8.4 It is difficult to assess the extent of such impacts at this stage in the process with the lack of detailed information on individual sites. Providing that suitable mitigation measures are applied to individual proposals it is considered that the potential negative impacts will remain minor and, with the development of new technologies and regulations, could even be reduced further over time. Cumulative impacts may also be positive – for example several minor positive impacts on open space and biodiversity and the historic environment could lead to a major positive impact for the area as a whole.
- 8.8.4 The cumulative impacts of the policies will need to be kept under review through the monitoring process and assessment of planning applications to measure the success of implementing the policies and inform any amendments that may be needed to policies and guidance.

8.9 Proposed Mitigation

- 8.9.1 Where the SA identified potential shortcomings of particular policies, mitigation measure were proposed to help off-set the negative impacts. The negative impacts largely relate to the environmental impact as a result of the quantum of new development. Mitigation measures have been identified, which will need to be put in place to minimise the impacts. For example, the adoption of technologies and construction practices to minimise waste production and the facilitation of measures to encourage and increase recycling rates will help mitigate any negative impacts associated with the provision of additional homes. In addition, the requirement for new developments to adhere to minimum standards in design and construction will contribute towards ensuring greater water efficiency over time.
- 8.9.2 Some of the negative impacts will be mitigated through other proposed policies in the area action plan which will deal with such matters. For example, policy 13 scored negatively

against SDO 16 to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car. As improving the road network could attract new people to the area and increase the amount of cars using the road network. However, this can be mitigated through other policies in the AAP including policies to improve in public transport provision and conditions for walking and cycling.

8.10 Uncertainties and Risks

8.10.1 The conclusions that were reached in undertaking the SA of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan policies were a result of qualitative (i.e. subjective) judgement by planning professionals within the council. In addition, predicting the outcome of a potentially complex mix of social, economic and environmental factors is an inherently difficult task to undertake, and can only be undertaken on the basis of the background data that is available.

8.10.2 Consequently, there may be some questions about the way some policies were ranked against particular sustainability objectives. However, whilst some individual rankings may possibly be challenged at this level, it is the overall performance of a policy against the Sustainability Framework taken as a whole, which is the most important element to consider.

The detailed results of the SA are provided in Appendix 8

9 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 What are the next stages in the plan preparation?

SA PRODUCTION STAGE	TIMETABLE
Adoption of the AAP and publication of the final sustainability appraisal report.	October 2014

9.2 How will the plan be implemented?

- 9.2.1 The area action plan sets out the vision for the type of place Peckham and Nunhead should be in the future. The AAP will shape the development of Peckham and Nunhead for the next ten to fifteen years by providing a list of clear objectives to guide development to the right place at the right time. The plan sets out what should be achieved in different places in the area and directs development to shape these areas.
- 9.2.2 Implementation of the AAP policies will be achieved through our development management function when the local planning authority makes decisions on planning applications. Our New Southwark Plan and supplementary planning documents are also being prepared that will provide further detail.
- 9.2.3 Our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when the community will be involved in preparing planning policy documents and in making decisions on planning applications. The SCI was developed by working with many local people, businesses, voluntary and community organisations, councillors and statutory organisations. The SCI includes: information on different consultation methods; how to overcome barriers to involve different groups and; the consultation process for both planning policy documents and planning applications. Involving the community at the earliest stage possible in the planning process helps to implement development that is wanted and needed by the community.
- 9.2.4 New development also needs to be supported by adequate social, physical and green infrastructure. This includes: social infrastructure such as schools, health and other community facilities; physical infrastructure such as transport and utilities; green infrastructure such as parks and open spaces. Where infrastructure is needed to support development, it should be provided along side it. Development should not be permitted unless essential infrastructure can be completed prior to occupation of the new development.
- 9.2.5 We will continue to work in partnership with infrastructure providers, including both internal council departments and external agencies, throughout the development of the area action plan to identify infrastructure required to facilitate the development set out in the plan.
- 9.2.6 We will use s106 planning obligations/Community Infrastructure Levy to overcome negative impacts of development and to make sure that infrastructure needed to support development is provided. We will use planning obligations in accordance with government guidance, set out Circular 2005/05. We have an approved S106 Planning Obligations supplementary planning document (2007) which explains our policies in more detail and sets out a series of standard charges to be applied to development. We also consulted on an updated draft S106 planning obligations SPD from 14 January 2014 to 25 February 2014 which we hope to adopt by April 2015. Through implementing this SPD we will secure financial contributions to mitigate the impacts of development.

9.2.7 We consulted on our revised Draft CIL charging schedule from 14 January 2014 until 25 February 2014. We submitted the revised Draft CIL charging schedule to an independent planning inspector for an examination in public in April 2014. We are carrying out some further evidence work as requested by the Planning Inspector which will be subject to further public consultation in November 2014. It is anticipated that the CIL will be brought into effect by April 2015. You can find out more information on our revised draft CIL charging schedule on our website at;
http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/planning_policy/2696/community_infrastructure_levy

9.3 Links to other tiers of plans, programmes and other guidance

9.3.1 The Local Plan will guide development in the future and will make up part of a series of documents, prepared in stages that form the planning framework. More information on the Local Plan can be viewed on the Council's website at;
http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/planning_policy

9.3.2 The Local Plan includes the Local Development scheme which sets out the programme for the production of documents.

9.3.3 There are a number of key documents currently used to make decisions on planning applications. This includes policies in the Core Strategy (2011), the saved Southwark Plan (2007) and the London Plan (2011). Southwark supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and London Plan supplementary planning guidance (SPGs) provide further guidance on how to implement these policies.

9.3.4 The AAP will be used alongside these policies and the existing guidance to make decisions on planning applications. In some cases such as AAP policy 15: Residential parking will be used instead of part of appendix 15 of saved Southwark Plan policy 5.6.

9.3.5 This relationship will change in the future as we prepare more planning policies and replace some of our existing policies. Our timetable for preparing new and reviewing existing planning policies and guidance is set out in our local development scheme (LDS). As set out in our LDS, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, we have decided to prepare a New Southwark Plan to set out the strategy for development for Southwark with policies, master plans, maps and evidence. This will replace our Core Strategy and Southwark Plan and will include site allocations. The AAP will be used alongside the New Southwark Plan to make decisions on planning applications in Peckham and Nunhead. At present we plan to publish a timetable for preparation of the New Southwark Plan in November 2014. You can follow its progress and see more information in our LDS at the following link:
http://www.southwark.gov.uk/downloads/download/2206/local_development_scheme

9.3.7 Some of the issues the area action plan will consider include promoting the area's status as a creative hub, providing homes, business space, providing community facilities, things for people to do and places to visit in the town centre

9.3.8 It should be noted that local planning policy is produced within a framework set by national and regional government planning guidance. This guidance indicates the broad principles that local policy should adopt. For example, the need to provide further housing as established in guidance means that it would not be possible to have an option of no further housing provision.

9.4 Proposals for monitoring

- 9.4.1 It is important that the plan is monitored to keep track of whether it is working in the way it should. This report has identified indicators that should be used to monitor the area action plan. The most appropriate way to monitor the area action plan is through the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR monitors the type of development that is occurring as a result of all of the council's planning policies and guidance and what effects this development is having in terms of sustainability. Where new indicators have been identified, through the SA process, these will be added to the AMR. The AAP sets out a monitoring framework to ensure new development meets the objectives of the plan. These indicators will be added to our AMR once the AAP is adopted.

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APPENDIX 1

Legal and Policy Background for Sustainability Appraisal and Development Plan Documents

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

The SPD falls within the definition of a 'plan or programme' under European Directive 2001/42 (the SEA Directive). As it is likely to have significant environmental effects, it must also undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as part of the sustainability appraisal.

The SEA directive is transposed (made) into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Guidance on the implementation of the 2004 Regulations and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is set out in the ODPM's Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005) and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (November 2005) respectively.

These guidance documents set out a similar methodology to be used in the preparation of both SAs and SEAs. The government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. In the case of the SPD, all reference to SA should be understood as referring to both the SA and SEA process. The components of the SA and its relationship to the information required within the SEA report is set out below.

Components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Information Required in Environment Report		Section in SA Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I)		The SA report
a	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plan and programmes	Sections 1, 3 and 4 Appendix 2
b	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Sections 4 and 5
c	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sections 4 and 5
d	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 Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 4
e	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national 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	Section 6 Appendix 2
f	The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	Sections 7 and 8 Appendices 4,5, 6
g	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	Sections 8 and 9
h	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 7 and 8 Appendix 5 and 6
i	A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Sections 2 and 9
j	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary

	The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	Sections 2, 3 and 9
	<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4). • authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2). • other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	Section 2 Appendix 3
	<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</p> <p>Provision of information on the decision:</p> <p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10) 	Section 9
	Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Section 9
	Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA checklist Directive (Art. 12).	The Quality Assurance Checklist has been followed

APPENDIX 2: RELEVANT PLANS, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

International

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Kyoto Protocol to the United nations Framework convention on climate change (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

European

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	<p>The European Commission adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted.</p> <p>The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure More sustainable agriculture and forestry Better management of fish stocks Tighter controls on invasive alien species A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss <p>The new Biodiversity Strategy follows on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)	<p>The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>

European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007.</p> <p>The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies</p>
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Sustainable Development Strategy) (2002)	<p>The Sixth EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste <p>The Sixth EAP promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all community policies and actions and provides the environmental component of the community's strategy for sustainable development. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health • Manage natural resources more responsibly • Improve the transport system and land use management • Combat poverty and social exclusion and deal with the economic and social implications of ageing society
EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)	<p>The overall aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is to identify and develop action to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion</p>
EU Directives	
Air Quality Framework (EU Directive 96/62/EC and daughter directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)	<p>Objective is to improve air quality through out Europe by monitoring certain pollutants and set alert thresholds for specific pollutants. The Framework Directive was followed by daughter directives, which set the numerical limit values, or in the case of ozone, target values for each of the identified pollutants. The daughter directives are to harmonise monitoring strategies, measuring methods, calibration and quality assessment methods to arrive at comparable measurements throughout the EU and to provide for good public information</p>
Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (EIA Directive 85/337/EEC)	<p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (EIA) (85/337/EEC) has been in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.</p>
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC)	<p>The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public • adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary • preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).</p>
Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. • Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats
Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)	The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering;</p> <p>This Directive lays down requirements as regards :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings; (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; (c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; (d) energy certification of buildings; and (e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
Groundwater Directive (EU Directive 2006/118/EC)	<p>This Directive establishes specific measures as provided for in Article 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2000/60/EC in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution. These measures include in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and (b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. <p>This Directive also complements the provisions preventing or limiting inputs of pollutants into groundwater already contained in Directive 2000/60/EC, and aims to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</p>
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>
Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC)	Objective to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources
Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bio-energy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for bio-fuels.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)	Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.
Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)	The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of Domestic waste water, Mixture of waste water and Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive)
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC	To set up a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.
Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC)	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015. Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.
Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU)	This directive commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.

National

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Regulations	
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	<p>These Regulations replace the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 implement the following Directives:</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (this Directive replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30 EC relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<p>Part L – Conservation of fuel and power The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect on 1 Oct 2010.</p> <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency) This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • raking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy (amendment) Regulations (2011)	<p>Amendments include allowing councils to set their own flexible payment deadlines and offer developers the option to pay the Community Infrastructure Levy by instalments, and removing the £50,000 minimum threshold for payments in kind, so charging authorities can accept a payment in kind in respect of any liability payable to them. Other amendments reduce administrative burdens on councils and developers, and make minor changes to clarify and correct the operation of the regulations.</p>
Energy Act 2011	<p>The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. It is a first step in our legislative programme, and further legislation has been sought to implement, for example, the findings of the Electricity Market Reform Programme.</p> <p>The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.</p>
Energy Act 2008	<p>The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging renewable technologies • correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.
Local Government Act 2000	<p>This act received Royal Assent in July 2000 and is made up of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area. • Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements. • Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.
Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities (2009)	The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.
Localism Act (2011)	An Act to make provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities; to make provision about the functions of the Commission for Local Administration in England; to enable the recovery of financial sanctions imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union on the United Kingdom from local and public authorities; to make provision about local government finance; to make provision about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; to make provision about social and other housing; to make provision about regeneration in London; and for connected purposes.
Equality Act 2010	<p>This act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and comply with. The act also strengthened protection in some situations. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment.</p> <p>The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	<p>This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges.</p> <p>The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body</p>

	<p>(SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage).</p> <p>The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.</p>
Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (Amendment) Act 2010	This amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Sustainable Communities Act (2007)	The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act was published by Parliament and is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2010	The regulations consolidate and update the 1999 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as amended, and explains amendments for screening changes and extensions. It also explains the requirement for the competent authority to provide reasons for screening decisions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008	These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999	These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.
The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	<p>This order amends the GDPO 1995 in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and access statements • Publicity of planning applications

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time limits for lodging certain planning appeals • Provisions to include on the planning register applications for non-material amendments
The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008	This order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995, which specifies procedures connected with planning applications, appeals to the Secretary of State, and related matters not laid down in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It came into force on 6 April 2008.
The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2006	This Order, which applies to England only, amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. It introduces further requirements to consult the Environment Agency before applications for development in certain areas are determined.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning. Amongst the significant changes, they add the Homes and Communities Agency as a statutory consultee when preparing development plan documents, and remove the requirement for LPAs to consult the Secretary of State for Transport when preparing a Statement of Community Involvement.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008	The Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (“the 2004 Regulations”) to simplify and deregulate the local development plan making procedures in England.
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2005	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992	This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order	This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, No. 1824, 2011	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
London Squares Preservation Act, 1931	This act identifies a London Squares which are to be provided protection from development.
Planning Framework	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	The Government has produced a simple national planning policy framework setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs, have been superseded by the NPPF. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Planning Circulars	
Circular 07/09: Protection of World Heritage Sites	This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.
Circular 02/07: Planning and the Strategic Road Network	This circular explains how the Highways Agency (the Agency), on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport, will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities.
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System	This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.
Circular 02/99: Environmental impact assessment	This circular provides guidance on the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 for local planning authorities.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Government Strategies	
Air Quality Strategy (2007)	The Strategy: sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modeling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The first lists of Priority Species and Habitats were published by Government in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They included over 300 species

	of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee ¹ on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK’s devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.
Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)	This policy statement sets out the progress the government has made in developing the new public health system. In doing so the paper sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare; • proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services; • the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide; • the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant; • establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; • clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy is the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It will be followed by a public annual report that assesses progress, looks at the latest evidence and trends, and makes recommendations for further action.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE):Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking	The guidance identifies how government policies on alcohol pricing, its availability and how it is marketed could be used to combat such harm. Changes in policy in these areas are likely to be more effective in reducing alcohol-related harm among the population as a whole than actions undertaken by local health professionals.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Prevention of Cardiovascular disease at the population level	The guidance is for government, the NHS, local authorities, industry and all those whose actions influence the population’s cardiovascular health (that is, can help keep people’s hearts healthy and prevent strokes). The guidance comprises two sets of recommendations aimed at national policy makers and local practitioners respectively. Recommendations 1 to 12 outline a national framework for action. They break new ground for NICE by focusing on legislative, regulatory and voluntary changes – including further development of existing policies. Topics covered include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to reduce the nation’s consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats • How to ensure food marketing and promotions aimed at children and young people do not encourage them to consume high levels of salt, saturated fats and trans fats • Commercial interests • Food product labelling • The European Union’s common agricultural policy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector catering guidelines • Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification	<p>This is one of three pieces of NICE guidance published in November 2010 on how to prevent unintentional injuries among under-15s. A second publication covers unintentional injuries in the home and a third covers strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development. The guidance covers 20 mph limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer. The recommendations include advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer. • Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance. • Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promoting physical activity: active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community settings	<p>This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The NICE recommendations give advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation • high level strategic planning • the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it • planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities • training people to run programmes and activities • how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity	<p>This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It is for NHS and other professionals who have responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes local transport authorities, transport planners, those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. • Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. • Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.
Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the best wildlife sites. • Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats. • Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making. • Enthusing people • Developing the evidence base. <p>An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing</p>
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make</p>

	explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.
Plan for Growth – (March 2011)	The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are: 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)	This document sets out the Coalition Government's vision for sustainable development and a package of measures to deliver it through the Green Economy, action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and fairness and improving wellbeing, and building a Big Society
Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)	In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The strategy will include policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities. The Review had four tasks 1 Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action 2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice 3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy 4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post- 2010 health inequalities strategy
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	The action plan sets out the policies, resources and partnerships to achieve sustainable communities throughout the UK
Sustainable Construction Strategy (2008)	This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; • Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; • Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	This Climate Change Programme seeks to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 2050. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget – an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation • 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of transport supply from renewable sources
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government which will strengthen delivery of these targets.
Water Strategy - Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	<p>The overarching aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects.</p> <p>The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation Climate change mitigation and adaptation Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought High levels of drinking water quality Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges
Waste Strategy (2007)	<p>This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Guidance and Other Reference Documents	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR / CABE (2000)	The aim of this guide is to promote high standards in urban design. The central message is that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed if better places are to be created.
BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) (2008)	BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It uses a straightforward scoring system that is transparent, easy to understand and supported by evidence-based research; has a positive influence on the design, construction and management of buildings and sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification

CABE: From Grey to Green (2009)	This document provides fresh ideas and evidence, showing how we could design and manage places in radically different ways
CABE: Sustainable Places	Sustainable Places gives expert advice on planning, designing and managing a sustainable place. It includes clear priorities for action alongside expert advice on effective leadership for your neighbourhood, town or city.
Department of Health: Next Step Review: High Quality Care for All (2008)	High Quality Care for All sets a new foundation for a health service that empowers staff and gives patients choice. It ensures that health care will be personalised and fair, include the most effective treatments within a safe system, and help patients to stay healthy.
Environment Agency - Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)	This strategy sets out the Environment Agency's aims for the period to 2015 and describes the role they will play in being part of the solution to the environmental challenges society faces. It sets out how the EA will continue to review their priorities and ways of working to ensure value for money whilst creating a better place for people and the environment..
Environment Agency – Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)	This report shows how the Environment Agency are working, often in partnership with others, to help communities and businesses adapt, while still protecting the natural environment.
Environment Agency – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied.
Environment Agency State of Environment Report for Southwark (2010)	This report provides a snapshot of the environment in the London Borough of Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the boroughs and the health of their environment.
English Indices of Deprivation 2010	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination. The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.
Natural England: A Natural Development (2009)	The Natural Development Project launched on 3 November 2009 to demonstrate how both large and small scale development can incorporate green infrastructure in practice. Natural England and key players in the development sector formed a partnership to understand how to value, design and create quality green infrastructure. The partnership aims to demonstrate how – at different scales and locations – the contribution of the natural environment in regeneration can move from that of traditional landscaping to one of providing vital spaces for people, wildlife, health, wellbeing, and climate change adaptation. The Natural Development project will provide a focus for our engagement with real sites and enable us to practically demonstrate positive planning with developers. It will work to highlight opportunities and overcome barriers to success and enable sharing of best practice to support the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in development and regeneration. Over the coming months and years the project will collect and share: Case Studies, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the project progresses. Commentary on problems, opportunities, and issues for large and small scale developments.

	Technical information relating to our work with developers across the country.
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services, transport etc.
Conservation Bulletin 47: Characterisation, English Heritage (2005)	A bulletin that explores the subject of characterisation and sets out some examples of studies of local character.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.
Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.
Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.
The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out guidance for managing change within the settings of heritage assets.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out case studies for how historic characterisation can be used to inform plan making and development management decisions.
Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out guidance for managing change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.
Good Practice for Local Listing Consultation Draft, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out best practice guidance for identifying buildings and structures suitable for local listing and for managing the list.
Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties,	Sets out guidance for producing Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Sites in order to evaluate the impact of potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value. This may also provide a guide for assessing general impact of development on

ICOMOS (2010)

heritage assets and their settings.

Regional

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Air Quality	
Air Quality Strategy (2010) (Draft)	This strategy sets out a framework for delivering improvements to London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues. Over the last few years, a number of innovative measures have been introduced to help improve air quality in London. Nevertheless, air pollution remains a problem in the capital, as is clear from the fact that European Union targets for air quality standards that were intended to be met in 2004 and 2005 have still not been achieved.
Cleaning London's Air, The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)	The Mayors aim is to minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and to improve air quality to a level that everyone can enjoy, making London a more pleasant place in which to live, work and to visit. Key areas of work set out in the mayors Air Quality Strategy are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing pollution from road traffic by reducing the amount of traffic and reducing emissions from individual vehicles • Grants for cleaner vehicles • Reducing emissions from air travel • Sustainable buildings • Reducing pollution from industry and construction
The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition - Best Practice Guidance (2006)	The GLA and London Councils have produced 'Best Practice Guidance' to control dust and emissions from construction and demolition. The Guidance will be used to inform the planning process within London boroughs; assisting developers in understanding the methods available to them and what London boroughs might expect. The Guidance will be reviewed regularly, in order to update new best practice in dust and emissions management.
Accessibility and Equity	
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)	This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	This SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; • sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; • highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; • sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these
Culture	
Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's Cultural Strategy sets out his vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city, and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment – particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics and the opportunity it presents for London to undertake a step change in cultural activity and participation.
Economy	
Mayors Economic Development Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Economic Development Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of

	Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.
GLA Economics- Evidence Base (2009)	The Economic Evidence Base document supports the London Plan (2011), the Economic Development Strategy (2010) and the Transport Strategy.
GLA Employment Time Series (2010)	Roger Tym and partners were commissioned by the GLA to produce historic and projected employment data by sector and borough. The objectives are: To provide a sectoral breakdown of both historic employment data and the latest GLA Economics employment projections for London to 2031 using at least the established 'RTP definitions' of Offices, Industry and Other and; To provide the sectoral breakdown above for all London Boroughs plus sub-totals showing the Central Activities Zone (CAZ), Isle of Dogs (IOD), rest of Inner London, Outer London and the sum Total for London.
London Office Policy Review (2009)	The 2009 Review charts the relationship between office demand and supply to the end of 2008, with a mid-year update to 2009, and provides forecasts of demand for office floorspace to 2031. The report also covers other issues facing the London office market including a market view of the prospects for office markets and town centres outside of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) including the Outer London Development Centres. The report also considers issues such as transport infrastructure, the conversion of surplus offices to other uses, mixed use development, climate change and the cumulative impact of 'mega-schemes' on the edge of or beyond CAZ. The 2012 Office Policy Review is due to be published in October 2012.
Industrial Capacity SPG (2004)	The SPG provides guidance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure an adequate stock of industrial capacity to meet the future needs and functional requirements of different types of industrial and related uses in different parts of London, including that for good quality and affordable space; • plan, monitor and manage the release of surplus industrial land so that it can better contribute to strategic and local planning objectives, especially those to provide more housing (including affordable housing) and, in appropriate locations, to provide social infrastructure and to contribute to town centre renewal.
Draft SPG on Land for Industry and Transport (2012)	This draft document sets out proposed guidance to supplement the policies in the 2011 London Plan relating to land for industrial type activities and transport. The SPG provides advice on how to implement these policies, in particular Policy 2.17 on Strategic Industrial Locations, Policy 4.4 on Managing Industrial Land and Premises; and Policy 6.2 on Providing Public Transport Capacity and Safeguarding Land for Transport. Once adopted it will replace the 2004 Industrial Capacity SPG
London Industrial Land Demand and Release Benchmarks, Roger Tym & Partners (2012)	The Industrial Land Demand and Release Benchmarks Study assesses future demand for industrial land across London and compares it with the current and planned supply. The aim of the study is to provide evidence to inform London-wide and local planning policy in order to ensure that London has the right quantity and quality of industrial land to support its economy and its population while using the land efficiently. Where there is evidence of an over-supply, the study estimates how much land may be released to other uses and makes recommendations for the management of surplus capacity.
GLA Hotel Demand Study (2006)	This study tests the hotel demand assumptions used in the 2004 London Plan to inform the draft alterations to the plan. It adds a finer grained geographic dimension which will help develop sub regional and more local monitoring benchmarks.
Cornered shops: London's small shops and the planning system (2010)	This report looks at how the planning system, and other initiatives, can provide support for London's small shops and neighbourhood shopping areas. It seeks to identify the benefits of small, local and independent retailers to London; the evidence there is to show that they are under threat; the policies that have been proposed to support small shops; and what progress has been made in implementing them.
London's Retail Street Markets (June 2010)	This is a research report commissioned by the LDA. It provides a spatial and economic analysis of the retail street markets in London and identifies the area based issues facing these markets. The analysis also considers the contribution street markets can and are making to London's economy. The study has been used to inform the LDA (and the wider GLA group) what role they could have in supporting street markets. The study includes research on all types of London retail markets (such as clothing, arts, food etc) but exclude wholesale markets.

BPG: Managing the Night Time Economy PDF (March 2007)	This is one of a series of best practice guides issued by the Mayor to demonstrate how the broad policies of the London Plan can be implemented locally. This Best Practice Guide suggests how public authorities and the private and voluntary sectors can work together to support the development of the night time economy in appropriate locations and improve the way they manage its impacts.
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Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Energy and Climate Change	
Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy (2011)	This Strategy has a positive message on targets. It shows that if all the existing policies and programmes that are already in train – whether at national or local level – actually deliver as promised, we will be able to get very close to London's ambitious CO2 reduction target of 60 per cent against 1990 levels. The Strategy also identifies the further measures needed to close the gap.
Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London (2010)	<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies who and what is most at risk today • analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century • describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it. <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk • An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather • To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes
Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)	<p>The Strategy's specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contributing to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. <p>The aim is to change energy provision and use by 2050 with a key target of CO₂ emissions reductions of more than 60% of those in 2000. The ways to achieve this are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, using less energy and preventing fuel poverty where people cannot afford energy.</p>
Flood Risk	
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009	This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)	In June 2007 the Mayor published the draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) for the London Plan, for public consultation. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Health	
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	The strategy sets out the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. Key aims of the strategy include encouraging physical activity, supporting long-term investment to reduce poverty, improving access to primary care and NHS services, supporting individuals to make healthier choices and promoting well being in the workplace.
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action (2007)	Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action presents a powerful vision of how different healthcare in London could be – safer, more accessible, higher quality – and of how much healthier Londoners could become. Its recommendations include innovation and challenge in equal measure.
South East London Housing Market Assessment (2009) and sub reports	Opinion Research Services (ORS) was commissioned by local authorities in South East London to undertake housing requirements studies in each borough and a strategic housing market assessment for the sub region. The local authorities involved in the project are Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark. A SHMA is a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development document and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in planning policy statement 3: housing (PPS3).
Heritage	
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk- London (2011)	The Register identifies which heritage assets are at risk from development pressures, neglect or decay. It also monitors the changing condition of assets in order to help us prioritise where resources and expertise can best be deployed to resolve the problems. It also includes listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and gardens.
The National Heritage List for England	The Register identifies all registered heritage assets including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, world heritage sites, applications for certificates of immunity (COIs) and current building preservation notices (BPNs) .
Housing	
Mayor of London's Housing draft supplementary planning guidance (2011)	The new London Plan was adopted in July 2011 and the draft housing SPG is intended to clarify how the Mayor intends the policies to be implemented. The draft SPG takes the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Government's new Housing Strategy into account. It includes 7 sections which cover supply, choice, quality, affordable housing, stock and investment, social infrastructure and mixed use development.
London Housing Strategy (2010)	London's first statutory housing strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor's vision for housing in London to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme; • Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes; • Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.
GLA Housing Design Guide 2010 Interim edition (2010)	The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our

	homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.
GLA Interim Housing SPG (2009)	The SPG was published in draft form for the London Plan Examination in Public (EiP)
South East London Student Sub Report, Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)	This document is the one of the sub-group reports for South East London. Other sub-group reports include an analysis of the circumstances and housing requirements of older people, people with support needs, young people, families, Black and Minority Ethnic groups, migrant workers, public sector workers, the private rented sector, Low Cost Home Ownership, intermediate housing, low earners and Gypsies and Travellers.
GLA 2008 Round Population Projections	Detailed ward level population projections to support the London Plan. Incorporating housing provision targets as outlined in the consultations draft of the revised London Plan
London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)	BBP Regeneration, SQW Ltd., Tribal Consulting, and Opinion Research Services undertook a study in 2006 to assess the impact that growth in the Higher Education (HE) sector may have on housing requirements and housing markets in Greater London. The primary aim of this research was to inform the implementation of London Plan and borough policy. The study incorporates a policy review, an analysis of baseline data on London's student population and student accommodation, and primary research. The data has been used to help forecast future student population growth and accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.
Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2005)	This SPG gives detailed guidance for boroughs on how to develop sites for housing and how to determine housing mix and density for any individual site. It emphasises that new developments should make the most effective and appropriate use of the land available, consistent with the principles of Sustainable Residential Quality.
Infrastructure	
Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)	The study aims to provide a strategic understanding of the implications of growth for the whole of Central London, with an indication of how growth, and therefore demand for infrastructure, is distributed across the study area. This analysis allows Central London Forward to build a robust case for additional infrastructure investment for Central London to achieve sustainable growth up to 2026. In particular, as well as offering local authority level information and analysis, the report provides evidence of sub-regional issues and opportunities, encouraging joint solutions wherever appropriate. This study also identifies existing gaps and shortfalls in infrastructure provision.
Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule – Mayor of London (2012)	Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme.
London Plan	
London Plan (July 2011)	<p>The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. The new London Plan policies deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of life issues in particular places within London – particularly those on the 2012 Games and their legacy, outer London , inner London, the Central Activities Zone, regeneration areas, town centres and green infrastructure • ensuring equal life chances for all, improving and addressing health inequalities, ensuring an adequate supply of good quality homes for all Londoners and sufficient social infrastructure • ensuring and developing a London economy that provides jobs, goods and services Londoners need – including those on developing the economy, arts, culture and entertainment, retail, town centres and small shops, encouraging a connected economy, and improving opportunities for all • mitigating the scale of future climate change, adapting to the change that is now inevitable and, as part of this, ensuring high

	<p>water quality and sufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a transport network enabling easy access to jobs, opportunities and facilities while mitigating adverse environmental and other impacts in • supporting a high quality urban living space – including building neighbourhoods and communities, inclusive environments, high quality built environments (7.3–7.7), protection of London’s heritage, air and noise pollution, protection and enhancement of open and natural environments and of the Blue Ribbon Network of waterways • strategic priorities for use of the planning system to secure infrastructure and other benefits to support improving quality of life • Monitoring and Review
London Plan early minor alterations and revisions (2011-12)	<p>The Mayor of London adopted the new London Plan in July 2011. Within the adopted London Plan, it was acknowledged that the Mayor would be consulting on early minor alterations to some of the policies.</p> <p>The Mayor held an initial round of consultation on the first set of alterations for 6 weeks in November and December 2011 with the London Assembly and GLA functional bodies - the first formal stage in changing the London Plan. The council submitted a response to the Mayor at this stage. The Mayor then consulted formally on the early minor alterations in February and March 2012.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Mayor has revised the alterations further and has commenced a third stage of consultation. The latest alterations incorporate the previous set of early minor alterations issued for consultation in February and include additional minor updates and amendments to take account of the NPPF and other legislation such as the duty to cooperate and the new CIL regulations. More substantive changes to the housing policies are also proposed.</p> <p>It is anticipated that both sets of alterations will be considered together by an independent planning inspector at an examination in public (EiP) to be held in November/December 2012.</p>
Noise	
London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)	<p>The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.</p>
Souther City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	<p>The aim of the Mayor’s ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.</p> <p>Three key issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing
Open Space and Biodiversity	
Connecting with London’s Nature. The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	<p>The document details the Mayor's vision for protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important step in establishing a London-wide framework for maintaining London’s diversity of wildlife.</p>
Environment Agency Greenroof Toolkit	<p>Environment Agency on-line toolkit which sets out guidance for site specific opportunities, green roof design and technical assessment</p> <p>The vision is that developers will promote the use of green roofs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a better and more sustainable London • deliver better quality places to live and work • create a low-carbon city • adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change

Forestry Commission – The case for trees (2010)	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
London Trees and Woodland Framework (2005)	The London Trees and Woodland Framework is part of the Environment Strategy of the Greater London Authority. It was launched on the 23rd March 2005 and is the result of a broad partnership of London-wide bodies headed by the Forestry Commission and the GLA. Chapter 2 describes the current status of trees and woodlands in London Chapter 3 provides the national and London policy context Chapter 4 sets out the Framework. It puts forward key aims and objectives for trees and woodlands in London to realise their contribution to the natural, built and managed environment, people, and the economy Chapter 5 provides detailed proposals on how the Framework should be turned into action
Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008)	This SPG aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The Mayor wants to see a child-friendly London with inclusive, accessible, and safe play spaces that allow all young Londoners to engage in fun, positive, and healthy play and recreation in their own communities and throughout London.
Sustainability	
Sustainable Design and Construction. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)	London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.
Adapting to Climate Change: A checklist for development (2005)	This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance
Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission (June 2003)	This Framework has been developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission, appointed by the Mayor in May 2002 to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. It is the first Sustainable Development Framework for London. It sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of objectives to guide decision making. The Framework should be used to: -provide the context for policy development and decision-making; -undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; -monitor progress towards a more sustainable city
Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2003)	This document is part of a national programme of action setting out how the Government intends to achieve sustainable communities in London. The main challenges for London are to accommodate growth and to reduce poverty and deprivation. To do this, the main aims are for more and better-designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers. To improve public transport and other infrastructure to support the development of new and growing communities; to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
Transport	
Mayors Transport Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision. Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should: <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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience • Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy
Land for Transport Functions. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	The key aim of this SPG is to ensure that efficient and effective use of land for transport purposes is delivered in order to meet broader sustainability objectives. It provides more detailed guidance to boroughs, developers, operators and landowners on the specific land requirements needed to support different modes of transport. It also suggests how these requirements can be supported in boroughs' UDP/LDF policies.
Draft Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012)	The SPG provides an update of previous Mayoral guidance, setting out how boroughs should make effective, efficient use of land for transport purposes.
London Cycle Network Plus Annual Report 2008/2009	This report is a record of activity for the London Cycle Network plus (LCN+) project during the 2007/08 financial year. The LCN+ is a planned 900km network of radial and orbital cycle routes across London, involving borough roads, the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and off-highway segments. The project seeks to provide a network of quality cycling facilities across the city, and in doing so encourage more Londoners to cycle
Cycling Revolution London (2010)	The Strategy sets out the vision and policies for encouraging and enabling more cycling across London. The strategy sets out an aspiration to increase cycling by 400% by 2026 through a range of initiatives including the delivery of a series of cycle superhighways, improved cycle safety and an increase training aimed at cyclists
Views	
London View Management Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance, Mayor of London (2012)	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.
Waste	
Mayors Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)	The Strategy is made up of six key policy chapters, outlining where the Mayor thinks he can make most difference. The six overarching policies are; Policy 1 – Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling Policy 2 – London will have a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change Policy 3 – Capture the economic benefits of waste management Policy 4 – London to achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031 Policy 5 – Catalysing municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies Policy 6 – Achieving a high level of street cleanliness.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further sensitivity testing	Subsequent to the reiteration of the apportionment, published in December 2006, further data of relevance to criteria within the model has become available. The update includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct data on safeguarded wharves, • revision of current licensed waste management capacity in London resulting from the decision on the development of the Belvedere facility, updated, recently verified and soon to be published data on indicative capacity of land for waste, logistics and other industrial used in London, provided by the GLA.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2006)	This report describes in detail the waste apportionment methodology underlying the London Plan minor alteration on borough level waste apportionment.
London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.

Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Waste Management Strategy (2003)	<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out a number of policies and proposals to improve waste management in London including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that waste authorities look at maximising waste reduction, recycling and composting before considering energy recovery and disposal. • Developing a 'Waste Reduction and Reuse Programme' for London. • Aiming to exceed the recycling and composting targets set by the Government for London's waste authorities. • Increasing recycling collections by waste authorities, with collections to be introduced wherever possible, and more types of materials to be collected including waste for composting. • Increasing bottle banks and recycling banks for other materials, so that everyone is close to facilities for recycling. • Increasing recycling facilities, with Civic Amenity sites turned into 'Reuse and Recycling Centres', making it easier for people to recycle a much wider range of things, including furniture, household goods, and green garden waste. • Encouraging new business ideas for recycling and looking at ways to increase the amount of products made from recycled material. • Planning for new and improved waste and recycling facilities in London. • Improving public awareness of waste issues including the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste and also to buy recycled goods.
Water	
Water Strategy (2009) (draft)	The draft London Water Strategy is intended to complement the plans and strategies of other organisations by presenting a London-specific view of managing water resources. The draft strategy has been developed with the support of Thames Water and the Environment Agency. Its goal is improved water management – both the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place).
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 plan	This document provides regional guidance on the predicted effects of climate change in relation to tidal flood risk
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	<p>The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard the sustainable use of water • To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems • To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances • To reduce groundwater pollution; and • To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities 2007)	Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the likely impact on bills.
Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2035	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2015	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.
Draft Strategic Proposals for Sludge Management (Thames Water Utilities) 2008	Thames Water Utilities Ltd. (Thames Water) has developed high-level strategic proposals for sludge management/disposal in our region for the 25 years to 2035. The decision to carry out the strategy development was taken for the following reasons: (1) to provide

	<p>a broad framework for the specific investment proposals, particularly in the period 2010-2015 for the periodic review of our charges in 2009, and (2) to review the appropriateness of the current strategy (i.e. wherever possible recycle sludge to land) going forward, given the increasing costs and regulatory/other constraints arising from this outlet.</p>
<p>Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)</p>	<p>This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority in November 2005. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance.</p>

Local

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Community	
London Borough of Southwark: Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-16	The Community Strategy is prepared by Southwark Alliance (the local strategic partnership) and sets out a vision and priorities for the Borough from 2006 to 2016. The vision is 'the belief of making Southwark a better place to live, to learn, to work and have fun'. This was developed in consultation with the local community. The strategy seeks to improve life in Southwark by: tackling poverty, making Southwark cleaner and greener; cutting crime and fear of crime; raising standards in our schools; and improving the health of the borough.
Southwark, Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013	This strategy provides a plan for all local services affecting children and young people in Southwark. The aims in the next three years are: improved literacy and numeracy; more things to do; less crime against children and young people; fewer teenagers getting pregnant; and a reduction in the rate of increase of children who are obese.
Southwark Statement of Community Involvement (2008)	The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when Southwark Council involve the community in the alteration and development of town planning documents and applications for planning permission. This ensures there is effective community involvement in the planning process.
Metropolitan Police Estate – Asset Management Plan (2007)	This document sets out the strategy for improving the Metropolitan Police Estate in Southwark over the next three years. The future estate will be based around the following five operational policing themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Neighbourhoods bases • Custody Centres • Patrol Bases • Front Counters • Office accommodation
Southwark Council Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008	AMP 2008, which was approved by Executive on 20th May 2008, establishes the Council's overarching approach to the management of its property assets and how these can most effectively be arranged to ensure that the Council can achieve its core objectives and deliver key corporate outcomes.
Strategy for the future Management of Council owned properties occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector, Southwark Corporate Property, April 2009	The strategy sets out the Asset Management Strategy framework for Southwark's portfolio of Council owned properties that are occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). It describes the baseline position for the estate as it stands currently, the Council's objectives in holding the assets concerned and examines the drivers that are likely to influence the development of the portfolio into the future. The paper also explains the review processes that have been undertaken to inform the development of the strategy. The VCS Asset Management Strategy derives directly from the Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008 (AMP 2008) and underpins this key strategic document with an additional tier of detail.
Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010/2015	The Southwark violent crime strategy 2010/15 detailing how the council, police and other partners in Southwark are tackling violent crime in the borough.
Economy and Employment	
Southwark Employment Land Review 2010	The study provides an assessment of the quantity, quality and viability of employment land throughout the borough and evaluates the viability of existing (UDP) employment policies as well as informing the LDF evidence base and associated policies.
Southwark Economic Development Strategy	The core aim of the strategy is to tackle the barriers and market failures that prevent certain sections of the community from being able

2010	<p>to achieve their potential, participate in the economy and achieve financial independence and wellbeing. The strategy's employment and enterprise priorities are set out below. These are set out in the delivery plans with accompanying objectives, actions, timescales, targets and delivery responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the barriers to work faced by priority groups • Increase business and employer engagement • Raise skills for sustained employment • Support existing businesses • Develop key business districts and town centres • Increase business start ups
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Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Education	
Southwark Primary Strategy for Change	The Southwark Primary Strategy for Change replaces the School organisation plan as a key strategy for the provision of primary education in Southwark. The strategy aims to transform primary schools in the borough by targeting investment at those that most need it, by enabling parental choice, by driving up standards and by ensuring that primary schools are placed at the heart of the communities that they serve.
Southwark Schools for the Future, New School Provision, 2006	<p>Southwark council officers report asking the executive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the revised strategy to meeting the pupil place planning requirements, including the development of proposals to open two new secondary schools. • Approve the commencement of the initial statutory consultation with relation to the opening of two new secondary schools by 2012 (subject to the results of initial consultation). • Request that officers prepare the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Outline Business Case on the basis of this revised strategy for December 2006.
Southwark Schools for the Future BSF Outline Business Case report 2007	Southwark Council officers have developed five programme options, with differing degrees of transformation of the secondary schools involved and different associated costs. In arriving at these programme options, officers have investigated a range of possible solutions for each school included in the programme ranging from doing nothing through to complete rebuild for each school.
Southwark Primary Strategy for Change, 2008	The Primary Strategy for Change highlights the key areas of focus for the borough based on an analysis of the baseline data and provides a snapshot of primary education provision in the borough at this time.
Southwark Schools for the future: Strategic Business Case for Investment in Secondary Mainstream and Special Schools under the BSF programme, 2006	<p>Southwark council officers report asking the executive to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Approve the education vision for Southwark Schools for the Future 2 Approve the conclusions of the review of Special Educational Needs provision in Southwark, articulating a strategy for special schools and resourced units in Southwark 3 Approve the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Strategic Business Case (SBC) Programme Options (as outlined in paragraph 36). 4 Note the significant funding that Partnerships for Schools (PfS) has indicated will be made available as a contribution to delivering these options (£188.4m). 5 Note the opportunity for the Council to contribute additional funds, subject to their availability, and the preferred programme option selected.

Southwark Extended Schools Strategy	<p>The strategy sets out a set out principles as the basis for the development of extended schools in Southwark.</p> <p>The strategy anticipates that providing extended services will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support improvements in standards • enable children to have fun and develop new skills • enhance support for vulnerable children • encourage parental involvement in children's learning • make better use of facilities by opening them up to the community • provide better help to address children's wider needs
Flood Risk	
Southwark Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (February 2008)	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared to ensure that flood risk is taken into account and minimised in all new developments. The SFRA sets out the level of flood risk in different areas of the borough. This will help plan for new developments and assist in the determination of planning applications.
Health	
Alcohol Strategy 2010-2012	<p>The three year alcohol strategy sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on children and young people, supporting children of problem drinkers and running health campaigns for young people. • Address alcohol related crime and community safety concerns especially regarding alcohol fuelled violence and domestic violence. • Support problem drinkers via health and social care services involving outreach workers targeting hidden or hard to reach drinkers. • Southwark Council will ensure a joined up approach is taken regarding local concerns about alcohol.
Annual Public Health Report 2010	Life expectancy in Southwark has never been higher, with women in Southwark living to an average of 82.9 years, which is above the national average of 82.3 and men in Southwark living to an average of 77.8 years. However, every year up to 600 people die in Southwark before the age of 75. This year's Annual Public Health Report for Southwark focuses on how GP practices can work with their patients to prevent more early deaths. Southwark's early death rates from heart attack and chronic obstructive lung disease (covering emphysema and bronchitis) was significantly higher than the national average.
Children and Young People's Health Needs Assessment (2010)	A detailed analysis of the demand and performance of Southwark's services and how this contributed to the development of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013.
NHS Southwark: Commissioners Investment & Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS): Understanding the Estate - A comprehensive audit of the NHS Southwark primary and community services estate (December 2009)	The Commissioners Investment and Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS) will set out how the PCT intends to develop its estate to meet its commissioning objectives in developing health services within its available resources. This document represents the first stage in developing that Strategy – reviewing the existing primary care estate, both the PCT's own properties and other primary care premises – to assess its quality, cost and condition.
NHS Southwark Strategic Plan 2010/2011 – 2014/2015	<p>This Strategic Plan sets out our plans over the next five years to deliver improvement in health outcomes and high quality and effective services for our population. The Strategic Plan sets out the PCT vision for improved health in Southwark and describes how we will work with our partners to achieve those goals.</p> <p>This plan outlines our work to prioritise initiatives and actions given a clear understanding of health need, the current provider landscape and steps the PCT will take to manage the market for provision to secure the standards required by commissioning</p>

	intentions.
Southwark Children and Young Peoples Health plan	<p>This plan sets out how we will improve the wellbeing of children and young people in regard to the five Every Child Matters outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be healthy • Stay safe • Enjoy and achieve • Make a positive contribution • Achieve economic wellbeing <p>This plan recognises and addresses the far-reaching implications of statutory changes to children's trusts, local safeguarding children boards, Children and Young People's Plans and the roles of lead members and directors of children's services, which came into force on 1 April 2010.</p>
Southwark Health Profile 2010	This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities. Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.
Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Health	
Southwark Health: Strategy to reduce health inequalities within Southwark 2009-2020	This strategy sets out our intentions to address health inequalities in Southwark. The document builds on earlier work including a recent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and consideration of national and other evidence about the most effective ways of reducing health inequalities.
Southwark Crime and Drugs Strategy 2005 - 2008	This sets out a strategy for co-ordinating the statutory agencies response to reduce crime levels and improve perception of public safety and sets crime reduction targets.
Heritage and Archaeology	
Southwark Conservation Area Appraisals	The government requires all councils to produce appraisals for the conservation areas in their borough. Conservation area appraisals are intended to: Provide an analysis and account of the area; Explain why it is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest; Give a clear indication of the council's approach to its preservation and enhancement. They are also used by the council in assessing the design of development proposals.
Southwark Archaeology Priority Zones	Southwark Council has policies to protect the borough's archaeology. The policy identifies seven archaeological priority zones (APZs). When development proposals are submitted for these areas, the archaeology officer conducts initial appraisals to assess the archaeological implications and ensures that any necessary investigations take place
Core Strategy: Policy 12 Tall building background paper, Southwark Council (2009)	Sets out the background and research that has informed the suitable locations for tall buildings as established in Policy 12 and supporting text contained within our core strategy. It summarises our evidence base, describes our strategy and our reasons for selecting the approach we have taken.
Core Strategy: Borough-wide Strategic Tall Building Study, Southwark Council (2009)	Sets out an overview of the character of Southwark to inform the evidence base which informs the production of Core Strategy Policy 12, particularly the tall building height policy.
Central Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, Historic Area Assessment, Joanna Smith and Johanna Roethe, English	Sets out the historic character of the central Peckham area including distinctive and significance of heritage assets.

Heritage, 2009	
Peckham and Nunhead Characterisation study, Southwark Council (2012)	Sets out the local character and historic context for the Peckham and Nunhead action area, providing information and management principles for the different character areas. This evidence base has informed the production of the Peckham and Nunhead area action plan.
Housing – General	
Southwark Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010)	This report examines in terms of financial viability, the potential for development sites in Southwark to deliver affordable housing at varying percentages and mixes, while maintaining other planning obligations at the current levels as advised.
Southwark Housing Requirements Study (and sub reports) 2010	The study was undertaken to inform local policies, in particular relating to the development plan and housing strategy surrounding affordable housing provision. The study provides a key component of the evidence base required to develop and support a robust policy framework.
Southwark Housing Strategy 2009	This aims to: improve the quality of all homes and neighbourhoods; increase the supply of housing, in particular affordable housing; reduce homelessness and improve the standard of temporary accommodation; improve the quality of life for vulnerable people through housing support and deliver community-focused services;
Southwark Housing Development Capacity Assessment (2010)	This assessment provides further information on possible sites that may come forward in the next 15 years to 2026.
Housing – Student accommodation	
Research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark (2008)	London Borough of Southwark undertook research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark in 2008. The study was initiated to inform the comprehensive review of the Southwark Housing Strategy and to inform the preparation of the core strategy. It was produced at the time when the borough was beginning to experience an increasing number of planning applications from developers wishing to build accommodation for students in Southwark. BNP Paribas Real Estate has been instructed to undertake further research into student housing schemes in the London Borough of Southwark. The objective of this study is to report provide consolidated information on: Existing student accommodation in the Borough; the schemes of student housing currently in the pipeline with planning consent to include those under construction and those not yet started; and the student housing schemes with current applications.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Neighbouring boroughs:	
Lewisham Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) Our vision 2020: Lambeth Community Strategy (2008-2020) Croydon community Strategy 2010-2015 The City Together Strategy: the Heart of a World Class City 2008-2014 Tower Hamlets Community Plan (2011) Building a better Bromley 2020 (2009)	Every London Borough has a Sustainable Community Strategy that is prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership. Broadly, the role of the strategy is to establish a vision for the how the borough should change over a set period for the benefit of the local community. The strategies are cross-cutting in terms of the themes covered and each is tailored to the key issues in each of the boroughs in question. Subsequent strategies, including Local Plans and other planning documents, should be linked to achieving this vision and where appropriate delivering specific objectives. The sustainable communities strategies for our neighbouring boroughs set the context for much of the partnership working that that we undertake with each other.

Westminster City Plan (2006-2016)	
Lambeth Core Strategy (2011) Lewisham Core Strategy (2011) Bromley UDP (2006) The City of London Corporation Core Strategy (2011) Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (2010) Croydon UDP (2006) Draft Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF)(2012) Westminster Core Strategy (2011)	The Core Strategies of each of the London Boroughs contain their vision for future development, usually over a 10 or 15 year period. They set out the spatial planning policies that establish guidance around strategic issues such as the distribution of housing, delivery of new jobs and economic growth, transport and connectivity, the environment and sustainability and the delivery of new infrastructure. Importantly, the Core Strategies of the various London Boroughs will set out planning issues that could potentially have an impact across administrative boundaries. Where a core strategy has not yet been adopted, the Unitary Development Plan forms the basis of the Local Plan for those boroughs.
Open Spaces and Biodiversity	
Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013)	This strategy sets out the current position with regard to the provision of open spaces in Southwark, This includes an updated audit of all the existing protected open spaces. The strategy sets out a number of recommendations on improving the quality of the existing open spaces and makes site specific recommendations for the different sub-areas of the borough.
Southwark Open Spaces Strategy, 2003	The vision of the strategy is to: “develop the extent and quality of public open spaces in Southwark in order to accelerate regeneration, encourage social inclusion, improve community health, enhance biodiversity, provide educational opportunities and enhance the quality of life of those people who live, work and visit the borough.”
Southwark Play Strategy 2008-2011	The Play Strategy is a five year plan to make sure that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children’s rights to play are recognised - Everyone knows the importance of play in children’s lives - All children across the borough have a space where they can play Those responsible for roads, housing, parks and open spaces recognise the need for play space and include it in their planning
Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan (2013)	The Biodiversity Action Plan has been developed by the Southwark Biodiversity Partnership in accordance with national, regional and local legislation and policies. The plans will run from 2012 to 2018. The BAP is theme based and covers the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1: Wildlife and Ecosystem services • Theme 2: The Urban Forest • Theme 3: The Built Environment • Theme 4: Climate change and sustainability • Theme 5: Connecting with nature
Southwark Tree Management Strategy (2013)	A tree management strategy is a policy framework for the trees owned, managed and/or protected by an organisation. Southwark Council’s tree management strategy sets out a vision for the next five years and explains how we will achieve this vision. It is a reference document for anyone with an interest in Southwark’s trees.

Planning	
Southwark Core Strategy (2011)	The Core Strategy is a planning document that sets out how Southwark will change up to 2026 to be the type of place set out in our Sustainable Community Strategy (Southwark 2016). It affects everyone living, working and visiting Southwark. The core strategy sets out our long term vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies with an implementation plan up until 2026 to deliver sustainable development.
Southwark Plan Saved Policies (2010)	The Southwark Plan policies are saved where they are consistent with the core strategy. This is set out on our website at http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/1241/the_southwark_plan/1
Southwark Plan Adopted Policies Map (updated March 2011)	The adopted proposals map is part of Southwark's Local Plan and shows the proposals and policies for the following adopted plans which are used to make decisions on planning applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark Plan (Southwark Unitary Development Plan) adopted July 2007 • Aylesbury Area Action Plan adopted January 2010 • Canada Water Area Action Plan March 2011 The adopted proposals map is updated each time a new Development Plan Document in the LDF is adopted.
Southwark adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs)	Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and supplementary guidance documents (SPGs) are used to provide more information and guidance on the policies in the development plan. They can be based on certain topics such as transport or design, or they can be specific to certain places such as Canada Water or Dulwich. Southwark has several SPDs and SPGs which provide additional information on the saved policies in the Southwark Plan (UDP) and Core Strategy.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Pollution	
Southwark Air Quality Management and Improvement Plan (2012)	This document will help deliver the National Air Quality Strategy for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).
Southwark Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)	This document establishes a programme to identify contaminated land and water in Southwark, and to facilitate its remediation according to UK National Regulations.
Retail	
Southwark Retail Capacity Study (February 2009)	The study considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vitality and viability of Southwark's existing town centres • The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough • The need for further retail development during the LDF period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace
Southwark Street trading and Markets Strategy (2010)	The street trading and markets strategy sets out how we want to work with traders to revitalise markets in the borough. The strategy aims to set out what we will do to: increase numbers of people using and trading on our markets; keep markets thriving and viable business environments; improve the management of markets and market areas.
Town Centre retail surveys (2012)	Up to date surveys of the town, district and local centres in Southwark
Southwark Council documents	
Southwark Corporate Plan 2009-2011	The corporate plan provides a summary of the council's priorities, what we will do to ensure progress is continued and includes key milestones which local people can use to monitor our process.

Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2011)	<p>The AMR assesses if our planning policies achieve their objectives and targets by using a collection of data from local, regional and national sources and a number of indicators that measure performance.</p> <p>The AMR sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress in producing planning documents • whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan • what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy • details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets
Southwark: Local Area Agreement (2008)	<p>Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are three-year agreements between central government and a local area. The priorities of Southwark's LAA reflect those of the sustainable community strategy, Southwark 2016. This sets out the long-term vision for the future of the borough. It was agreed in 2006 by the borough's local strategic partnership, the Southwark Alliance. Southwark's LAA is in two parts. The first part – narrative of place – sets out the background to the LAA. The second part of the LAA is a series of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed by the Southwark Alliance and central government.</p>
Sustainability	
Environment Agency summary for Southwark (2011)	<p>This report provides a snapshot of the environment in Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the Boroughs and the health of their environment.</p>
Southwark Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy (2006)	<p>This document sets a strategic direction for climate change strategies in the borough with targets.</p>

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Transport	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	<p>The new Transport Plan for Southwark replaces the Local Implementation Plan. The Transport Plan sets out how we will improve travel to, within and from the borough. It also sets out our long term goals and transport objectives for the borough (up to 20 years), a three year programme of investment, and the targets and outcomes we are seeking to achieve. The Southwark Transport Plan responds to the revised Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS), the emerging Sub-Regional Transport Plans (SRTPs), Southwark's Sustainable Community Strategy and other relevant policies.</p>
Southwark Development Impact Report (Canada Water) 2010	<p>The objective of the study was to identify both short and long-term transport impacts on the Canada Water regeneration area within Rotherhithe during multiple peak travel periods. Developments in the local and adjacent areas as well as major transport proposals in the related vicinity were assessed.</p>
Peckham town centre car parking and delivery review study (2010)	<p>The study assesses the current supply and demand for car parking in Peckham town centre, including the impact of servicing and deliveries on the number of available spaces. It contrasts the supply and demand at regular time intervals and at different times of the week, and includes a model that sets out how the position may change depending on the level of growth that takes place in Peckham over the lifetime of the Area Action Plan.</p>
Waste	
Southwark Waste Management Strategy: 2003 – 2021	<p>This sets out Southwark council's programme for achieving the waste management targets set out in the GLA Waste Management Strategy.</p>

Infrastructure	
<p>Southwark Community Infrastructure Levy (Draft CIL Charging Schedule February 2013)</p>	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. CIL is a mandatory charge levied on most new developments that involve an increase of 100sqm or more of net additional internal floorspace or development that involves the creation of a new residential unit or more. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods need.</p> <p>We have prepared a document called a draft CIL charging schedule which sets out the amount of CIL to be paid (pounds per square metre of new floorspace) and an explanation of the method to be used to work out how much should be paid in each case. This has been published for consultation. We plan to submit our draft CIL Charging Schedule for independent examination in Summer December 2013. It is anticipated that the CIL will be brought into effect in 2014. Our proposed CIL levy is supported by evidence, including a study of the economic viability of new development and Southwark's infrastructure needs. The CIL Charging Schedule will eventually replace the section 106 standard charges set out in the adopted Section 106 planning obligations supplementary planning document (SPD). Section 106 planning obligations will continue to be used for affordable housing and anything required just for the specific site (like a new access road). We will consult on a revised Section 106 planning obligations SPD in December 2013</p>

APPENDIX 3 Consultation responses

Responses TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING consultation

IDENTITY	COMMENT	PROPOSED CHANGE	OFFICER COMMENT
Comment 1 Southwark PCT	<p>In general I do not think that enough consideration has been afforded to health issues. Human health is key to sustainability issues. Use should be made of the 2006/7 Annual Report of the Director of Public Health and the Southwark Health and Social Care Annual Review and Southwark PCT Annual Report 2005 to 2006 both of which can be found on line at http://www.southwarkpct.nhs.uk/index.php?PID=0000000013 Both reports should be referenced in Table 1 page 16. References to health are very thin and planners need to have better local knowledge of the health issues. A discussion of health issues more specific to Peckham can be found at: http://www.southwarkpct.nhs.uk/document_view.php?PID=0000000576&DID=0000000000000000136 This should also be referenced. The planning department should also ensure that it receives the annual Public Health Report, Health and Social Care and PCT reports on a regular basis in order to be aware of local patterns of need, health and disease. I was surprised to see too that there was no reference to the Local Delivery Plan of the Primary Care Trust. http://www.southwarkpct.nhs.uk/index.php?PID=0000000329&DSH=LDP%202006</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. Improving health care and the health of the population is listed as a key sustainability issue (Table 3, issue 5) and a key objective (Table 4, objective 3) in the Peckham Action Area Scoping report.</p> <p>We will be exploring how health issues can be addressed through the producing a issues and option paper. This will examine how Future Peckham can be developed to reduce health inequalities in the Future Peckham, and wider area.</p> <p>We recognise that background information is important to inform policy decisions on the direction of the area action plan and therefore welcomes all signposts to useful sources of information on health issues.</p>
Comment 2 Southwark PCT	<p>The strong lifestyle determinants of many of the most prevalent physical and mental diseases mean that there will not be sustainable changes in population health until planners are working in greater partnership with Health and Social Care. Planners need to have a far fuller understanding of the issues and how to mitigate them through the planning process.</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. We are working with the Primary Care Trust to take health issues into account when developing planning policy. A range of strategic planning options will be examined in a forthcoming issues and options paper. It will look at how best we can reduce health inequalities in Future Peckham and the wider area.</p>

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Comment 3 Southwark PCT	<p>Two recent documents make a useful starting point. Health Impacts – A strategy across Government (commission for Science and Technology, 2006) available at: http://www2.cst.gov.uk/cst/reports/files/personal-information/csthealthimpacts.pdf and Watch Out for Health (2006) , a planning checklist issued by the N HS Healthy London Development Unit available at: http://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/checklist_for_health/intro_checklist_for_health.htm</p> <p>It is troubling that there is no reference to the work of the Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) as I would have expected to have a key document produced by HUDU: London Health and Urban Planning Engagement Toolkit to be referenced in the Regional London section of Table 2. http://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/documents/improving_engagement/HUDU_London_Health_and_Urban_Planning_Engagement_Toolkit_4_September_2006_Consultation_Draft.pdf</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. We recognises that background information is important to inform policy decisions and are working to integrate health issues into planning. The two documents referenced in this comment are useful additions to our 'toolkit' for how we can assess our plan and we can confirm that we will seek to use them when preparing Future Peckham.</p>
Comment 4 Southwark PCT	<p>Another factor that seems to me to be ignored is the fact that Peckham is an area with many children and young people. Facilities need to be available to foster family life and allow opportunities for developmentally appropriate play and social interaction from preschool to the late teen years. Children's development should not be left to chance in hard- pressed and deprived communities.</p>	None.	<p>We regard the provision of high quality, accessible community facilities within the vicinity of people's homes as an essential component of regeneration schemes. This is reflected in Table 4, objective 5, criteria 4 of the scoping report.</p> <p>In addition, we will be exploring how we can develop planning policy to bring about improvement to facilities for the community and young people in the action area. We will set out a number of options for consideration in an issues and options paper and seek views from the community on the relative merits of each option.</p>
Comment 5 Southwark PCT	<p>The following suggestion for addition pertains to Table 4: Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>A number of the suggestion cited shall be</p>

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	<p>Health: Do planning policies and proposals encourage and promote healthy sports, play and exercise. Manage parks and spaces for everyone. Walking and cycling are fine but we need to get away from exercise that is linked to transport. Exercise should also be <u>fun</u> and promote social cohesion in well-managed public spaces.</p> <p>Obesity is now a significant issue. How is this addressed in planning and policy? Do schemes encourage and promote access to wholesome food? Address food deserts. Does the development or plan allow for allotments, city farms or healthy living centres; and avoid centralisation of shopping and provision of large supermarkets?</p>		<p>considered as part of the process as they form an element of the 'planning for health toolkit' produced by the health urban development unit. We will use this toolkit to help us assess the impacts of our plan.</p> <p>As such, we feel that when preparing Future Peckham we will be in a good position to identify the impact the plan has in terms of health inequalities and so therefore we will not be making these additions to our criteria.</p>
<p>Comment 6 Southwark PCT</p>	<p>The following suggestion for addition pertains to Table 4: Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria</p> <p>Crime and Community Safety: Is there effective security and street surveillance designed in? Are buildings 'secure by design' but tactfully, not like Fort Knox which only fuels peoples fears?</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We have included an objective in the sustainability appraisal framework that underlines our ambition to ensure new development contributes towards safer communities. The role of the plan in creating a safer Peckham shall be explored in a forthcoming issue an options paper centred on the theme of crime and community safety. This will examine the different ways in which the plan can be used to ensure development is designed to be safe and secure.</p>
<p>Comment 7 Southwark PCT</p>	<p>The following suggestion for addition pertains to Table 4: Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria a</p> <p>Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion: does the development provide opportunities for social interaction, leisure activities and local empowerment? Does it avoid community severance by major roads or large commercial schemes such as the Peckham Tram Depot? Is it family friendly with resources to support children and young people so that from an early stage they feel they too are stakeholders in the community?</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We have taken social cohesion and community cohesion into account in objective 5. We are satisfied that this objective, supported by our Peckham area action plan community involvement strategy will enable us to address the relevant social inclusion and community cohesion issues.</p>
<p>Comment 8 Southwark PCT</p>	<p>The following suggestion for addition pertains to Table 4: Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria</p> <p>Housing: Do planning policies and proposals encourage and promote</p>	<p>Will it achieve a sustainable code for home rating of at least</p>	<p>Partially accept. The existing sustainability objectives already address issues of energy efficiency, quality in design and housing. We believe the</p>

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	<p>housing quality? Lifetime homes standards. Adaptability and flexibility. Are homes well designed and oriented; have the highest energy efficiency rating; and constructed from environmentally friendly materials as locally sourced as possible? There is already a severe problem with over-crowding in Peckham – does the plan or policy contribute to remedying this?</p>	3?	<p>criteria under these objectives are sufficient for purposes of sustainability appraisal, but in light of the new code for sustainable homes standard we will add a reference to the code in recognition of its contribution to sustainability standards.</p>
<p>Comment 9 Southwark PCT</p>	<p>All of the following suggestions for additions pertain to Table 4: Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria</p> <p>Public Services – Do planning policies and proposals encourage and promote access to good public services? The right services in the right place. Sustainable design and construction in public buildings. Are community facilities provided and is community involvement encouraged? If densification is occurring, have calculations been undertaken to ensure that there is sufficient access to community infrastructure such as doctors, dentists, and schools.</p>	None.	<p>Comments noted. Our sustainability objectives and criteria cover much of what is made reference to in this instance. Accessibility to services is dealt with in objective 16 (sustainable transport).</p> <p>Issues relating to sustainable design and construction are addressed throughout the sustainability framework e.g. in objective six (energy efficiency and renewable energy), objective 7 (air quality), objective 8 (waste management) and objective 9 (sustainable water resources).</p> <p>Community facilities and the encouragement of people to be involved in planning decisions is addressed in objective five (social inclusion and community cohesion).</p> <p>In terms of the relative demand and supply for community infrastructure, this will be examined in the following stage of plan preparation process. An issues and options paper will be prepared and consulted on. They will set out the different ways in which the plan can deal with particular sustainability problems.</p> <p>Access to community infrastructure will</p>

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Comment 10 Willowbrook Centre	Table 3, Issue 6 and Appendix 6. The lack of properly equipped and easily accessible community facilities is a serious threat to the promotion of sustainable communities, equality, diversity and social cohesion. A survey of existing facilities and of their status and compliance with the DDA should be carried out to provide stronger evidential support of the actual supply of community facilities. Correspondingly a survey of the demand for community facilities should also be carried out. Without this baseline data any appraisal of the sustainability of the PAAP as to the provision of community facilities would be faulty.	None.	feature as part of a paper centred around the theme of community facilities . Comment noted. A series of discussion papers will be produced at the issues and options stage – the next phase of the area action plan preparation process. One of these papers will focus on community facilities. When preparing the paper the council will review the evidence base and take into account the need for more research on the demand and supply for community facilities.
Comment 11 Willowbrook Centre	Appendix 6. One of the stated objectives of the Peckham Area Action Plan is to “improve the diversity of shopping provision [...] to provide a range of high quality shops attractive to Peckham’s diverse communities”. Moreover, one of the key sustainability issues identified is the need to preserve and enhance the viability of the town centre in light of the future increased retail offer at Elephant and Castle. Indeed, the London Plan underlines the relevance that Peckham town centre plays among London retail’s network. However the scoping report fails to provide any significant evidence or baseline to measure present or future demand for shopping in Peckham by local residents or by visitors. Indeed the number of housing proposal sites within the boundaries of the PAAP could add from 750 to 1500 new housing units but this future retail demands is not discussed in the Scoping Report neither in quantity nor in quality. Equally it fails to provide any evidence or baseline of shopping behaviour of existing residents. The Scoping Report provides data only on the supply side of retail and therefore its statements on the need for more comparison goods outlets or on Peckham retail strategy are misplaced. Only in light of a proper survey of shopping demands, can a plan option be developed.	None.	Accept. The council welcomes suggestions on how it can improve the evidence base. As the sustainability appraisal of the area action plan develops, more research and data will be collected to further describe the characteristics of the area. As such, an issues and options paper in the next stage of the plan preparation process will look at the demand for shopping from residents and visitors will be a key stage at which sustainability related retail issues will be considered.
Comment 12 Willowbrook Centre	(1) Fig.1, Section 1. The scoping report should provide a detailed explanation of the choice made with regards to the boundaries of the Area Action Plan and the relations and sustainability impacts, both positive and negative, that the “actions” in this area will have on	None.	Comment noted. We recognise that the scoping report could have provided a detailed

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	neighbouring areas.		<p>explanation regarding the geographical extent of area action plan. However, no final decision has been made with regards to its boundary.</p> <p>The boundary of the Future Peckham area featured in the scoping report is 'proposed' and the criteria for its designation will be set out in a forthcoming issues and option paper. The purpose of doing so is to examine whether the area action as outlined in the scoping report should be modified.</p>
Comment 13 Willowbrook Centre	(2) Table 3, Issue 6 and Appendix 6. Include survey of number and condition of community facilities and on the demand for community facilities within the boundaries of the PAAP.	None.	Comment noted. A series of discussion papers will be produced as part Future Peckham. One of these papers will focus on community facilities. When preparing the paper the council will review the evidence base and take into account the need for more research on the demand and supply for community facilities.
Comment 14 Willowbrook Centre	(3) Appendix 6. Include survey and baseline for shopping behaviour of Peckham residents as well as an analysis of the demand for different retail provisions in Peckham by residents and visitors alike.		Accept. An issues and options paper to be prepared. In preparation, the evidence base for retail provision will be reviewed taking into account the level of existing information, how up to date it is, and what other research may be required to inform the development of the action plan.
Comment 15 Eileen Conn	Section 1 refers to Peckham and the town centre as if interchangeable, but figure 1 identifies a very small and narrow area of Peckham for the PAAP boundary. It is not clear what the significance is of the boundary, and how the statements about Peckham in general relate or don't relate to the division into and outside this boundary, or whether the boundary in figure 1 is equated with the "town centre" or not. This lack of clarity reappears throughout the document. Clarification is needed in this section and then needs to be carried through into the subsequent sections. Until there is this clarification it is not possible to comment on the exact detailed boundary drawn here	Future Peckham will be used when describing the geographical area covered by the area action plan.	Accept. We will seek to reduce confusion. The 'Future Peckham' area will be used when describing the area being regenerated (where Future Peckham planning policies will apply). All other references to Peckham will be made in refer to Peckham town centre and the wider geographical area.

IDENTITY	COMMENT	PROPOSED CHANGE	OFFICER COMMENT
	as to whether it should be adjusted in any place. This needs to be subject therefore to further consultation after there is clarity.		
Comment 16 Eileen Conn	A key baseline topic, which is missing from Table 2, is retail demand & supply. See further comments on Sustainability Issue 3 in Section 5.	None.	See officer comment to Willowbrook (comment 10).
Comment 17 Eileen Conn	Relatively high levels of deprivation “Peckham is designated ..area for regeneration ... and is a Neighbourhood Renewal Area. “ Is this all of Peckham (what is this?), or the NRF area, or the PAAP narrow boundary, or something else? What does the evidence base relate to?	None.	<p>Comment noted. Peckham as cited in this section of the scoping report refers specifically to the area within the Peckham Action Area Boundary. However, some areas outside this boundary fall within what is know as the neighbourhood renewal area (or Map 2A.2 of the London Plan (2004) and so too can be described to experience relatively high levels of deprivation.</p> <p>The evidence base relates primarily to the Lane Ward and Peckham Ward, but where data at this level is not available, borough wide data has been used.</p>
Comment 18 Eileen Conn	<p>Need to protect the vitality and viability of the Town Centre This issue must be the key one for the whole PAAP as the vitality and health of the whole of Peckham is directly related to this. Yet it appears that most of the comments and all the evidence base relates to the supply of retail and commerce, and nothing to the demand side. What are the assumptions being made about demand? With this as a key issue there needs to be recent evidence about current retail demand, changes in the last 5 to 10 years, and from that evidence - assessments made of possible retail trends taking into account local social and economic demographic changes, including assessments of the impact of changes in the nature of housing provision in the local and wider Peckham area, and major retail developments in the overlapping catchment areas, including the Elephant & Castle and Canada Water.</p> <p>There needs to be evidence produced by a survey of two different current populations:</p> <p>i) current shoppers in the town centre identifying a) the proportions that are from</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. A discussion on the future demand for shopping in Peckham is beyond the scope of this scoping report.</p> <p>However, we welcome ideas on how we can improve the evidence base that will inform future decision-making and will give serious consideration to the suggestions made.</p> <p>An evaluation of the key issues and options surrounding employment growth and the town centre will be presented in the next stage of the area action plans development. This may take into consideration the demand for shopping from residents and visitors.</p>

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	<p>ai) the local community and wider Peckham area {1.8 Vision], aii) elsewhere and if so from where b) the main reasons for shopping in Peckham of these two different categories of (ai) and (aii).</p> <p>ii) residents in the local community and wider Peckham area who do not shop in Peckham town centre, and identifying a) where they do shop b) why they shop there, and not in Peckham town centre.</p> <p>Only with this information can there be sound assessments of:</p> <p>i) what kinds of retail are likely to attract current shoppers and new shoppers from the “diverse local community and the wider Peckham area” that this PAAP is aimed at serving (Section 1.8 Vision of the draft Scoping report). ii) what is needed to meet Objective 7 in the Southwark Plan for Peckham – “To improve the diversity of shopping provision within the town centre so to provide a range of high quality shops attractive to Peckham’s diverse communities and over time decrease geographical concentration of lower quality shops selling similar products.”</p>		
<p>Comment 19 Eileen Conn,</p>	<p>Health inequalities and noise nuisances “parts of the Peckham action area .. fall within the 10% most deprived areas in the country.” Are the parts referred to here within the boundaries set out in figure 1 or within other parts of Peckham? Is there such evidence directly related to the area set out in figure 1?</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Health inequalities and noise nuisance deprivation was measured using the multiple index of deprivation. This data is ward based, and the information used in the scoping report refers to both the Peckham Ward and The Lane Ward. Reference to the Peckham Ward and Lane Ward are made in Appendix six (evidence base).</p>
<p>Comment 20 Eileen Conn</p>	<p>High levels of crime and fear of crime “MORI survey in 2005 identified ... priority concerns for people in Peckham... should be taken into account in preparation of PAAP.” Is this evidence the same for “Peckham” and PAAP as defined in figure 1?</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The MORI survey data used to describe the level of crime and the fear of crime in Peckham is based on community council areas. In this respect it has been used to apply to the geographical area defined in figure 1, but can also be used when describing the</p>

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Comment 21 Eileen Conn	Accessibility The comment on the evidence base seems to focus solely on disability access but Objective 1.8 (11) relates to all forms of accessibility. There needs to be a summary of evidence relating to all forms of accessibility.	None.	wider Peckham community council area. Comment noted. We will seek to improve the information we collect on accessibility by not only looking at how easy it is for people to get to and from places but by taking into account the condition of the places, facilities they want to visit. In doing so will be in a better position to ensure accessibility information relates to accessibility in it's broadest meaning.
Comment 22 Eileen Conn	Poor air quality, particularly along Rye Lane and Peckham Rye. Is this a correct description of the area to be covered by the PAAP? Why mention Peckham Rye and not Peckham High St?	Poor air quality, particularly along Rye Lane and Peckham Rye Peckham High Street.	Comment accepted.
Comment 23 Eileen Conn	Need for sustainable use of water resources Can data be collected on how much water run-off land is lost by building developments, especially the concreting over of small front gardens by Council Renewal Schemes in Peckham?	None.	Comment noted. It is unlikely that we will collect data on how much water run-off is lost by building developments owing to resource constraints. However, we have commissioned a strategic flood risk assessment that will assess the vulnerability of development to flooding and give advice on how the plan can minimise flood risk brought about by new development. This includes measuring the vulnerability of development to unusually heavy rainfall events. Once completed, the strategic flood risk assessment will be used to inform the development of Future Peckham.
Comment 24 Eileen Conn	Need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the archaeological environment The work already done by the Planning Dept on proposals for a Conservation Area for Peckham town centre is a key part of the evidence base for this issue, and must be included.	None.	Comment noted. The work mentioned here will be examined as part of an issues and options paper. Amongst other things, this will explore some of the challenges and opportunities presented when seeking to preserve and enhance

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<p>Comment 25 Eileen Conn,</p>	<p>Housing sizes Experience in Bellenden neighbourhood is that most developments are not meeting the needs expressed in this section i.e. homes with 3 or more bedrooms. The evidence from planning approvals needs to be collated to provide an evidence base for what is actually happening. This is the issue, which has been raised at numerous Community Council meetings over the last 4 years – that there is no adequate system for keeping track of the cumulative effects of planning permissions for small & medium sized developments. This information needs to be collected to provide important evidence to deal with this Issue of house sizes. Also is there no evidence of existing house size existing provision?</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>built heritage and the archaeological environment. Comment noted.</p> <p>We agree that it is important to keep track of the cumulative effects of development. The planning department produces an annual monitoring report (AMR) to keep track of the impact of its planning policies. The includes what is being built in Peckham such as housing. However, because we do not have Peckham specific policy requirements regarding the size of houses we currently do not report on this.</p> <p>We will seek to collect information on the supply of larger homes in and around the Peckham action area and correlate this against demand. This information will be added to the evidence base and used to inform the development of strategic housing options presented in the issues and options paper.</p>
<p>Comment 26 Eileen Conn</p>	<p>Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car “The action area is generally very accessible ... along the high road”. Where is the “high road”?</p> <p>What is meant by the “outer limits of the proposed AAP boundary”? How can it be true that “public transport accessibility drops considerably closer to these outer limits” when according to figure 1 they are within a few minutes walking distance of Peckham Rye station which has fast and significant (though seriously under publicised) connections with the Underground, and many underground services, as well as numerous well served bus routes?</p>	<p>“The action area is generally very accessible ... along the high road Peckham High Street.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. See proposed change.</p> <p>Please observe appendix 12. This map sets out the provision of public transport i.e. buses, tubes and how accessible they are by foot in Peckham. This measure is known as a Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL). It measures frequency of service. A high PTAL (6 – 5) occurs close to tube, rail stations, and busy bus routes. A low PTAL occurs where you are away from a main road, or not near a train or tube station.</p>

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			The 'outer limits' in Appendix 12 refers to the North East of the AAP and a small area in the south east corner of the AAP boundary. The public transport accessibility drops to level 3 (lower medium) because it is away from a main road. In contrast, a PTAL of 6a (the second highest) is experienced along the Peckham High Road. It for this reason that a differentiation has been made between the relative public transport accessibility near Peckham high road compared an area further away.
Comment 27 Eileen Conn	The PAAP will need to cover community facilities in all their forms. I may have missed it but can't recall seeing what the evidence base would be for this. I am particularly concerned with the lack of good meeting facilities in Peckham for meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences. We need to know what the supply is now and to have information about what the actual and latent demand is.	None.	Comment noted. An issues and options paper will be produced as part of the next stage in the area action plan process that will deal with issues relating to community facilities, and examine what opportunities exist to improve access to them. Within this paper, options will be considered on how to achieve the most sustainable outcome with regards to delivering community facilities.
Comment 28 Eileen Conn	Table 4 Draft Sustainability Objectives and Criteria There is a missing objective directly relating to the need to improve the quantity and quality of investment on retail and other facilities in the town centre, which is essential "to improve the vitality and viability of the town centre". This should be included as an objective in Table 4, with associated criteria questions.	To improve the quality and quantity of retail facilities in the town centre?	Comment noted. We will add an objective that takes into account the need to improve the quantity and quality of retail in Peckham Town Centre.
Comment 29 Eileen Conn	Crime and Community Safety Suggested additional criteria questions should relate to the need to deter the growth of youth gangs. This should be designed for example to identify when changes in youth services could interfere with this objective.	Will it improve facilities for young people?	Comment noted. We are committed to improving community safety. We want Future Peckham to deliver improved facilities for young people.
Comment 30 Eileen Conn	Social inclusion and Community Cohesion There should be criteria questions relating to promoting integration as well as diversity.	None.	Comment noted. We are addressing integration thorough objective five (social inclusion and community cohesion).
Comment 31 Eileen Conn	Sustainable transport Add a criteria question "will it promote the use of shared vehicles?"	Will it promote the use of	Comment accepted.

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		shared vehicles?	
Comment 32 Eileen Conn	<p>There seems to be a concentration on environmental assessment to the exclusion of all the other issues addressed in the previous sections. How do they fit in this report?</p> <p>In any further consultation papers in the PAAP exercise can all documents, including appendices be listed so that we know what they are?</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. The council seeks to address social, environmental and economic issues in a balanced way as part of a sustainability appraisal.</p> <p>The titles of all appendices will be included in the contents pages in future documents.</p>
Comment 33 Eileen Conn	<p>I want to register as part of my representations the need for the PAAP evidence base to cover fully the current and future provision of</p> <p>i) all community and leisure facilities including sports. ii) youth services.</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. We regard the provision of high quality, accessible community facilities as an essential component of regeneration schemes. As such, the council will be exploring what options exist to bring about the most sustainable improvement to facilities for the community in a paper centred on the theme of community infrastructure in the next stage of the plan's preparation.</p>
Comment 34 Barrie Hargrove	<p>I have noticed that whilst Educational "deprivation" is on the list, "poor educational attainment" is not. Whilst I understand the reason for mentioning deprivation in this context, unless the Council addresses what is the actual outcome of people's circumstances things are unlikely to get better. Unless you call a condition what it actually is - it will not be properly addressed. No bones about, I am very concerned that three of the most poorly performing primary schools in the borough are in Peckham Ward.</p>		<p>Comment noted. The term comes the Multiple Index for Deprivation. This index measures a number of criteria, from education to crime to income. It is the MID that is the source of this information.</p>
Comment 35 Barrie Hargrove	<p>I wish to request that "High levels of Anti-Social Behaviour" is included in the list of issues for Peckham.</p>	"High levels of anti-social behaviour" will be added to the list of key issues for Peckham.	Accept. This will be added under the list of issues for Future Peckham.
Comment 36 Matthew Paterson Government Office for London	<p>While the introduction sets out quite clearly the purpose of the Scoping Report, it would be helpful if it gave a brief summary of the purpose of the SA into the Area Action Plan (i.e. "A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>For the purposes of this report we have taken a decision to detail background information on sustainability appraisal in</p>

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<p>Comment 37 Matthew Paterson Government Office for London</p>	<p>performance of the plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement" (PPS1, paragraph 9 of Annex B).</p> <p>Mention is made of the SEA Directive in the introduction and further detail provided in Annex 1. Given the obligation upon Council to meet this statutory requirement, there would be merit in setting out the requirements in the introduction and stating that these have been complied with in the report. For example: The SEA Directive requires that the Environmental Report should provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> "the relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex I(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national 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" (Annex I (a), (e)) <input type="checkbox"/> "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" and "the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b), (c)) <input type="checkbox"/> "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 Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC" (Annex I (c)) <p>"Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes ... shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report" (Article 5.4).</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>an appendix.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p> <p>We believe that to make the scoping report accessible to a wide audience it is necessary to keep much of legal and statutory information in the appendices. In doing so we aim to produce a document that is easier to read.</p>
<p>Comment 38 Matthew Paterson Government Office for London</p>	<p>Table 2 shows those plans and programmes of relevance to the Peckham AAP. Given that the baseline, the key issues and the SA framework all identify open space, heritage, and waste management as sustainability issues for Peckham should PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management; PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment; and PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, be included in the list of relevant documents that require review? It would also be helpful if the report showed how the results</p>	<p>Addition of an extra column to indicate how the plans and programmes relate to each sustainability objective.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. Table 2 in the main body of the document is a summary. References to PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management; PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment; and PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation are included in a fuller list of plans and programmes</p>

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	of the review had been used to formulate the final SA objectives in the SA framework. This could be achieved through a reference to the relevant SA objective(s) at the end of each key message or by adding a third column to Table 2.		(appendix 5 of the scoping report). In doing so, we decided not to include them in table 2 of the report.
Comment 39 Matthew Paterson South East London Plans & Casework GOL	Rather than just providing an overview of the key issues, as stated in paragraph 5.2, the purpose of this SA task is to provide an opportunity to focus on specific issues likely to arise in the preparation of the Peckham AAP and to ensure that SA objectives and data provide adequate coverage for dealing with those issues.	None.	Comment noted. No action to be taken.
Comment 40 Matthew Paterson South East London Plans & Casework GOL	Again, it would be helpful if the introduction to this section (SA Framework) stated the purpose of the SA framework, which is to bring together the objectives/themes of other relevant documents, the baseline information and sustainability issues for the area, into a systematic and easily understood tool that allows for the prediction and assessment of effects arising from implementation of the Peckham AAP.	None.	Comment noted. No action will to be taken.
Comment 41 Matthew Paterson South East London Plans & Casework GOL	In recognition of the importance of compliance with the SEA Directive, it may be appropriate to demonstrate that the SA objectives proposed adequately cover the SEA topic areas given in the Directive and the Regulations. Consideration could be given to including these in the tables for Tasks A1 and A2 as an alternative to including them in the SA framework itself.	Amendments as noted in officer comment.	Accept. The relationship between the council's sustainability objectives and topics that must be addressed in a strategic environmental assessment will be made more transparent in subsequent stages of sustainability assessment. We will do this by setting out how each of the sustainability objectives relate to topics required to be covered by a strategic environmental assessment.
Comment 42 Matthew Paterson South East London Plans & Casework GOL	It would be helpful if the SA frameworks contained headline indicators, which are able to give a broad indication that implementing the DPD will deliver sustainable development. Most appraisals collect a wide range of baseline information to characterise the area, and then select a smaller number of data items as indicators which can be directly related to the sustainability objectives.	None.	Comment noted. A number of headline indicators are set out in appendix 6. We have set out indicators next to each of our sustainability objectives. These indicators are not static but will evolve alongside the action plan as it being prepared to assist us in measuring the impact of our planning policies on sustainability.

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<p>Comment 43 Benedict O' Looney</p> <p>The Peckham Society</p>	<p>The Peckham Society is distressed that there is no mention of Southwark's proposed Central Peckham Conservation Area in the 'Peckham Area Action Plan Scoping Report'. Sadly this document appears not to show even a modest awareness of the diverse historic architecture that contributes so much to Peckham's rich cultural environment, nor can we find a single mention of the theme 'high quality design' which will be so important for the social, cultural and economic life of our neighbourhood in the coming years. The Peckham Society finds these omissions absolutely stunning. This draughting of the proposed Central Peckham conservation area has been begun by the Southwark's own Design and Conservation department, with the Peckham Society, and is now in progress with the team in Chiltern House.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Enhancing the quality and attractiveness of the built environment is a key part of the sustainability framework (Objective 10 - Quality in design). This includes conservation. We plan to stimulate further discussions on how the plan can be used to preserve and enhance features of conservation value in the Future Peckham area in a forthcoming issues and options paper.</p>
<p>Comment 44 Benedict O'Looney</p> <p>The Peckham Society</p>	<p>The centre of Peckham has a fascinating collection of historic architecture dating back more than 300 years. The Peckham Society, with the help of Southwark Design and Conservation, has been campaigning for a Central Peckham Conservation area for the last four years. The Peckham Society welcomes the new development of our town centre in the coming years, which can really improve the centre of our district. The Peckham Society feels that this proposed Central Peckham Conservation Area will in no way hinder this ongoing development. We see a central Peckham conservation area as a mechanism to protect the best of our historic environment and to ensure that the new proposals are set to the higher standards and scrutiny that conservation areas require. This proposal for a central Peckham Conservation area has broad popular and political support in the Peckham community. The Peckham Society freely admits that there are more sites suitable for redevelopment than there is good quality historic buildings on Rye Lane. However, the fact that there is some historic townscape of note in the centre of our district needs to be clearly recognized in the Peckham Area Action Plan. We look to the Area Action Plan to celebrate the fine Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian and contemporary architecture in Peckham, and to promote the proposed central Peckham conservation area as a means to delivering a beautiful and economically vital town centre. Peckham's regeneration must be approached in an intelligent and informed manner. Some truly remarkable historic buildings have been demolished in the centre of Peckham under Southwark's Planning's watch in the last ten years. Southwark, with the Peckham Society,</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We will be examining the options for preserving the built heritage of Peckham through consultation on an issues and options paper. However, it is considered that this is not entirely appropriate at the scoping stage of a sustainability appraisal.</p>

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	<p>must deliver a new Peckham that is in touch with, an occasionally speaks of, its roots as an elegant Surrey village, on the edges of the expanding metropolis.</p>		
<p>Comment 45 David Hammond Natural England</p>	<p>Overall the Action Plan has identified and referenced suitable links to but there is no mention of PPS 9 in that the Council should bear in mind that new developments and sites have the potential to improve and enhance the ecology of the Borough and this should be considered together with enhancements of existing green open spaces (which the plan does pick up later). Consideration should be made of Paragraph 14 of PPS 9, which can help provide identification of whether proposed developments lie within areas of deficiency for accessible green-space, and if applicable the assessment should evaluate if the development can contribute to the provision of green-space within the area.</p> <p>Consideration should also be given to the creation, enhancement or restoration of habitats or features of value to wildlife. This could include wildlife friendly landscaping or green roofs, as mentioned in PPS 9.</p> <p>Design for Biodiversity http://www.englishnature.org.uk/pub/publication/PDFITCP_Abiodiversity.pdf</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Appendix 6 contains a full list of the plans and programmes that have been taken into consideration. PPS 9 is included in this list.</p> <p>An issues and option paper will be prepared that looks at how open space and biodiversity can be managed most sustainably in the Future Peckham area.</p>
<p>Comment 46 David Hammond Natural England</p>	<p>Paragraph 1.1.5 (page 3) states that developments in the area will include improvements to accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport and this is welcomed and supported.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<p>Comment 47 David Hammond Natural England</p>	<p>Paragraph 1.3.6 - Enjoying London makes reference to flats above shops which can assist in making better use of existing building stock and reducing vacancy levels and is commended.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<p>Comment 48</p>	<p>Paragraph 3.4.1 - Greening the Environment makes a proposal for the</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

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David Hammond Natural England	greening of the area around Rye Lane through the introduction of tree planting and green-space provision as appropriate and this would be supported by Natural England.		
Comment 49 David Hammond Natural England	<p>Natural England is broadly supportive of the Area Action Plan and our specific comments are as set out above, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England welcome the improvements to public transport, • Consideration of flats above shops is to be commended, The greening of the area around Rye Lane is welcomed and supported, • The Council give more consideration to PPS 9 especially in respect of green/brown roof ecology potential 	None.	Comment noted. See responses to comments 45, 46, 47 and 48 above.
Comment 50 Michael Hartely on behalf of the four Church of England Parishes: All Saints (Blenheim Grove), St Luke's (North Peckham), St John's (Meeting House Lane), St Mary Magdalene (St Mary's Road)	<p><i>Regeneration can often seem to mean just bringing in money from outside the area. So we therefore suggest additions:</i></p> <p>(q4) Will it promote inward investment <u>and investment from within the area</u>?</p> <p>(q6) Will it reduce the disparity with surrounding areas <u>and within the area</u>?</p>	<p>Will it promote inward investment and investment from within the area?</p> <p>Will it reduce the disparity with surrounding areas and within the <u>area</u>?</p>	<p>Comment noted. The criteria underneath the regeneration objectives of the sustainability framework will be modified to reflect the 'proposed change' column.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the sustainability framework has been designed to, amongst other things, also secure improvements to community facilities, improving open space, the public realm and the historic and cultural environment. As such, the regeneration of the Future Peckham area will not just bring about economic benefits but improvements to transport and the way Future Peckham looks and feels.</p>
Comment 51	Sustainable development objective 5 (social inclusion and community	None.	Partially accept. The questions are not

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Michael Hartely on behalf of the four Church of England Parishes: All Saints (Blenheim Grove), St Luke's (North Peckham), St John's (Meeting House Lane), St Mary Magdalene (St Mary's Road)	cohesion): It may be that the questions are not ranked, but we consider that the current number 3 (provision of community facilities near to homes) could be moved to the top. In the second question, the examples of amenities cited could be expanded, particularly to include health services, and possible retail provision.		ranked and as such the position of objective three in the list will not affect its relative importance. For the purposes of the sustainability framework, we do not think it is necessary to expand on this as its is felt that these issues are sufficiently covered by other objectives i.e. health facilities, objective 3.
Comment 52 Michael Hartely on behalf of the four Church of England Parishes: All Saints (Blenheim Grove), St Luke's (North Peckham), St John's (Meeting House Lane), St Mary Magdalene (St Mary's Road)	Sustainable development objective 15 (Housing) (q2) With social cohesion again in mind, we would suggest additional wording: Will it provide a range of housing tenure and interaction among the different groups of occupiers? (Additional question) Will it improve individual and family wellbeing? [For example, impact on mental health. Other things that relate to this e.g. sound proofing, are also design issues.]	None.	Comment noted. The appraisal takes into consideration the need for a range of tenures and is geared to improve social inclusion and community cohesion. No changes have been proposed for this sustainable development objective.
Comment 53 Michael Hartely on behalf of the four Church of England Parishes: All Saints (Blenheim Grove), St Luke's (North Peckham), St John's (Meeting House Lane), St Mary Magdalene (St Mary's Road)	Changes to the scope of the scoping report Provision of good retail facilities is a key objective of the PAAP (no. 7 p11). However, the Baseline Topics (Table2, p19) seem no to include this, and neither is there obviously any objective in Table 4 referring to retail provision	To improve the quality and quantity of retail facilities in the town centre?	Comment noted. Data on retail under Objective one, appendix 6, outlines the perceived need to improve the diversity of retail facilities in Peckham Town centre. In addition to this we have proposed an additional objective centred on improving the quality and quantity of retail in the Peckham Town Centre.
Comment 54 Derek Kinrade 180	Paragraphs 1.1, 1.3 and 1.8 refer to the Town Centre, but it is unclear where this is. It might be centred on Peckham Square or the Peckham Rye Station. This is the crucial difference.	None.	Accept. Future documentation that makes reference to both Peckham town centre and Peckham in reference to different geographical areas will be

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Comment 55 Derek Kinrade 180	Paras 1.1, 1.3 and 1.8 (2, 3, 12 &14): The ordinary reader – such as myself – may have difficulty in knowing what is meant by public realm and comparison goods’.	None.	clearly defined to avoid confusion. Accept. The council will include a glossary in future area action documentation to explain the meaning of technical words.
Comment 56 Derek Kinrade	Para 1.7, line 1: After ‘Peckham’, insert ‘part of’. This raises the important question of whether the ‘Vision’ and ‘Objectives’ apply to Peckham as a whole (as suggested by para.8, line 1 and the reference to Bellenden Road shopping area in 1.8.	In recognition of the continuing need to drive regeneration in Peckham, <u>part</u> of the area has been designated an action area in the adopted Southwark Plan (2007).	Accept.
Comment 57 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency	<p>The key issues we have identified for the Peckham Area Action Plan (PAAP) relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving and linking open spaces to local residents and wider London population and visitors. In particular we see the regeneration as an opportunity to turn the Old Paddling Pool area on Peckham Rye Common into a major educational and community resource. • Providing new and attractive green grid style development • Improving entrance ways and knowledge of open spaces • Increased environmental recreation in and around parks • Improved environmental links (e.g. cycle ways, walkways, extensions and links to existing green space areas) between Old Kent Road, Elephant & Castle, Walworth Road and Peckham. • Promote walking across Peckham with new signposting e.g. with distance and average times to key destinations. For example during suspension of underground services pedestrians are often unaware of walking routes and short distances between destinations. • Securing “first class” facilities and storage to encourage cycling across Southwark. 	None.	Comments noted. We welcome the comments that have been submitted to us and believe that there is a broad commonality between the issues you have identified with what you have outlined in your comments. For more specific comments please read the rest of our responses to your comments in the column’s below.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating high standards of sustainable construction in the new development. Aiming for high scores on Code for Sustainable Homes. • Ensuring new development incorporates sustainable drainage systems. Major opportunity to link this to environmental improvement across the action plan area for present and future generations. • Assessing the impacts of climate change and how the area action plan can ensure new development is compatible with a changing climate. <p>We would also wish to comment on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Flood Risk Policy • Surface water management • Climate change • Baseline Data 		
<p>Comment 58 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment PPS25 makes the requirement of SFRA very clear. Annex E, E5 states:...</p> <p>' The SFRA should be used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the SEA Directive) of the Local Development Documents (LDDs), and will provide the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test in the development allocation and development control process (see Annex D).'</p> <p>PPS12 – LDFs provides the context for any deliberations on the use of evidence in preparing LDDs (paragraphs 4.8 to 4.11). The inadequacy of the evidence base is a fundamental failing under test 10. For a plan to be sound, the evidence base must be both comprehensive and up-to- date. SFRA provides a framework at local/strategic level to help apply the sequential test and inform site allocations. It is also used to identify sustainability objectives and test policy options in SA/SEA.</p> <p>PPS25 emphasizes the framing of policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible (using the sequential approach and sequential test (Para 7, 14-17, Annex D1-D8, Practice Guide (PG) paras 3.1-3.4)), and manage any residual risk (Annex G, PG paras 6.1-6.23), taking</p>	<p>See officer comment.</p>	<p>Comment noted. A borough-wide strategic flood risk assessment has been carried since the scoping report for first consulted on. This assessment will now be taken into consideration when assessing sustainability options for the Future Peckham area.</p> <p>Any strategic development options will take into account the sequential approach in planning policy statement 25 and seek to reduced the risk of flooding to both people and property.</p>

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	<p>account of the impacts of climate change (Annex B, PG paras 2.6-2.13 and 5.6-5.9);</p> <p>A significant part of the action area lies in the floodplain. The Environment Agency Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (Thames CFMP) (September 2006) confirms the above and sets out some main messages:-</p> <p>a) Flood defences cannot be built to protect everything.</p> <p>b) The ongoing cycle of development and urban regeneration is a crucial opportunity to manage flood risk.</p> <p>c) Land for future flood risk management will be identified and protected by authorities.</p> <p>It is not clear how flooding will be considered in the sustainability appraisal. It would be appropriate for the council to demonstrate that evidence was used to identify the issues for the Area Action Plan. Without a SFRA it is not clear how the recommendations of the SA will be addressed and flood risk incorporated. The linkage between the evidence used and SA are at best patchy. There is need for greater integration, including selecting indicators, which enables a causal link to be established between SA and the significant effects being monitored</p> <p>There is a great opportunity to use regeneration to facilitate the relocation of existing development to lower risk locations when climate change is expected to mean that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term. A pragmatic application of sequential approach to new development would realise the opportunity identified in the Thames CFMP and PPS25 to use development as a way to help manage and reduce flood risk.</p>		
<p>Comment 59 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Flood Risk Policy Flooding has implications for Peckham not only in terms of the constraint it places on the location of new development but also as an issue which sits with other climate change related matters. For this reason it is preferable to have both strategic and detailed policies. A detailed policy on flooding is placed within this AAP because of its significant spatial implications in the Action Area. This proposed Policy</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Both strategic and detailed flood policy will be developed as part of the preparation of the Future Peckham plan. This policy will be presented not earlier than the publication of the first draft of the Future Peckham plan.</p>

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	<p>will deal with a wide range of actions to reduce flood risk and is intentionally presented in a comprehensive manner to most clearly convey the Environment Agency and the Council's approach.</p> <p>The proposed policy also seeks to ensure the capacity of the flood plain is both preserved, and, where possible, through appropriate development, increased and impendance to the flow of floodwater is, if possible, reduced. Redevelopment of existing developed sites in flood risk areas for less vulnerable uses will be supported where they achieve reductions in flood risk through increased flood storage capacity and reduced impendance to flood water flow. Account is taken in the policy of the impact of climate change by highly vulnerable uses not being permitted in the 1 in 1000 (Zone 2) flood area and development in this area otherwise being required to be flood resistant/resilient. More stringent controls on development are made in the 1 in 20 flood risk area (Zone 3b) (referred to in PPS25 as 'functional flood plain') These are areas of generally fast flowing floodwater in major flood events where there are particular risks to people and property.</p> <p>All applications covered by the provisions of the policy will require an appropriate Flood Risk Assessment. This includes sites over 0.5ha, or 10 dwellings or more or over 1000 m2 of non-residential development outside the 1;1000 flood risk area in Zone 1 because surface water flooding into the flood plain from outside it can contribute to flood risk. The extent of the 1 in 20 (Zone 3b), 1 in 100 (Zone 3a) and 1 in 1000/ (100 20% for climate change) (Zone 2) where the SFRA will indicate.</p>		
<p>Comment 60 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Detailed Development Control Policy – Flooding The Council will seek to reduce flood risk and its adverse effects on people and property in Peckham by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) appropriate comprehensive flood risk management measures within or affecting Peckham which are agreed by the Environment Agency, b) reducing the risk of flooding from surface water and its contribution to flooding by requiring all developments of one or more dwellings and all other development over 500m2 of floor space to have appropriate sustainable drainage schemes c) maintaining flood storage capacity within flood Zone 3 by refusing 	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We believe in reducing the risk of people and buildings to the dangers of flooding. When preparing the Future Peckham Plan we will take into consideration a Southwark specific flood risk assessment and the recommendations set out in this scoping response to develop flood risk policy.</p>

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	<p>any form of development on undeveloped sites which reduces flood storage capacity or impedes the flow of flood water</p> <p>d) maintaining the effectiveness of the more frequently flooded area (Zone 3b) of the flood plain to both store water and allow the movement of fast flowing water by not permitting any additional development including extensions,</p> <p>e) not permitting residential development or change of use or other 'more vulnerable' uses within Zone 3a or 'highly vulnerable uses' within Zone 2 where flood risks cannot be overcome.</p> <p>f) supporting the redevelopment of existing developed sites in Peckham in Zones 3a and 3b for 'less vulnerable' uses where:</p> <p>i. a minimum increase of flood storage capacity of 20% can be secured (all flood storage areas to be effective at all times throughout the life time of the structure/use and do not create unacceptable risks to people in times of flood)</p> <p>ii. reduces impedance to the flow of flood water where there would be flowing flood water</p> <p>iii. no adverse impact on the integrity and effectiveness of flood defence structures</p> <p>g) requiring any development in Zones 2, 3a and 3b to be designed to be flood resilient/resistant.</p> <p>h) requiring all development proposals within Zones 2, 3a and 3b, and development outside this area (Zone 1) on sites of 0.5ha or of 10 dwellings or 1000 m2 of non-residential development or more, to be supported by an appropriate Flood Risk Assessment.</p>		
<p>Comment 61 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Surface water management New development will be expected to include a provision for the adequate environmentally acceptable measures to deal with surface water run-off or discharge. SUDS can protect and improve water quality in receiving water courses, provide habitat creation opportunities, enhance the design of the development by providing amenity areas and landscape settings, and encourage natural groundwater recharge</p> <p>Planning for SUDS early in a project's design is essential to enable</p>	None.	Comment noted. A borough-wide flood risk assessment was carried out in the summer of 2007. As part of this assessment we received a number of recommendations on how we may want to influence development to reduce the impact of surface water flow improve surface water management in the borough.

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	<p>integration of the system into the overall site concept and layout, and agreement on adoption, maintenance and operation of the systems. For good practice we recommend the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUDS should be applied within the curtilage of the development site. If this is not possible, developments should contribute towards the cost of off-site SUDS • SUDS can be designed to provide multi-use benefits, such as public amenity and wildlife improvements • Use permeable paving rather than concrete. This type of paving allows rainwater to infiltrate into the ground, topping up groundwater supplies. By reducing the rate of surface water run-off it can help to reduce the risk of flooding <p>Further Information and guidance on SUDS design would be obtained from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Code of Practice for Sustainable Drainage Systems, national SUDS Working Group, July 2004. Available on the Environment Agency's Website • CIRIA Guidance Documents available regarding SUDS design, the most recent being, The SUDS Manual, CIRIA C679, CIRIA 2007. <p>The Environment Agency requires discharge from the proposed development site to mimic that of the Greenfield run-off. The discharge should be limited to that of the 1-year event, typically between 3 and 7 l/s/ha. Discharges for higher return periods can be calculated using the appropriate methods. Attenuation should be provided to protect from the 1 in 100 year critical storm event.</p>		<p>We will be taking into consideration the recommendations and information set out in the comment and use them to inform the development of policy for future Peckham. We will do so by adding the documents listed below to the list of relevant plans and programmes for the Future Peckham area and reviewing the recommended discharge standards.</p>
<p>Comment 62 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Climate Change Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, the Council should consider whether there are opportunities in the preparation of PAAP to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations. Flood risk should be considered alongside other spatial planning issues, and not just as an obstacle to overcome once decisions have been made about development locations and policies should recognise the positive contribution that avoidance and management of flood risk can make to</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. National planning policy guidance on climate change was not published before this document was available for consultation. Equally, at the time the Future Peckham scoping report was published for consultation we had not made public our own council-wide climate change strategy.</p> <p>Since the publication of the scoping</p>

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	<p>the development of sustainable communities.</p> <p>The council should require development proposals to take account of the expected changes in local climate conditions, throughout the proposed lifetime of the development, by adaptation or flexibility to allow future adaptation. Information on these measures must be submitted with an application. Specifically, the council should require major developments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the type of and extent of the main changes expected in the local climate throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, • identify the potential impacts of these changes on the proposed development and its neighbours, • indicate the ways in which the proposed development design overcomes the hazards and exploits the opportunities associated with these impacts whilst meeting other sustainable development criteria, particularly the need to achieve overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions 		<p>report, both national guidance in the form of climate change supplement to PPS 1 and our own climate change strategy are in the public domain. These documents will therefore now be used to inform the development of Future Peckham to ensure that development takes into account expected changes in local climate conditions and where possible reduce contributions to global impacts.</p>
<p>Comment 63 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Greening New Development We would encourage the council to incorporate green roofs to all new developments in Peckham. Benefits: Water: Once installed, an average of 75% of rain falling onto extensive green roofs can be retained in the short term. Green roofs can therefore be useful components of SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems) schemes and rainwater harvesting schemes. Air: Vegetation filters particulates from the air and absorbs gaseous pollutants. Roof space is under-utilised and green roofs covering a large enough area could play a role in improving air quality. Climate change: The presence of vegetation on a roof instead of a flat, bright reflective roof reduces the 'urban heat island'. Research at Trent University has found that on a typical day with a temperature of 18.4oC a normal roof surface temperature was 32oC while that of a green roof was 15oC. In an increasingly warmer climate it is vital to reduce ambient air temperatures where possible. Biodiversity: Green roofs are good for wildlife, if designed with this in mind. They can help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets and can support protected species: roofs in the UK are known to support</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We welcome the recommendations outlined in these comments and we ourselves recognise the importance of green roofs our own sustainability planning guidance.</p> <p>We will take the information suggested here and feed it into the development of an issues and option paper for the Future Peckham Area.</p>

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	<p>skylarks, Black Redstarts, plovers, terns, invertebrates, reptiles and even rare orchids.</p> <p>Landscape: Green roofs create attractive open spaces to look at or screen less pleasant areas such as equipment areas. They provide an additional area of green space and contribute towards the implementation of green infrastructure strategies.</p> <p>Social: Contact with green space and nature offers real social and health benefits. In a densely urban area, green roofs can play a role in access to nature, for example, by acting as outdoor classrooms.</p> <p>Energy and Sustainable construction: Protecting the roof from sunlight and temperature fluctuations means a longer life for the roof and reduced energy costs such as heating and air conditioning. Research carried out recently has shown that green roofs can reduce energy usage in buildings by 25%.</p> <p>Waste: Recycled materials can be used on green roofs such as crushed brick and aggregates from the site itself, reducing the amount taken to landfill.</p>		
<p>Comment 64 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Waste Water Treatment</p> <p>Although Appendix 6 objective SDO 8 mentions waste management, it does not include waste water treatment which is a significant sustainability issue. Adequate sewer capacity and treatment facilities must be provided alongside all new development. Housing development should only take place on a scale and in locations where water bodies can be protected from damage caused by the discharge of increased quantities of treated sewage effluent.</p> <p>Paragraphs B3 to B 8 of PPS12 places specific emphasis on the need to take account of infrastructure such as water supply and sewerage in preparing Local Development Documents. Paragraph B3 in particular states:</p> <p>'The provision of infrastructure is important in all major new developments. The capacity of existing infrastructure and the need for additional facilities should be taken into account in the preparation of all local development documents. Infrastructure here includes water supply and sewers, waste facilities...'</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive will introduce new environmental</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. We welcome the comments made with regard to the treatment of waste water. We too believe it is a significant sustainability issues and will seek to demonstrate this by taking in consideration whether new development needs additional or improved sewerage or treatment infrastructure.</p>

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	<p>water quality standards. We are unsure, at the moment, how these will affect the water environment's ability to absorb growth. The combined drainage system of London has limited capacity. Moderate rainfall (as low as 2 mm per hour) frequently overloads the system resulting in 50-60 days per year when sewer overflows operate. Therefore there is need to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of development is in line with the capacity of sewerage and sewage treatment systems. Where increased capacity is required, the sewerage and sewage treatment infrastructure must be provided before development proceeds. • Development must not occur in locations where sewage treatment facilities are inadequate to treat the sewage to the standards required to protect the quality of the receiving watercourse 		
<p>Comment 65 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy We support this objective. The AAP should ensure that a significant proportion of the energy supply of substantial new development is gained on-site and renewably, and/or from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply and support the use of renewables, CHP and bio fuels. It should promote the use of recycled building materials and materials that have low embodied energy and also promote retrofitting existing buildings to make them more energy efficient</p> <p>The policy performance would be monitored by comparing - total electricity and gas use, electricity generated from renewable energy sources and CHP located in the area, embodied energy in new buildings and percentage of new homes conforming to recognised codes for sustainable buildings. This information would be obtained from the following sources: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Commission Area Profiles-household and individual energy use, by local authority • Department of trade and Industry (Currently Department for Business and Enterprise)- energy trends • Environment Change Institute-emissions from buildings, appliances Renewable Energy Statistics Database- renewable energy 	None.	Comment noted.
<p>Comment 66</p>	<p>Open Space and Biodiversity</p>	None.	Comment noted. We too recognise the

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Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency considers new development in urban areas an opportunity to create enhancements and opportunities for biodiversity. The AAP provides an ideal opportunity for enhancement of low value conservation sites and create and enhance ecological networks and ecologically resilient and varied landscapes, to support a range of species</p> <p>Improving and linking green spaces to local residents and wider population and visitors is very crucial and we welcome proposals for the improvement and enhancement of the public realm. In particular we see development as an opportunity for the green spaces to become a major educational and community resource. Providing new and attractive green grid style development, improving entrance ways and knowledge of parks, enhancing and possible extension of the existing green spaces, would be welcome development.</p> <p>The council should require development proposals to include landscaping and other ecological features that contribute towards protecting, managing and enhancing local biodiversity. Information on these measures must be submitted with an application. Applicants proposing major Developments should appoint a suitably qualified ecologist to prepare appraisal of the proposals and, if appropriate a biodiversity action plan for the site.</p>		<p>opportunity new development brings in terms of improving and enhancing biodiversity. We will explore options for how best we can take advantage of such opportunities in the issues and options paper.</p>
<p>Comment 67 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Baseline Data Relevant Plans and programmes PPS25 PPS25 is not included on Table 1. Flood risk has been identified as one of the key sustainability issues in Peckham. A significant part of the Action Area falls in flood zone 2 and 3 as recognised by SD0 14. Given the weight afforded these issues in PPS25 and the areas of the Borough defended by the Tidal Defences in Flood Zone 3, flood risk issues need to be addressed more adequately to ensure allocations in the eight key areas earmarked for housing development are sequentially tested fully .</p> <p>Baseline data needs to be compiled for flood risk issues. This is needed to allow the assessment of change and policy performance against key indicators. Examples include: -the number of dwellings in Flood Zone 3, the number of new or replacement dwellings permitted</p>	<p>Add PPS 25, the Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS), and the Thames Region, Catchment Flood Plan Management to table 1 - the list of relevant plans</p>	<p>Comment noted. PPS25 was included in the appendix to the scoping report in a much fuller list of relevant plans and programmes. Table 1 in the main body of the scoping report was a summary of the relevant documents and therefore did not list every key plan or programme that needed to be taken into account.</p> <p>We will also add the Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) and the Thames Region, Catchment Flood Plan Management Plan to the list of relevant plans and programmes we need to take into account when preparing the plan for</p>

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	<p>in Flood Zone 3 and the number of highly vulnerable premises within flood Zone 3 (as per PPS25 Annex D). It may be possible to compile some baseline data using the flood zones.</p> <p>Information on planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk could be accessed using our external website link provided below: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/?lang=e</p> <p>Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) - produced by the Environment Agency June 2004 - looks at water resources management and the implications for the River Thames. A copy is available at our website: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/564321/309477/309483/315125/?version=1&lang=_e. CAMS are strategies for management of water resources at a local level. They make available information on water resources and licensing practice publicly available and allow the balance between the needs of the water abstractors, other water users and the aquatic environment to be considered in consultation with the local community and interested parties.</p> <p>Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the Environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development</p> <p>Thames River Basin Management Plan - due to be completed 2009. The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To safeguard the sustainable use of water · To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems 	<p>and programmes in the scoping report.</p>	<p>Future Peckham.</p> <p>The Thames River Basin Management Plan will be taken into consideration as soon as it is in the public domain.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances · To reduce groundwater pollution; and · To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts 		
<p>Comment 68 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Other useful Sources of information Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development Guidance on designing developments in a changing climate This document contains a checklist and guidance for new developments to adapt to climate change. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance. The document is primarily aimed at developers, their partners, design teams, architects, surveyors and engineers, but it is also expected to be useful to those within the wider development community, including investors, land purchasers, insurers and lawyers, as well as planners and experts from, for example, the Environment Agency. The guidance is designed to meet the needs of smaller builders, as well as major developers, all of whom have an important role to play in adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Adapting to climate change: a case study companion to the checklist for development (March 2007) Adapting to climate change: a case study companion to the checklist for development applies the Checklist's guidance to provide built environment case studies that incorporate climate change adaptation in their design and construction. The latest UK climate change scenarios indicate that, on average, summers will become hotter and drier; there will also be an intensification of the urban heat island effect in urban areas. Winters will be milder and wetter leading to increased flood risk. As well as seasonal changes, there will be more extreme climate events for example, very hot days and intense downpours of rain. The companion guide provides case studies of developments or buildings that use techniques relevant to key climate change adaptation issues.</p>	None.	Comment noted. We welcome these signposts to information and will seek to use the checklist and the study to inform the development of Future Peckham.
<p>Comment 69 Charles Muriithi, Environment</p>	<p>Planning Policies for Sustainable Building " Planning Policies for Sustainable Building"- a Guidance to Local Development Frameworks (Local Government Association-Oct 2006).</p>	None.	Comment noted. We welcome the signpost to Planning policies for Sustainable Building and will seek to use

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Agency	It recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into Local Development Frameworks. The report provides a set of suggestions and guidance, which reflect emerging and current good practice, and will help to deliver key policy objectives in areas such as energy, water and the use of materials.		the framework to inform the development of Future Peckham.
Comment 70 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency	<p>Light Pollution PPS1 and PPS23 appendix A, states that: " The following matters...may (also) be material in the consideration of individual planning applications where pollution considerations arise...the need to limit and, where possible, reduce the adverse impact of light pollution, e.g. on local amenity, rural tranquillity and nature conservation"</p> <p>The council should require development proposals to demonstrate how it is intended to contribute towards reducing light pollution. Information on these measures may be submitted with an application. The council will require that major developments provide lighting schemes that are designed to reduce the occurrence of light pollution and will expect such schemes to employ energy efficient forms of lighting that also reduce light scatter. Further guidance on reducing light pollution has been prepared by the Institution of Lighting Engineers (ILE) Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light, GN01, 2005</p>	None.	<p>Comment noted. We believe that there is a good case for requiring major developments to provide lighting schemes that are designed to reduce the occurrence of light pollution. We have produced sustainability supplementary planning guidance that takes into account light pollution.</p> <p>We recognise that Future Peckham presents an opportunity to develop policy regarding light pollution and fully intend to take into account the recommendations set out in these comments.</p>
Comment 71 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency	<p>Code for Sustainable Homes: A step change in sustainable home building practice This guidance was published by CLG in December 2006. It is a standard for key elements of the design and construction, which offers the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home –buyers to assist in their choice of home</p>	Will it achieve a sustainable code for home rating of at least 3?	Comment noted. This guidance was not published at when we started consulting on the scoping report. We have since added criteria under our sustainability objectives for Future Peckham that refers directly to the code for sustainable homes.
Comment 72 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency	<p>Improving the Flood performance of new buildings More information on sustainability and householder development would be obtained from 'Improving the Flood performance of new buildings' Flood resilient construction (Defra May 2007). This document aims to provide guidance to developers and designers on</p>	None.	Comment noted. We welcome signposts to useful information and are committed to taking this information on flood performance into account when preparing the plan. A detailed policy will

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	<p>how to improve the resilience of new properties in low or residual flood risk areas by the use of suitable materials and construction details. These approaches are appropriate for areas where the probability of flooding is low (e.g. flood zone 1 as defined by PPS 25) or areas where flood risk management or mitigation measures have been put in place. Specifically this guidance document provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • practical and easy-to-use guidance on the design and specification of new buildings (primarily housing) in low or residual flood risk areas in order to reduce the impacts of flooding • recommendations for the construction of flood resistant and resilient buildings. 		<p>be developed that improves the resilience of properties and people to flood risk.</p>
<p>Comment 73 Charles Muriithi, Environment Agency</p>	<p>Conclusion We support the transformation of the Peckham area over the next 15 years, and are keen to ensure environmental enhancement and protection is a key theme. The Area Action Plan offers the opportunity to produce development with the highest environmental standards. We would like to work with you on the best ways to manage and improve the green infrastructure and on achieving significantly improved water and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The Environment Agency will be consulted on all our planning documents. We look forward to working with the Environment Agency to ensure our plans achieve a high level of environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>Comment 74 English Heritage</p>	<p>The Assessment Report seems to make no mention of the six listed buildings within the area or that some of them are – I presume because they are not individually identified – on our Buildings @ Risk Register. Otherwise, no comments.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Comment noted. See evidence base that was published alongside the scoping report. This contains information on listed buildings in the Future Peckham area.</p>

Responses TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ISSUES AND OPTIONS consultation

Rep Ref	Name of Respondent	Details of representation	Officer response
190	Natural England	<p>This section covers the issues and topics that Natural England would wish to see considered by such a document and is broadly supported, especially the following issues: - Need to maintain and enhance Open Space and promote biodiversity; - Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car</p>	<p>Support noted</p>
191	Natural England	<p>There are sixteen (16) Objectives listed which can be broadly supported and in</p>	<p>Support noted</p>

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		particular the following: - SDO 6 "To reduce contributions to Climate Change" - SDO 11 "To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape" where this relates to green/open spaces. - SDO 13 "To protect and enhance Open Spaces, green Corridors and Biodiversity" - SDO 16 "To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car"	
192	Natural England	The Framework is broadly supported by Natural England, and as specified the above Objectives are fully supported. The criteria questions asked are appropriate and provide potential for enhancements and increases in open/green space provision together with ecological/biodiversity enhancements potential, which is welcomed and supported by Natural England.	Comment noted
193	Natural England	The above are specific responses to the submitted Consultation document however, there are a number of resources available to assist you and developers when considering the implications of development proposals on the natural environment in Greater London, which may be of general use to the Council. For further information please refer to: Design for Biodiversity http://www.d4b.org.uk/ Biodiversity by Design http://naturalengland.communisis.com/naturalenglandshop/docs/TCP1.pdf Improving Londoner's Access to Nature2 http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/access-to-nature.pdf Right Trees for a Changing Climate http://www.right-trees.org.uk/ Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development3 http://www.london.gov.uk/lccp/publications/development.jsp The London Rivers Action Plan http://www.therrc.co.uk/lrap.php Biodiversity and the Built Environment: A report by the UK-GBC Task Group http://www.ukgbc.org/site/news/showNewsDetails?id=139	Comment noted
194	Natural England	To ensure that your Council's planning decisions are based on the best available evidence on the natural environment your Council should give consideration to entering into an agreement with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) for the provision of a variety of natural environment and greenspace datasets. This information essential for making effective planning decisions and for ensuring compliance with planning guidance. You can contact GIGL at: enquiries@gigl.org.uk	The council subscribes to GIGL.
337	Environment Agency	We are please to note that the sustainability appraisal recognises the risk of flooding in some areas earmarked for development in the northern part. We would recommend a close use of the findings and recommendation of the SFRA to guide development in these areas. These part of action plan area lies within an area that would flood if it were not for the River Thames Tidal Defences, including the Thames Barrier and the river walls. There remains a residual risk of the river walls failing, breaching or being over topped in severe weather. The SFRA assesses this risk in more detail.	Flooding is addressed through the core strategy.
343	Environment Agency	We welcome the findings of the sustainability appraisal on water stress level in Southwark. Water efficiency initiatives are vital to reduce people's daily water use and	The framework for water management is set out in the core strategy. More detailed

Rep Ref	Name of Respondent	Details of representation	Officer response
		<p>maintain a supply-demand balance. We would recommend the inclusion of water conservation technologies to encourage the use of rainwater harvesting, water use-limitation devices etc beyond what is required for a good Code for Sustainable Homes rating. We would recommend consideration of the following advice: • Water use for WC flushing can represent 35% of all household use. Consideration should be given to installing low (6 litres or less) or dual flush toilets; • 10% of household water use comes through wash hand basin taps. The installation of water-efficient taps such as spray taps can reduce consumption from this source by up to a half; & • A shower uses less than half the water used for a bath. Power showers on the other hand can use as much water as a bath in just 5 minutes. Therefore, shower units using a maximum of 9 litres of water per minute should preferably be fitted. New homes built to a 120 litres per head per day, or better, water efficiency standard will have a large positive impact on the supply-demand balance. Design for environmental performance should be the key. Building Regulations may require new homes to be 'zero carbon' by 2016. The SPD should consider whether existing buildings remain fit for purpose under new climatic conditions.</p>	<p>requirements are set out in the sustainable design and construction and Sustainability SPDs. Our research does not find that there are any local Peckham issues that require specific detail on water infrastructure. Please could you provide us with any Peckham and Nunhead specific issues that you are aware of if you would like them included in the implementation plan at the preferred option.</p>
391	English Heritage	<p>Links to other Policies, Plans and Programmes (section 4.1) English Heritage notes and welcomes that PPG15 and PPG16 have been identified as key documents to be taken into account in preparation of the APP. We would also endorse use of the English Heritage/CABE Tall Buildings Guidance (2007) to help inform policy formulation (available at http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/tall_buildings07.pdf). It should be noted that it is endorsed by Government as capable of being a material consideration in planning applications. The European Landscape Convention, which came into force in the UK in 2007, should also be considered and reference to the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management plans immediately adjacent to the AAP area</p>	<p>Information noted.</p>
392	English Heritage	<p>•2 Summary of Baseline Information (section 4.2) The summary on 'historic character' is inadequate as it does not make reference to the broad range of heritage assets in the AAP area or provide a good summary of the historic character. Although there are no conservation areas within the AAP it should be noted that development within the AAP could impact on the broader area, particularly the setting of the Holly Grove conservation area. It should also be noted that the historic environment has an important role to play in maintaining community connections, providing a continuing sense of place and identity in areas undergoing new development.</p>	<p>The design and conservation policies should address this issue along with proposals for 2 new conservation areas in section 4. There is also a background paper which will provide the more detailed information.</p>
393	English Heritage	<p>Sustainability Issues (section 5.1) and Sustainability Objective (section 5.3) English Heritage welcomes specific reference to the historic environment as a sustainability issue, although it is not really phrased as an 'issue' at the moment i.e. the pressure from new development on the historic environment needs to be acknowledged. We</p>	<p>There is now a design objective which should address these issues.</p>

Rep Ref	Name of Respondent	Details of representation	Officer response
		welcome inclusion of a sustainability objective for the historic environment (SDO12) and landscape/ townscape quality (SDO11).	
394	English Heritage	SA Framework (section 6.2) The criteria for SDO12 set out Table 6.2 could include a question as to whether the objectives will enhance access to the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment. There should also be a reference to protecting the setting of heritage assets in the second question on SDO11	Suggestions for questions are noted and have been taken forward in the towards a preferred option.
395	English Heritage	Comparison of Sustainability Objectives against Plan Objectives (section 7.2) We note that the objectives of the AAP are expected to be broadly compatible with the historic environment. However, 6 of the 9 AAP objectives are said to have no relationship to heritage. We would suggest that this should be given more thought, for example transport infrastructure and housing numbers/ density do have an impact and heritage can help to achieve community objectives.	These issues are addressed in the sustainability appraisal.
396	English Heritage	Assessment of the AAP Objectives (section 7.3) The comparison of the 'The Big Decisions' and 'Growth Dependant'/'Site Proposals' options clearly demonstrate that high growth will put pressure on the historic environment and that this should therefore be managed in a sustainable way. It also highlights the importance of designating a conservation area in Peckham town centre to sustain the historic environment and ensure high quality design that respects its unique character. Lower or limited growth will not necessarily have to result in limited improvements to the area, as currently suggested.	The low and medium options have mainly bene taken forward for development. The sites show the level of development in section 5 on each specific area. We would welcome feedback if you consider any of these to have heritage or conservation issues.

Responses TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL TOWARDS A PREFERRED OPTION consultation

Rep Ref	Objector Ref	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
221	154	Non technical Summary Section 2 – Under the what sustainability issues are relevant to the area, the broad heading of built heritage and archaeological environment is welcomed. However the supporting information is poor in that it focuses only upon archaeological matters and makes no reference to other heritage assets. This should be addressed.	This has been amended in current version of the sustainability appraisal.
222	154	Nontechnical Summary Section 3 – In the Growth dependant options matrix it is noted with interest that the impact of scale of development - high growth is 'uncertain'. Yet at low and limited growth levels it considered that the impact would be neutral. How were these conclusions made and does the 'uncertain' comment reflect the need for further detailed analysis in order to clarify impact upon the historic environment. If so, then	This is a summary of the appraisal undertaken at the issues and options stage. It was considered that the impact of the 'growth dependant' option would require further testing before the implication on

Rep Ref	Objector Ref	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
		further work needs to be undertaken to clarify these points of uncertain	heritage could be determined. This is being undertaken through the development of the AAP and further testing through the SA.
223	154	Summary Baseline Information Para 4.2.3 - The built environment – The detail provided is incomplete in that not all heritage assets are recognised and valued. This includes the areas Registered Parks and Gardens and locally listed buildings. In addition the AAP highlights the potential for new designations. Again these are not recognised in the baseline	This has been amended in current version of the sustainability appraisal.
224	154	Sustainability Issues The reference to the historic environment is weak in its content and intention. It needs to consider the value of the areas heritage assets as a sustainability issue and the threats it faces from inappropriate change. However it can provide an opportunity for positive change if used as a catalyst for regeneration	This has been amended in current version of the sustainability appraisal.
225	154	Sustainability Issues No reference is made to the potential harm to the historic environment that may happen due to existing pressures. For example the pressure for change, unless managed responsively to the existing local and historic context could cause harm to the areas heritage assets.	This has been amended in current version of the sustainability appraisal.
226	154	What are the significant negative effects of the plan Uncertain impacts – It is with concern that a number of heritage issues are scored as ‘uncertain’ with the text suggesting that impacts could be mitigated against through design management. We would suggest that this is a poor justification and that the SA should be more robust in identifying how the policies of the AAP will impact upon the historic environment. For example policy 31 scored positively with regards to its impact upon the historic environment. However without detailed evidence to support the location of tall buildings how can this scoring be justified? Especially when some of the sites will impact directly heritage assets (i.e. sited within existing or proposed conservation areas or within the setting of a range of heritage assets).	Uncertain impacts have been identified in relation to heritage as the scale, type and location of development has yet to be determined. We have prepared a characterisation study to help us determine the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting. Further information is also set out in our conservation area appraisals and in the detailed policies of the AAP, include policy 23 public realm, policy 24, built form, policy 25 building heights and policy 26, heritage. This will be developed further through the preparation of the AAP.
277	143	Water Resources Sustainability Options We are please to see reference to the Water Framework Directive in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report and support SDO 9 -To reduce the use of water, source water as locally as possible and protect water quality The Environment Agency has published River Basin Management Plans that identify measures that will achieve WFD requirements for all water bodies in England and Wales. Regulation 17 of the Water Environment (WFD)(E&W) Regulations 2003 places a duty on each public body including local planning authorities to ‘have regard to’ river basin management plans. Our approach will be to work in partnership with the	Support noted.

Rep Ref	Objector Ref	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
		London Borough of Southwark to: • identify when there might be impacts on water bodies; • seek options that reduce impacts on water bodies; • assess the risk of deterioration or failing to improve water bodies; • require all practicable mitigation.	

Responses TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PREFERRED OPTION consultation

Representation Ref	Objector Ref	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
48	153	In terms of the Sustainability Appraisal many of the points raised in our previous lettered dated 4th October 2011, appear not to have been addressed. For example; the summary baseline information on the historic environment is still incomplete; the details of the sustainability issues is still weak and does not consider neither the value of the assets or the need to enhance them (e.g. Nunhead Cemetery – Grade II* - identified on English Heritage’s Heritage at Risk Register 2011); and a lack of justification for the scoring of ‘uncertain’ when considering impacts upon the historic environment and mitigating them through design management.	<p>We have amended the baseline information to include further reference to the historic environment.</p> <p>We have amended the sustainability issues in para 5.1.2 to consider the value of heritage assets and the need to enhance them.</p> <p>In some cases uncertain impacts have been identified in relation to heritage. Where the policy covers more general topics the impact on heritage remains uncertain. However, we have prepared a characterisation study to help us determine the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting. Further information is also set out in our character area policies and the conservation area appraisals.</p> <p>Potential negative or uncertain impacts on heritage assets and the historic environment will be mitigated</p>

Representation Ref	Objector Ref	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
			<p>through the detailed policies of the AAP, including policy 23 public realm, policy 24 heritage, policy 25 built form and policy 26 building heights. The character areas scored positively in terms of SDO 12 to conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets.</p> <p>The vision in the AAP also sets out how the overall impact of the policies will celebrate the heritage of Peckham and we will use this to stimulate regeneration. The policies will also protect the special character of Nunhead.</p> <p>We have set out further detail in the proposals site guidance to reflect the importance of heritage assets in and around the sites.</p>
203	122	<p>Peckham and Nunhead Sustainability Appraisal</p> <p>The document lists seventeen Sustainable Development Objectives which can be broadly supported, and in particular the following;</p> <p>SDO 6 – Climate Change</p> <p>SDO 13 – Protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity</p> <p>Overall the document covers the topics and issues that Natural England would wish to see considered by such a document and the approach and methodology is in line with advice that would be offered by Natural England.</p>	Support noted.

APPENDIX 4 Comparison of Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives

SDO 1	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
SDO 2	To improve the education and skill of the population
SDO 3	To improve the health of the population
SDO 4	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
SDO 5	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change
SDO 7	To improve the air quality in Southwark
SDO 8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
SDO 9	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
SDO 10	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
SDO 11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
SDO 12	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
SDO 14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
SDO 15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
SDO 16	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

PECKHAM AND NUNHEAD AAP OBJECTIVES

Theme 1: Enterprise and activity: A vibrant town centre and local centres, and shopping areas

- E1: Creating an accessible, distinctive and vibrant town centre at Peckham that meets the variety of needs for local residents and is a destination for visitors.
- E2: Ensuring mixed-use development in the town centre helps to increase the range of shops, restaurants and cafes.
- E3: Protecting and enhancing local shopping areas in Peckham and Nunhead so that they are successful and meet local needs.
- E4: Ensuring development in town and local centres supports successful business of different types and sizes including, offices, workshops and creative industries.
- E5: Supporting development that provides employment and businesses opportunities for local people.
- E6: Supporting improving cultural opportunities.

Theme 2: Community wellbeing: improving individual life chances

- C1: Promoting a network of high quality and easy to access open spaces that serve a range of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities, nature conservation and food growing.
- C2: Ensuring that people who live and work in Peckham and Nunhead have access to local educational, training, health and community facilities to meet their day-to-day needs. This will help families lead independent lives, overcome inequality and disadvantage, and have a strengthened ability to raise their children successfully.
- C3: Ensuring Peckham and Nunhead is a place where children and young people achieve to the best of their ability and full potential, have the knowledge and skills

to gain a job, have a positive future, and succeed into adulthood.

- C4: Promoting the health and well-being of local people by supporting active lifestyles and reducing health inequalities.
- C5 Ensuring that developments contribute positively to the health of the population and that negative impacts are mitigated.
- C6 Seeking to reduce the overconcentration of any use type that detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles or undermines community well-being.

Theme 3: Traffic and transport: Improved connections

- T1: Making Peckham and Nunhead a more convenient and comfortable place to access and move around by walking and cycling.
- T2: Encouraging active travel to school.
- T3: Supporting enhancements to public transport and public transport services.
- T4: Encouraging local journeys.
- T5: Discouraging car use.
- T6: Managing the traffic network to improve access to the town centre and improve network efficiency.
- T7: Directing large developments to parts of Peckham and Nunhead that are very accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Theme 4: High quality homes: Providing more and better homes

- H1: Maximising housing choice for local people and a growing population.
- H2: Providing new homes for people on different incomes and household sizes.
- H3: Providing affordable homes of an appropriate type and size to meet the identified needs of the borough.
- H4: Improving our existing housing stock.

Theme 5: Natural environment: Sustainable use of resources

- N1: Protecting, maintaining and improving the quality and accessibility of open space.
- N2: Promoting opportunities for wildlife and protecting sites of nature conservation value.
- N3: Reducing the impact of development on the environment and helping to tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, noise, waste and flood risk.

Theme 6: Design and heritage: Attractive places full of character

- D1: Ensuring new development is built to the highest quality design.
- D2: Ensuring the design, scale and location of new buildings respects the character of places and helps create attractive streets and neighbourhoods.
- D3: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and using the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change
- D4: Creating places where everyone feels safe and secure.

Theme 7: Delivery: working together to make it happen

- W1: Having a clear, flexible and realistic long-term framework for change to provide the justification for development and investment decisions.
- W2: Building on the strengths and opportunities of places.
- W3: Positively transform the image of Peckham and Nunhead to make it a place where developers and landowners will continue to invest over the long term and help to pay for the improvements needed.
- W4: Working with key stakeholders including the local community, Transport for London, Network Rail, the Greater London Authority, NHS Southwark (and its successor body Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group), utility providers, landowners and developers to deliver the AAP.

- W5: Monitoring and reviewing the delivery of the AAP policies annually to inform phasing of future development and delivery of infrastructure.

Theme 1: Enterprise and activity: A vibrant town centre and local centres, and shopping areas

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives						
	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	
Sustainability Objectives							
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	E1: Creating an accessible, distinctive and vibrant town centre at Peckham that meets the variety of needs for local residents and is a destination for visitors.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	0	?	✓	0	0	0	E2: Ensuring mixed-use development in the town centre helps to increase the range of shops, restaurants and cafes.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	E3: Protecting and enhancing local shopping areas in Peckham and Nunhead so that they are successful and meet local needs.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	0	?	?	0	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	0	?	?	0	E4: Ensuring development in town and local centres supports successful business of different types and sizes including, offices, workshops and creative industries.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	0	?	?	0	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	E5: Supporting development that provides employment and businesses opportunities for local people.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	E6: Supporting improving cultural opportunities.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	?	0	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	0	?	?	0	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Key	✓	Compatible	?	Dependent on implementation	0	No significant link	X	incompatible
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Theme 2: Community wellbeing: improving individual life chances

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives						
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	
Sustainability Objectives							
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C1: Promoting a network of high quality and easy to access open spaces that serve a range of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities, nature conservation and food growing.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C2: Ensuring that people who live and work in Peckham and Nunhead have access to local educational, training, health and community facilities to meet their day-to-day needs. This will help families lead independent lives, overcome inequality and disadvantage, and have a strengthened ability to raise their children successfully.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	?	0	✓	0	0	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	?	0	✓	0	0	C3: Ensuring Peckham and Nunhead is a place where children and young people achieve to the best of their ability and full potential, have the knowledge and skills to gain a job, have a positive future, and succeed into adulthood.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	0	?	0	0	0	0	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	0	0	✓	0	0	0	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	C4: Promoting the health and well-being of local people by supporting active lifestyles and reducing health inequalities.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	0	?	0	0	0	0	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	?	0	✓	0	0	C5 Ensuring that developments contribute positively to the health of the population and that negative impacts are mitigated.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	?	0	0	0	0	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	0	0	0	0	0	C6 Seeking to reduce the overconcentration of any use type that detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles or undermines community well-being.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Theme 3: Traffic and transport: Improved connections

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives						
Sustainability Objectives	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	0	0	?	?	0	?	?
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	0	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓

T1: Making Peckham and Nunhead a more convenient and comfortable place to access and move around by walking and cycling.

T2: Encouraging active travel to school.

T3: Supporting enhancements to public transport and public transport services.

T4: Encouraging local journeys.

T5: Discouraging car use.

T6: Managing the traffic network to improve access to the town centre and improve network efficiency.

T7: Directing large developments to parts of Peckham and Nunhead that are very accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Theme 4: High quality homes: Providing more and better homes

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives				
Sustainability Objectives	H1	H2	H3	H4	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	0	0	0	0	
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	✓	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	✓	
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	✓	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	0	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	0	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	0	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	

H1: Maximising housing choice for local people and a growing population.

H2: Providing new homes for people on different incomes and household sizes.

H3: Providing affordable homes of an appropriate type and size to meet the identified needs of the borough.

H4: Improving our existing housing stock.

Theme 5: Natural environment: Sustainable use of resources

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives			
Sustainability Objectives	N1	N2	N3	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	0	0	0	<p>N1: Protecting, maintaining and improving the quality and accessibility of open space.</p> <p>N2: Promoting opportunities for wildlife and protecting sites of nature conservation value.</p> <p>N3: Reducing the impact of development on the environment and helping to tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, noise, waste and flood risk.</p>
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	0	✓	0	
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	0	✓	
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	0	✓	
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	0	✓	
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	0	0	✓	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	0	0	?	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	0	0	0	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	0	0	

Theme 6: Design and heritage: Attractive places full of character

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives					
	D1	D2	D3	D4		
Sustainability Objectives						D1: Ensuring new development is built to the highest quality design.
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	0	0	✓		D2: Ensuring the design, scale and location of new buildings respects the character of places and helps create attractive streets and neighbourhoods.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	0	0	0	0		D3: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and using the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	0	0	✓		D4: Creating places where everyone feels safe and secure.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	0	✓		
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	0	✓		
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?		
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?		
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?		
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓		
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓		
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓		
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	✓	✓	?		
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?		
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	0	?		
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓		
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	0	0	0	0		
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	0	0	✓		

Theme 7: Delivery: working together to make it happen

Compatibility Matrix	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Objectives					
Sustainability Objectives	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>W1: Having a clear, flexible and realistic long-term framework for change to provide the justification for development and investment decisions.</p> <p>W2: Building on the strengths and opportunities of places.</p> <p>W3: Positively transform the image of Peckham and Nunhead to make it a place where developers and landowners will continue to invest over the long term and help to pay for the improvements needed.</p> <p>W4: Working with key stakeholders including the local community, Transport for London, Network Rail, the Greater London Authority, NHS Southwark (and its successor body Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group), utility providers, landowners and developers to deliver the AAP.</p> <p>W5: Monitoring and reviewing the delivery of the AAP policies annually to inform phasing of future development and delivery of infrastructure.</p>
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Commentary of results

Theme 1: Enterprise and activity: A vibrant town centre and local centres and shopping areas

E1	Creating an accessible, distinctive and vibrant town centre at Peckham that meets the variety of needs for local residents and is a destination for visitors
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	New development may increase contributions to climate change. However, new technologies could help to reduce impacts and development in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact on air quality as a result of construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The need to provide land for development could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Development located in the flood zone could increase those vulnerable to flooding.
E2	Ensuring mixed-use development in the town centre helps to increase the range of shops, restaurants and cafes.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	New development may increase contributions to climate change. However, new technologies could help to reduce impacts and development in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact on air quality as a result of construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The need to provide land for development could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Development located in the flood zone could increase those vulnerable to flooding.
E3	Protecting and enhancing local shopping areas in Peckham and Nunhead so that they are successful and meet local needs.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The design of new development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
E4	Ensuring development in town and local centres supports successful business of different types and sizes including, offices, workshops and creative industries.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	New development may increase contributions to climate change. However, new technologies could help to reduce impacts and development in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact on air quality as a result of construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The design of new development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.

SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Development located in the flood zone could increase those vulnerable to flooding.
E5	Supporting development that provides employment and businesses opportunities for local people.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	New development may increase contributions to climate change. However, new technologies could help to reduce impacts and development in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact on air quality as a result of construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The need to provide land for development could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Development located in the flood zone could increase those vulnerable to flooding.
E6	Supporting improving cultural opportunities.
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.

Theme 2: Community wellbeing: improving individual life chances

C1	Promoting a network of high quality and easy to access open spaces that serve a range of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities, nature conservation and food growing
SDO15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
?	The need to provide more homes could put pressure on open space land to be developed.
C2	Ensuring that people who live and work in Peckham and Nunhead have access to local educational, training, health and community facilities to meet their day-to-day needs. This will help families lead independent lives, overcome inequality and disadvantage, and have a strengthened ability to raise their children successfully.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	The process of building and redeveloping facilities could increase contributions to climate change in the short term, but providing best practice methods are followed, could reduce contributions in the long term.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	Building and redeveloping facilities could have a negative impact on air quality.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	Building new facilities will result in an increase in waste produced both in construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The need to provide land for new development may conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
	The need to provide more facilities may put pressure on open space land to be developed.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Building and redeveloping facilities in the flood zone could increase those vulnerable to flooding.
C3	Ensuring Peckham and Nunhead is a place where children and young people achieve to the best of their ability and full potential, have the knowledge and skills to gain a job and have a positive future, and succeed into adulthood.
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.
C4	Promoting the health and well-being of local people by supporting active lifestyles and reducing health inequalities.
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.
C5	Ensuring that developments contribute positively to the health of the population and that negative impacts are mitigated.
SDO16	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car
?	Restricting certain uses may result in people travelling further in order to access these services.
SDO17	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development
?	Restricting certain uses may result in a gap between the infrastructure provision and the demands of a growing population.
C6	Seeking to reduce the overconcentration of any use type that detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles or undermines community well-being
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.

Theme 3: Transport and traffic: Improved connections

T1	Making Peckham and Nunhead a more convenient and comfortable place to access and move around by walking and cycling.
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.
T2	Encouraging active travel to school.
	The objective is either compatible with the sustainability objectives or no significant link has been identified.
T3	Supporting enhancements to public transport and public transport services.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	Development for public transport may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	Development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	The need to provide more land for public transport services may put pressure on open space land to be developed
T4	Encouraging local journeys.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	Encouraging local journeys may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	Encouraging local journeys may conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	Encouraging local journeys may put pressure on open space land to be developed
T5	Discouraging car use.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	Discouraging car use may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
T6	Managing the traffic network to improve access to the town centre and improve network efficiency.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	Managing the traffic network may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	Development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
T7	Directing large developments to parts of Peckham and Nunhead that are very accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	Directing development to accessible locations may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	Development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.

Theme 4: High quality homes: Providing more and better homes

H1	Maximising housing choice for local people and a growing population.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	The provision of more homes could increase contributions to climate change
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	The provision of new homes could have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	Creating new homes will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	The provision of more homes may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The provision of more homes not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	The need to provide more homes could put pressure on open space land to be developed
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Pressure for new homes could increase vulnerability to flooding.
H2	Providing new homes for people on different incomes and household sizes.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	The provision of more homes could increase contributions to climate change
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	The provision of new homes could have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	Creating new homes will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	The provision of more homes may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The provision of more homes not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	The need to provide more homes could put pressure on open space land to be developed
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Pressure for new homes could increase vulnerability to flooding.
H3	Providing affordable homes of an appropriate type and size to meet the identified needs of the borough.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	The provision of more homes could increase contributions to climate change
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	The provision of new homes could have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	Creating new homes will result in an increase in waste produced in both construction and operation.
SDO11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
?	The provision of more homes may not necessarily protect and enhance the look and character of places.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The provision of more homes not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.

SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	The need to provide more homes could put pressure on open space land to be developed
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	Pressure for new homes could increase vulnerability to flooding.
H4	Improving our existing housing stock.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	Improving the existing housing stock may not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.

Theme 5: Natural Environment: Sustainable use of resources

N1	Protecting, maintaining and improving the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space.
SDO15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
?	The protection of land for open space may limit the amount of new housing provided.
N2	Promoting opportunities for wildlife and protecting sites of nature conservation value.
SDO15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
?	The protection of land for open space may limit the amount of new housing provided.
N3	Reducing the impact of development on the environment and helping to tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, waste and flood risk.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	The design of new development in sensitive areas could conflict with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
?	The protection of land for open space may limit the amount of new housing provided.

Theme 6: Design and heritage: Attractive places full of character

D1	Ensuring new development is built to the highest quality design.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	High quality design may not necessarily reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced both in construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	High quality design may not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	High quality design may not necessarily protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	New development may increase vulnerability to flooding
D2	Ensuring the design, scale and location of new buildings respects the character of places and helps create attractive streets and neighbourhoods
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	New development may increase contributions to climate change.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced both in construction and operation.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	New development may not necessarily protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	New development may increase vulnerability to flooding
D3	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and use the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change.
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment may increase contributions to climate change.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment may have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
?	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment may result in an increase in waste produced both in construction and operation.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment may not necessarily protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
D4	Creating places where everyone feels safe and secure
SDO6	To reduce contributions to climate change
?	High quality design may not necessarily reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO7	To improve air quality in Southwark
?	New development may have an adverse impact upon air quality both in construction and operation.
SDO8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource

?	New development will result in an increase in waste produced both in construction and operation.
SDO12	To protect and enhance the historic value of places
?	High quality design may not necessarily conserve and enhance the historic environment.
SDO13	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
?	High quality design may not necessarily protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
?	New development may increase vulnerability to flooding

Theme 7: Delivery: working together to make it happen

W1	Having a clear, flexible and realistic long-term framework for change to provide the justification for development and investment decisions.
	This objective is related to implementation and will support the delivery all the sustainability objectives
W2	Building on the strengths and opportunities of places.
	This objective is related to implementation and will support the delivery all the sustainability objectives
W3	Positively transform the image of Peckham to make it a place where developers and landowners will continue to invest over the long term and help to pay for the improvements needed.
	This objective is related to implementation and will support the delivery all the sustainability objectives
W4	Working with key stakeholders including the local community, Transport for London, Network Rail, the Greater London Authority, NHS Southwark (and its successor body Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group), utility providers, landowners and developers to deliver the AAP.
	This objective is related to implementation and will support the delivery all the sustainability objectives
W5	Monitoring and reviewing the delivery of AAP policies annually to inform phasing of future development and delivery of infrastructure.
	This objective is related to implementation and will support the delivery all the sustainability objectives

Coverage of SA Objectives

Objective	Environmental	Social	Economic
SDO 1		✓	✓
SDO 2		✓	✓
SDO 3	✓	✓	✓
SDO 4	✓	✓	✓
SDO 5		✓	
SDO 6	✓	✓	✓
SDO 7	✓	✓	✓
SDO 8	✓		✓
SDO 9	✓	✓	✓
SDO 10	✓	✓	✓
SDO 11	✓	✓	✓
SDO 12	✓	✓	✓
SDO 13	✓	✓	✓
SDO 14	✓	✓	✓
SDO 15		✓	✓
SDO 16	✓	✓	✓
SDO17	✓	✓	✓

Most of the objectives cover environmental, social and economic issues, either directly or indirectly. For example, Sustainability Objective 6 (To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change) is directly aimed at reducing the impact of carbon dioxide emissions on the environment. However, there will also be social and economic benefits as more sustainable transport choices are being encouraged to encourage energy efficiency which in turn can have a positive impact on the health and quality of life of residents.

APPENDIX 5

Sustainability Appraisal of Peckham and Nunhead AAP: Issues and Options

Summary of Results

“✓” = positive impact, ‘x’ = negative impact, ‘o’ = neutral i.e. no impact, ‘?’ = impact not uncertain

Options – The Big Decisions	Sustainability Objectives															
	1. Poverty and wealth	2. Education and skills	3. Crime and fear of crime	4. Health	5. Equality and cohesion	6. Climate Change	7. Air quality	8. Waste	9. Water	10. Quality land and soils	11. Landscape and townscape quality	12. Heritage	13. Green spaces and biodiversity	14. Flooding	15. Decent homes	16. Sustainable Transport
Housing																
A If major transport improvements	✓	o	o	?	✓	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	✓	✓
B If no major transport improvements	?	o	o	?	✓	o	o	o	o	o	✓	o	✓	o	?	✓
Business Space																
A If major transport improvements	✓	✓	o	o	✓	?	?	?	?	o	o	o	o	o	o	✓
B If no major transport improvements	✓	o	o	o	✓	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	✓
Shopping and town centre uses																
A If major transport improvements	✓	o	?	o	o	?	?	?	?	o	?	?	?	?	o	o
B If no major transport improvements	✓	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	o	o	o	o	o
Peckham and Nunhead’s Heritage																
Introduce a conservation area	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	✓	✓	✓	o	o	o

Options – Growth Dependent	Sustainability Objectives															
	1. Poverty and wealth	2. Education and skills	3. Crime and fear of crime	4. Health	5. Equality and cohesion	6. Climate Change	7. Air quality	8. Waste	9. Water	10. Quality land and soils	11. Landscape and townscape quality	12. Heritage	13. Green spaces and biodiversity	14. Flooding	15. Decent homes	16. Sustainable Transport
Scale of development																
A High Growth	✓	0	?	?	✓	x	x	x	x	0	?	?	?	?	0	✓
B Low Growth	✓	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	0	✓
C Limited growth	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable business space																
A High Growth	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B Low Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Limited growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic and deliveries																
A High Growth	✓	0	0	?	0	x	x	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	✓
B Low Growth	✓	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	?
C Limited growth	✓	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	?
Better streets and public spaces																
A High Growth	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	?	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	?	0	✓
B Low Growth	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	0	✓
C Limited growth	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	x
The natural environment																
A High Growth	✓	0	0	✓	✓	✓	?	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0
B Low Growth	?	0	0	0	0	✓	?	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0
C Limited growth	0	0	0	0	0	✓	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Options –	Sustainability Objectives															
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	1. Poverty and wealth	2. Education and skills	3. Crime and fear of crime	4. Health	5. Equality and cohesion	6. Climate Change	7. Air quality	8. Waste	9. Water	10. Quality land and soils	11. Landscape and townscape quality	12. Heritage	13. Green spaces and biodiversity	14. Flooding	15. Decent homes	16. Sustainable Transport
Choumert Grove Car Park																
A High Growth	✓	o	o	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	o	?	o	✓	o	o	✓
B Low Growth	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	✓	o	o	?
C Limited growth	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	x	x	✓	o	o	?
Industrial land off Copeland Road and Bournemouth Road (71P) including land between the railway arches																
A High Growth	✓	✓	✓	o	✓	o	o	o	o	✓	✓	o	✓	o	o	?
B Low Growth	✓	✓	✓	o	o	x	o	x	x	✓	✓	o	o	o	o	?
C Limited growth	✓	✓	✓	o	o	x	o	x	x	✓	✓	o	o	o	o	?
Land between the railway line, including railway arches, north of site 71P																
A High Growth	✓	o	✓	o	✓	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	o	?
B Low Growth	✓	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	o	o	✓	o	o	o
C Limited growth	✓	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	?	o	o	o	o	o	o
Copeland Road car park and site on corner of Copeland road and Rye Lane (72P)																
A High Growth	✓	o	o	o	✓	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	✓	?
B Low Growth	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	✓	?
C Limited growth	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	✓	?
Peckham Rye Station and land to east and west of site																
A High Growth	?	o	✓	o	✓	o	o	?	o	o	✓	✓	o	o	o	o
B Low Growth	✓	✓	✓	o	✓	o	o	o	o	o	o	✓	o	o	o	o
C Limited growth	✓	o	✓	o	✓	o	o	o	o	?	o	✓	o	o	o	o
Cinema/ multi-storey car park off Moncrieff Place																
A High Growth	✓	✓	✓	o	✓	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	✓	?
B Low Growth	✓	✓	✓	o	✓	x	x	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	o	?
C Limited growth	o	o	X	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	X	o	o	o	o	?
Bellenden Road retail park including Lidl site																
A High Growth	✓	o	✓	o	✓	x	o	x	x	o	✓	o	✓	o	✓	?
B Low Growth	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Options – Large Development Sites	Sustainability Objectives															
	1. Poverty and wealth	2. Education and skills	3. Crime and fear of crime	4. Health	5. Equality and cohesion	6. Climate Change	7. Air quality	8. Waste	9. Water	10. Quality land and soils	11. Landscape and townscape quality	12. Heritage	13. Green spaces and biodiversity	14. Flooding	15. Decent homes	16. Sustainable Transport
C Limited growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aylesham Centre																
A High Growth	✓	0	✓	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	?	?	✓	0	✓	?
B Low Growth	✓	0	✓	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	?	?	✓	0	✓	?
C Limited growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0
Land off Sumner Road																
A High Growth	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	0	?	?	x	0	✓	✓
B Low Growth	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	0	?	?	x	0	✓	✓
C Limited growth	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
Peckham Square and Eagle Wharf site (known as Area 10)																
A High Growth	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
C Limited growth	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
Cator Street (including Training Centre, Bradfield Youth and Community Centre)																
A High Growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	✓	0	x	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	✓	0	x	0	✓	0
C Limited growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
Tuke School and neighbouring site (occupied by scaffolding business)																
A High Growth	x	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	?	✓	0	?	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	✓	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	?	0	0	0
C Limited growth	✓	?	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	?	0	0	0
Sumner House, Sumner Road																
A High Growth	x	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
C Limited growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
Land to west of Queens Road station (Timber Yard)																
A High Growth	x	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0

Options – Large Development Sites	Sustainability Objectives															
	1. Poverty and wealth	2. Education and skills	3. Crime and fear of crime	4. Health	5. Equality and cohesion	6. Climate Change	7. Air quality	8. Waste	9. Water	10. Quality land and soils	11. Landscape and townscape quality	12. Heritage	13. Green spaces and biodiversity	14. Flooding	15. Decent homes	16. Sustainable Transport
B Low Growth	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0
C Limited growth	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land to west of Lister Primary Care Centre (99 Peckham High Street)																
A High Growth	✓	0	0	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	✓	0	0	0	✓	x	0	x	x	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
C Limited growth	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0
Netto Supermarket																
A High Growth	✓	✓	0	0	✓	x	x	x	x	0	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0
B Low Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Limited growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 6

Sustainability Appraisal of Peckham and Nunhead AAP: Towards a Preferred Option

Summary of Results

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	1a Peckham Town Centre Option 1
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	1b Peckham Town Centre Option 2
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	2a Culture, tourism and the evening economy option 1
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	2b Culture, tourism and the evening economy option 2
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	3a Hot food takeaways Option 1
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	X	✓	3b Hot food takeaways Option 2
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	3c Hot food takeaways Option 3
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	X	-	4 Space above shops
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	5 Markets
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	6 Local shopping centres, parades, protected shopping frontages and individual shops
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	7 Small scale shops, restaurants and cafes outside the town centre, local centres and protected shopping frontages
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	8a Business space option 1
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	8b Business space option 2
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	✓	9 Open Spaces
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 a	17 b	18	19 a	19 b	19c	20a	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	10 Community facilities
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	11 Schools
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	-	✓	-	-	-	-	12 Young People
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	-	13 Health
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	14 Leisure and sports facilities
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	15 Walking and cycling
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	?	X	✓	X	✓	16 Public transport
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17a Safeguarding land for further future public transport development option 1
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	-	?	✓	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	17b Safeguarding land for further future public transport development option 2
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	18 The road network
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	X	✓	X	-	19a Parking for town centre uses in the town centre Option 1
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	✓	?	-	-	-	-	19b Parking for town centre uses on the town centre Option 2
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	✓	?	-	✓	?	-	-	-	-	19c Parking for town centre uses in the ton centre Option 3
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	20a Residential Parking Option A
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓✓	
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	✓✓	✓	?	✓	?	

Sustainability Objectives

Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies

	20 b	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	20b Residential Parking Option B
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	21 Providing new homes
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	22 Density
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	23 Affordable homes
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	24 Private homes
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	?	-	-	-	25 Family homes
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	?	-	-	-	26 Dwelling sizes
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	?	-	-	-	27 Wheelchair housing and lifetime homes
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	✓	-	-	-	28 Sites of importance for nature conservation
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	29 Energy
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	30 Design
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	-	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	31 Building Heights
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	32 Heritage Conservation
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	X	?	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	?	-	-	-	33 Locally listed buildings
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	

Key	✓✓ major positive	XX major negative	? uncertain
	✓ minor positive	X minor negative	- no significant impact

APPENDIX 7

Sustainability Appraisal of the Peckham and Nunhead AAP: Preferred Option

Summary Results

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	1. Peckham Town centre
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	2. Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	3. Local shops and services
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4. Hot food takeaways
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	5. Markets
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓	6. Business space
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	7. Community facilities
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Schools
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	9. Health facilities
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	10. Sports facilities
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	11. Active travel
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	✓?	✓	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	12. Public transport
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	?	?	✓	13. The road network
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	14. Parking for shoppers and visitors
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	✓✓	
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	15. Residential parking
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	16. New homes
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	17. Affordable and private homes
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	18. Mix and design of new homes
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	19. Open space and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	-	-	✓	✓	20. Energy
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	X	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	-	-	✓	✓	21. Waste, water, flooding and pollution
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	X	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	?	?	-	-	?	-	22. Trees
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	?	-	23. Public realm
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	24. Built form
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	✓✓	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	25. Buildings heights
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	?	-	?	✓	?	?	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	26. Heritage
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	?	-	?	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	?	27. Peckham core action area - Land use
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	X	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?	?	-	-	?	-	28. Peckham core action area - Transport and movement
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	-	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	-	-	-	?	✓	

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies														
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	29. Peckham core action area – Built environment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	30. Peckham core action area – Natural environment
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Land use
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	32. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Transport and Movement
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	33. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Built Environment
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	34. Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak – Natural Environment
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	35. Peckham South – Land use
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	36. Peckham South – Transport and movement
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	37. Peckham South – Built Environment
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	38. Peckham South – Natural Environment
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	39. Peckham North – Land use
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	40. Peckham North – Transport and movement
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓	41. Peckham North – Natural environment
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	-	?	✓	?	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	?	42. Peckham East – Land use
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	?	✓	-	-	?	✓	-	-	?	✓	-	?	

Sustainability Objectives	Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Policies				
	43	44	45	46	
					43. Peckham East – Transport and movement
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓✓	✓	44. Peckham East – Natural environment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	45. Proposals sites
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	-	✓	46. S106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓?	
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	?	-	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	?	-	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	✓✓	✓	✓	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	✓	✓✓	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	✓✓	✓	✓	
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	✓	✓	-	
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	✓✓	✓	
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	-	✓✓	✓	
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	?	✓✓	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

APPENDIX 8

Sustainability Appraisal of Peckham and Nunhead AAP Publication/submission and potential main modifications

Detailed Results

Sustainability objectives	1	Timescale			Policy 1: Peckham town centre shopping
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will increase employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will increase employment opportunities which will help to improve the education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will help to improve the quality of life for local residents through improved access to goods and services as well as increased employment opportunities which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new shops to appropriate locations ensuring that the town centre is viable and well used. Improving the quality of the town centre will help to reduce fear of crime and incidence of crime, especially as this is currently an area with high numbers of crime incidences.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will help to improve the quality of life for local residents and increase employment opportunities. This will help to overcome issues on inequality in Peckham and Nunhead and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new shops to an appropriate location, meaning people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new shops to an appropriate location which will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The provision of new shops may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the

					Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The provision of new shops may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new direct new shops to appropriate locations ensuring that the town centre is viable and well used. This will protect and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new shops to the town centre, part of which is designated as a conservation area. The impact of new development will need to be carefully considered to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the heritage value of the area.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will direct new shops to appropriate location in the town centre and protect existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	As set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, shops are considered to be less vulnerable uses than housing however the overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The impact of new development on surface water drainage in the area will also need to be considered. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre will focus new shops in an area that is more easily accessible by sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting new retail development in Peckham Town centre in an area that is more easily accessible will help to ensure that more people have access to essential goods and services.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	2	Timescale			Policy 2: Arts, culture, leisure and entertainment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will increase employment opportunities in Peckham and Nunhead which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will increase employment opportunities which will help to improve the education and skills of the population
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will help to improve the quality of life for local residents through improved access to a wider range of community facilities as well as increased employment opportunities which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will help to improve the quality of life for residents which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents. This will help to overcome issues of inequality in Peckham and Nunhead and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting more arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces may help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will direct new facilities to appropriate locations helping to protect the historic environment and cultural assets elsewhere.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting more arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will direct new facilities to appropriate locations helping to protect existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	As set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commercial uses are considered to be less vulnerable uses than housing however the overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will direct new facilities to appropriate locations that are more easily accessible by sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting and supporting arts, culture, leisure and entertainment spaces will provide a wider range of services and facilities helping to ensure improvements in social infrastructure to accommodate new development.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	3	Timescale			Policy 3: Local shops and services
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will increase employment opportunities in Peckham and Nunhead which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will increase employment opportunities which will help to improve the education and skills of the population
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will help to improve the quality of life for local residents through improved access to goods and services as well as increased employment opportunities which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will contribute to viable and well used shopping areas which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents. This will help to overcome issues of inequality in Peckham and Nunhead and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of goods and services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of goods and services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will contribute to viable and well used shopping areas that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services in existing shopping areas will direct new shops to appropriate locations helping to protect the historic environment and cultural assets elsewhere.

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services in existing shopping areas will direct new shops to appropriate locations helping to protect existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services in existing shopping areas will reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and encouraging local shops and services will increase access to essential goods and services.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	4	Timescale			Policy 4: Hot food takeaways
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	?	?	?	?	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways in shopping areas would allow for other uses to locate there. Depending on the type of use this could lead to more employment opportunities which would help to tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	-	✓	Fewer hot food takeaways may lead to longer terms improvements in education and skills as the health improvements may result in more people being able to return to employment or continue with education.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways will lead to an improvement in the health of the population as fast food will be less easily available encouraging people to eat healthier alternatives. Restricting hot food takeaways around secondary schools will have a particularly beneficial impact on children's health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fewer hot food takeaways may result in less crime as this could improve the quality of environment in shopping areas which will reduce incidence of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways will improve the quality of environment in shopping areas which will help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways in shopping areas would allow for other uses to locate in the area. The type of uses that move into the town centres will determine the impact on contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways in shopping areas would allow for other uses to locate in the area. The type of uses that move into the town centres will determine the impact on air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways in shopping areas will improve the townscape as it will encourage greater diversity in the shopping areas and improve shop frontages helping to attract more people and therefore result in more viable centres.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	Restricting the number of hot food takeaways in shopping areas would allow for other uses to locate in the area. The type of uses that move into the town centres will determine the impact on transport.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	✓	✓	Fewer hot food takeaways in shopping areas would allow for other uses to locate in the area. This will result in greater diversity in the shopping areas resulting in more viable centres that will serve the needs of a wider population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 5: Markets
	5	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will increase employment opportunities in Peckham and Nunhead which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will increase employment opportunities which will help to improve the education and skills of the population
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will help to improve the quality of life for local residents through improved access to goods and services as well as increased employment opportunities which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents. This will help to overcome issues of inequality in Peckham and Nunhead and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of goods and services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will mean that people do not have to travel far for a wide range of goods and services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Encouraging the provision of markets in the town centre, part of which is designated as a conservation area may require some mitigation to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the heritage value of the area.

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Directing markets to the town centre will help to protect existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Directing markets to the town centre will ensure markets are more easily accessible by sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of new markets and street trading areas will access to essential goods and services..

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	6	Timescale			Policy 6: Business space
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses and promoting artistic and creative enterprises will increase employment opportunities in Peckham and Nunhead which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses and promoting artistic and creative enterprises will increase employment opportunities which will help to improve the education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses will help to improve the quality of life for local residents through increased employment opportunities which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses will increase employment opportunities which will help to reduce inequalities and regenerate deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses and promoting artistic and creative enterprises will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents. This will help to overcome issues of inequality in Peckham and Nunhead and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	The amount and type of business that locates in the area will determine the impact on contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	The amount and type of business that locates in the area will determine the impact on air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The amount and type of business that locates in the area will determine the impact on levels of waste.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses will regenerate existing business centres that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Promoting new jobs and businesses in the town centre, part of which is designated as a conservation area may require some mitigation to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the heritage value of the area.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses in the town and local centres will direct new development to appropriate locations helping to protect existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	As set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, business uses are considered to be less vulnerable uses than housing however the overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting new jobs and businesses in the town and local centres will direct new development to appropriate locations that are more easily accessible by sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The type of new businesses that locate in the area will determine whether there is a change in demand on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements may be required to ensure that the provision of infrastructure can meet any additional demands.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	7	Timescale			Policy 7: Community facilities
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will mean that more people will be able to access training and employment opportunities which will help to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will help to improve the quality of life for local residents improving the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will help to improve the quality of life for local residents especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime. Providing more activities for young people may also help to reduce levels of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will mean more people can access community facilities helping to overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will help to maintain and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The impact of new community facilities on vulnerability to flooding will depend on the type of new facilities and the mitigation measures incorporated in new developments to protect against flood risk. Further guidance on flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Locating community facilities together in accessible locations will promote the use of sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Facilitating a network of well used community facilities will improve access to social infrastructure which will help to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	8	Timescale			Policy 8: Schools
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities that will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities, helping to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities which will help to ensure schools achieve higher standards which will improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities which can lead to improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities that will help to improve the quality of life for local residents especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime. Providing more activities for young people may also help to reduce levels of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities which can help to overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities within the Peckham and Nunhead area meaning more families are likely to send their children to local schools helping to reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities within the Peckham and Nunhead area meaning more families are likely to send their children to local schools helping to reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools in appropriate locations will help to maintain and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The impact of improving schools on vulnerability to flooding will depend on the type of new facilities and the mitigation measures incorporated in new developments to protect against flood risk. Further guidance on flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities in locations that are easily accessible which will promote the use of sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Delivering improvements to schools will lead to improved educational opportunities that will improve the social infrastructure which will help to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 9: Health facilities
	9	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving health services will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the health of local residents may enable more people to access training and employment helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving health services will mean that more people have access to better services that will lead to improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving health services will help to improve the quality of life for local residents especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving health services will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving health services within the Peckham and Nunhead area will mean people don't have to travel as far for these services helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving health services within the Peckham and Nunhead area will mean people don't have to travel as far for these services helping to reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The quantum and type of health facilities that locate in the area will determine the impact on water resources.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving health services in locations that are easily accessible will help to maintain and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The impact of improving health services on vulnerability to flooding will depend on the type of new facilities and the mitigation measures incorporated in new developments to protect against flood risk. Further

					guidance on flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating new health services in locations that are easily accessible will promote the use of sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving health services will improve the social infrastructure which will help to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	10	Timescale			Policy 10: Sports facilities
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will increase employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will encourage more people to participate in physical activity on a regular basis which will lead to improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will help to improve the quality of life for local residents especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities within the Peckham and Nunhead area will mean people don't have to travel as far for these services helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities within the Peckham and Nunhead area will mean people don't have to travel as far for these services helping to reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities in locations that are easily accessible will help to maintain and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The impact of supporting improvements to sports facilities on vulnerability to flooding will depend on the type of new facilities and the

					mitigation measures incorporated in new developments to protect against flood risk. Further guidance on flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities in locations that are easily accessible and improving existing facilities in the local area will promote the use of sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting improvements to sports facilities will improve the social infrastructure which will help to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 11: Active travel
	11	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will enable more people access employment opportunities without relying on the car or public transport which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will encourage more people to participate in physical activity on a regular basis which will lead to improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will help to improve the quality of life by improving access to education and employment especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will encourage sustainable transport and reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will encourage sustainable transport and reduce car use helping to reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new walking and cycling routes will determine the impact on existing townscapes and landscapes.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new walking and cycling routes will determine the impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel is likely to result in better connected open spaces ensuring that these spaces are well used and maintained helping to protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a high quality network to support active travel will reduce the demand on existing transport infrastructure helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	12	Timescale			Policy 12: Public transport
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving public transport will enable more people access employment opportunities without relying on the car which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving public transport will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving public transport will improve the quality of life for local residents helping to improve the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving public transport will improve access to education and employment especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving public transport will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving public transport will encourage sustainable transport and reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Facilitating a highly accessible public transport network will reduce car use helping to reduce emissions and therefore improving air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to public transport will determine the impact on existing townscapes and landscapes.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to public transport will determine the impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to public transport will determine the impact on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving public transport will reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving public transport will reduce the demand on existing road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	13	Timescale			Policy 13: The road network
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the road network will increase access to employment opportunities and improve quality of life car which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the road network will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the road network will improve the quality of life for local residents and can help to reduce air pollution which will improve the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the road network will improve access to education and employment especially in the most deprived areas helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the road network will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Improving the road network may encourage more people to use cars which will increase emissions and therefore have a negative impact on contributions to climate change. However reducing traffic jams and problems on the road network will reduce journey times which may reduce emissions overall.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Improving the road network may encourage more people to use cars which will increase emissions and therefore have a negative impact on air quality. However reducing traffic jams and problems on the road network will reduce journey times which may reduce emissions overall.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to the road network will determine the impact on existing townscapes and landscapes.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to the road network will determine the impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improvements to the road network will determine the impact on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	X	X	X	X	Improving the road network will encourage more people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the road network will reduce the demand on existing road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	14	Timescale			Policy 14: Parking for shoppers and visitors
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will improve the quality of the town centre and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	-	✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will promote active transport and reduce reliance on the car which can help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will help to improve the quality of the town centre helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will help to improve the quality of the town centre helping to overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will promote the use of sustainable transport and help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will promote the use of sustainable transport helping to reduce emissions which will improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will help to improve the quality of the town centre which will help to maintain and enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No significant impact.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The type of new development that takes place on the existing car park sites will determine to impact on vulnerability to flooding. Vulnerability to flooding will depend on the type of new development and the mitigation measures incorporated to protect against flood risk. Further guidance on flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will promote the use of sustainable transport and reduce the incentive for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting redevelopment of under-used car parks will improve access to a wider range of services which will help to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	15	Timescale			Policy 15: Residential parking
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will promote active transport and reduce reliance on the car which can help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will encourage people to use public transport and reduce car use which will decrease emissions and therefore have a positive impact on contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will encourage people to use public transport and reduce car use which will decrease emissions and therefore have a positive impact on air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will reduce the amount of land required for parking which could result in environmental improvements that would enhance the quality of land and soils.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will reduce the amount of land required for parking which could result in environmental improvements that would enhance the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will reduce the amount of land required for parking which could result in environmental improvements that protect the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will reduce the amount of land required for parking which could result in environmental improvements that protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will reduce the amount of land required for parking which could result in environmental improvements that reduce vulnerability to flooding.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging car free development in the core action area will encourage people to use public transport and reduce car use.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	Encouraging car free development in the core action area could have a negative impact on the transport infrastructure needed to help meet the demands of a growing population and the viability of proposals.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	16	Timescale			Policy 16: New homes
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a minimum of 2,000 net new homes will help to meet the needs of local residents and improve quality of life which will help to tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a minimum of 2,000 net new homes will mean that more funding for education can be secured through Section 106 agreements.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a minimum of 2,000 net new homes will help to meet the needs of local residents and improve quality of life. More funding will be secured for health through section 106 agreements.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a minimum of 2,000 net new homes will help to improve the quality of life for local residents and make areas safer and more attractive. This will help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a minimum of 2,000 net new homes will help to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion by improving the quality of accommodation for local residents and addressing existing inequalities.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	Building more new homes will have a negative impact on climate change as CO2 emissions and energy consumption and demand will increase in construction and operation. Mitigation measure including energy efficient design will need to be taken to address this. Further guidance is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	Building more new homes will have a negative impact on air quality. Construction and operation of new homes and increased vehicular traffic will cause an increase in emissions affecting air quality. Further guidance is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing will result in an increased amount of waste however impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as Sustainable Urban Drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new technologies become more readily available this will improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.

SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing new housing in the core action area will enhance existing townscapes and protect more sensitive areas. The design review panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of building new homes on the historic environment and cultural assets will be determined by the location of developments and the type and quality of housing. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and listed or locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled ancient monuments. Further information is provided in the conservation area appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	Building more housing may have a negative impact on open spaces and further mitigation measures to enhance biodiversity will need to be considered such as the greening of buildings in the design process including the use of green roofs and living walls. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Building more new homes will have a negative impact on levels of flood risk and mitigation measures will need to be taken to address this in the design process. This will need to be set out in a Flood risk assessment that considers flood resistant design of buildings.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	New housing will be built to a high design standard increasing the numbers of homes ensuring more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing more new homes may increase the amount of car ownership however concentrating development in accessible locations should increase access to public transport. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new housing will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 17: Affordable and private homes
	17	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring the provision of a mix of affordable and private homes will help to address existing inequalities. Increasing the amount of affordable housing will mean that more people can afford to live in good accommodation improving the quality of life for local residents and helping to reduce poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring the provision of a mix of affordable and private homes will result in an improvement in the health of the population as a result of improved quality of accommodation.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring the provision of a mix of affordable and private homes will help to reduce inequalities and reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring the provision of a mix of affordable and private homes will result in more development in the areas that require regeneration and provide a focus for promoting social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion by reducing existing inequalities.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The type and quality of new development will determine how development will impact on the landscape and townscape. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring the provision of a mix of affordable and private homes in line with the saved Southwark Plan policies and Core Strategy policies will mean there is a wider choice of housing available to meet the needs of local residents helping to ensure more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The impact of providing a range of homes for people on different incomes on infrastructure will depend on the quantity and location of new housing. This will be determined by the individual schemes that are delivered and these will be subject to a sustainability assessment and other supporting studies which will need to demonstrate how the infrastructure demands of new development will be met.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 18: Mix and design of new homes
	18	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design will help to meet the housing requirements of the local residents which will help to reduce poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design will help reduce overcrowding and ensure more people have access to high quality accommodation which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design will help to reduce inequalities and create a better living environment which will help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion, by developing more mixed and balanced communities.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact on the surrounding landscapes and townscapes will be determined by the design and location of new housing. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact on the historic environment and cultural assets will be determined by the design and location of new housing. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments.

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The impact on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity will be determined by the design and location of new housing. Development will be expected to protect and enhance existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design will provide a wider range of high quality housing types helping to ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a mix of housing including more family housing and setting high standards of design accessible locations will help to reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The impact of providing a mix of housing on existing infrastructure will depend on the quantity and location of development. This will be determined by the individual schemes that are delivered and these will be subject to a sustainability assessment and other supporting studies which will need to demonstrate how the infrastructure demands of new development will be met.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 19: Open Space and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
	19	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will lead to more training and employment opportunities which will help to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will mean that more people have access to parks and gardens for recreation which will help to improve well being and quality of life as well as encourage more physical activity resulting in improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will ensure these spaces are well used and therefore safer this will help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime. Providing more activities for young people may also help to reduce levels of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will improve the quality of life and provide a wider range of employment opportunities which will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	The increased use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems in open spaces will encourage sustainable use of water resources. However, water may be required for irrigation of new and existing open spaces therefore the sustainable use of water is dependent on implementation measures used to address this. Further guidance is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and Sustainability Appraisal SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through the possible remediation of brownfield sites.

SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will result in more high quality open spaces and green corridors and increased levels of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development. New development will be required to meet the needs of a growing population whilst avoiding harm to protected and priority species.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation spaces will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces, reducing the risk associated with new development.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting a network of open spaces and improving green corridors will encourage more people to walk and cycle reducing the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will increase the provision of green infrastructure in Peckham and Nunhead and help to meet the demands associated with a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	22	Timescale			Policy 20: Trees
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will improve the quality of life for local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will mean that more people have access to parks and gardens for recreation which will help to improve well being and quality of life as well as encourage more physical activity resulting in improvements in the health of local residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will help to improve the quality of life for local residents which will reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will improve the quality of life for local residents which will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will result in more green corridors and increased levels of biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will decrease surface water run-off by slowing the rate of run-off into the sewage

					system, reducing the risk associated with new development.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing trees and maintaining and improving the provision of street trees will increase the provision of green infrastructure in Peckham and Nunhead and help to meet the demands associated with a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 21: Energy
	20	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient will help to improve quality of life and reduce energy costs for local residents that will reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient and reducing contributions to climate change will provide a range of training opportunities that will help to improve education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient and reducing contributions to climate change will improve quality of life and may help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient and reducing contributions to climate change will help to improve quality of life and provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient will help to reduce contributions to climate change through good design. Development will be required to meet the highest possible environmental standards and minimise greenhouse gas emissions across its lifetime. Existing buildings will also be enabled to become more energy efficient and make use of low and zero carbon sources of energy. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient will help to improve air quality through good design. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient will also help to reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource through good design measures. Applicants will need to demonstrate how they will avoid waste and minimise landfill from construction and use of the development. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient will also help to encourage sustainable use of water resources through the use of

					sustainable urban drainage systems, grey water recycling and other design measures. Developments will be required to minimise water use and local sources of water where possible. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new energy efficiency measures may have a negative impact on the quality of landscape and townscapes. Mitigation measures will need to be taken. Further guidance is set out in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainability SPDs
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new energy efficiency measures may have a negative impact on the historic environment and cultural assets. Mitigation measures will need to be taken. Further guidance is set out in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainability SPDs.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient and reducing contributions to climate change will improve the quality of housing meaning more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that is energy efficient and reducing contributions to climate change will help to promote more sustainable use of resources and mitigate against the demands of new development on the existing infrastructure capacity.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 22: Waste, water, flooding and pollution
	21	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will help to improve quality of life for local residents that will reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will provide a range of training opportunities that will help to improve education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development meets high environmental standards will improve quality of life and reduce pollution which will help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will help to improve quality of life and provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will help to reduce contributions to climate change through good design. Development will be required to meet the highest possible environmental standards and minimise greenhouse gas emissions across its lifetime. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will help to improve air quality through good design. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will also help to reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource through good design measures. Applicants will need to demonstrate how they will avoid waste and minimise landfill from construction and use of the development. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will also help to encourage sustainable use of water resources through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems, grey water recycling and other design measures. Developments will be required to minimise

					water use and local sources of water where possible. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of requiring new development that meets high environmental standards could impact on the design of schemes which may have a negative impact on the quality of landscape and townscapes. Mitigation measures will need to be taken. Further guidance is set out in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainability SPDs
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of requiring new development that meets high environmental standards could impact on the design of schemes which may have a negative impact on the historic environment and cultural assets. Mitigation measures will need to be taken. Further guidance is set out in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainability SPDs.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	-	✓	✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will improve the quality of housing meaning more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Encouraging development that meets high environmental standards will help to promote more sustainable use of resources and mitigate against the demands of new development on the existing infrastructure capacity.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	23	Timescale			Policy 23: Public realm
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will help to improve quality of life and encourage more investment in an area helping to reduce poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will make places safer and more attractive. This will encourage more people to walk and cycle which will improving the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime. New development will meet 'Secured by Design' standards, which will help to reduce incidences of crime especially in regeneration areas.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. As new development will be focused in areas where there is the greatest need of regeneration this will help to address existing inequalities. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm may help to reduce contributions to climate change however this will depend on the design measures used. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm may help to improve air quality however this will depend on the design measures. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm may help to reduce levels of waste however this will depend on the design measures used. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will help to encourage sustainable use of water resources through

					the use of sustainable urban drainage systems, grey water recycling and other design measures. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through the possible remediation of brownfield sites.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will ensure new development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets including the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments. Further information is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm may encourage more links between open spaces, providing green corridors and higher levels of biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm may help to reduce vulnerability to flooding however this will depend on the type and location of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against flood risk. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainability SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing high quality design of public places and improving the public realm will help to encourage more people to walk and cycle reducing reliance on the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	26	Timescale			Policy 24: Heritage
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will help to improve quality of life and reduce poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment may lead to a wider range of education and training opportunities that will help to improve education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will make places more attractive. This will encourage more people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will make places more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will make places more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will ensure new development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets including the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings,

					registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments. Further information is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment will ensure improve housing quality which will mean more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 25: Built form
	24	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will help to improve quality of life and reduce poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will make places safer and more attractive. This will encourage more people to walk and cycle which will improving the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime. New development will meet 'Secured by Design' standards, which will help to reduce incidences of crime especially in regeneration areas.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion. As new development will be focused in areas where there is the greatest need of regeneration this will help to address existing inequalities.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Requiring high quality design may help to reduce contributions to climate change however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Requiring high quality design may help to improve air quality however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Requiring high quality design may help to reduce levels of waste however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.

SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design will help to encourage sustainable use of water resources through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems, grey water recycling and other design measures. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through the possible remediation of brownfield sites.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape. Tall buildings will be required to have an exemplary standard of design and make a positive contribution to regenerating areas and creating unique places. The height and design of development will need to protect and enhance the strategic views and be appropriate to its context and important local views. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will ensure new development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets including the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments. Further information is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will ensure new development has a positive impact on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity. Development will be expected to preserve or enhance registered parks and gardens.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Requiring high quality design may help to reduce vulnerability to flooding however this will depend on the type and location of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against flood risk. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainability SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	Requiring high quality design and architecture that makes a positive contribution to local character will mean more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	25	Timescale			Policy 26: Building heights
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness and the design of tall buildings is carefully considered will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness and the design of tall buildings is carefully considered will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness and the design of tall buildings is carefully considered ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape. Tall buildings will be required to have an exemplary standard of design and make a positive contribution to regenerating areas and creating unique places. The height and design of development will need to protect and enhance the strategic views and be appropriate to its context and important local views. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of development proposals.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness and the design of tall buildings is carefully considered will ensure new

					development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets including the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments. Further information is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness will ensure new development has a positive impact on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity. Development will be expected to preserve or enhance registered parks and gardens.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensuring new development contributes positively to local distinctiveness and the design of tall buildings is carefully considered will result in better quality housing meaning more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	27	Timescale			27: Peckham Core Action Area - Land use
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in Peckham core action area will increase employment opportunities and help meet the needs of local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in Peckham core action area will result in new and improved education facilities which will help to increase the education and skills of residents
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of land uses in the core action area such as new community and leisure facilities or controlling the proportion of hot food takeaway uses will help to improve health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the core action area will help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the core action area will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the core action area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the core action area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in the core action area may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in the core action area may lead to an increase in water use. However, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.

SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in the core action area will help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Despite the fact that parts of the core action area are covered by Conservation Area, supporting the provision of a range of land uses in the core action area will encourage its regeneration. The historic elements will continue to be protected by other policies in the AAP and in the rest of the core action area.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in the core action area will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of increased residential uses in the core action area will ensure more homes are built and other policies in the AAP will ensure that the new housing is built to a high design standard providing more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of increased residential uses in the core action area will focus new development in the location that is most accessible by sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the core action area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				28: Peckham Core Action Area - Transport and movement
	28	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Facilitating a highly accessible public transport network and supporting increased opportunities for walking and cycling will enable more people access employment opportunities without relying on the car which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Facilitating a highly accessible public transport network and supporting increased opportunities for walking and cycling will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the public transport network will provide more opportunities for physical activity and improve well-being which will both have a positive effect on the health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the public transport network will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the public transport network will encourage sustainable transport and reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the public transport network will reduce car use helping to reduce emissions and therefore improving air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improving public transport, walking, cycling and the road network will determine the impact on existing townscapes and landscapes.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improving public transport, walking, cycling and the road network will determine the impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The location and scale of new development associated with improving public transport, walking, cycling and the road network will determine the impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the public transport network and setting a maximum level of car parking will reduce the need to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	✓	✓	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing transport infrastructure capacity. Improving public transport accessibility and increasing walking and cycling opportunities will help to reduce the demand on the road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				29: Peckham Core Action Area - Built environment
	29	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm and encouraging development that increases the vitality, accessibility and activity of the area through better design will help to improve quality of life, reduce poverty and encourage investment in the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Identifying improvements to the public realm will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Requiring high standards of design for buildings and public spaces will make places safer and more attractive which will improve well-being. Identifying improvements to the public realm will encourage more people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm and encouraging development that increases the vitality, accessibility and activity of the area through better design will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the public realm and encouraging development that increases the vitality, accessibility and activity of the area through better design will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the public realm and encouraging development that increases the vitality, accessibility and activity of the area through better design will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the public realm and encouraging development that increases the vitality, accessibility and activity of the area through better design will ensure new development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Identifying improvements to the public realm will help to link open spaces and encourage the provision of new green corridors.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Identifying improvements to the public realm will encourage walking and cycling instead of using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				30: Peckham Core Action Area - Natural environment
	30	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving links to and between the open spaces in the area will encourage walking and cycling as well as increasing the accessibility of the open spaces which provide opportunities for physical activity.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving links to and between the open spaces in the area will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving links to and between the open spaces in the area will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving links to and between the open spaces in the area will provide more planting and trees which help to reduce the impact on climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensuring that new development improves the links to and between the open spaces in the area will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensuring that new development improves the links to and between the open spaces in the area will ensure new development has a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Ensuring that new development improves the links to and between the open spaces in the area will help to link open spaces and encourage the provision of new green corridors.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensuring that new development improves the links to and between the open spaces in the area will encourage resident to access open space by walking and cycling instead of using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				31: Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak - Land use
	31	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the area as well as protecting the existing retail uses will increase employment opportunities and help meet the needs of local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the area as well as protecting the existing retail uses will provide more employment opportunities and help to increase education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the area as well as protecting the existing retail uses and controlling the proportion of hot food takeaway uses in Nunhead local centre will help to improve health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of uses in the area will help to contribute to making a viable and well used shopping frontages which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the area may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the area may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the Nunhead local centre will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional retail, housing and employment uses in the Nunhead local centre will ensure that new development takes place in the most appropriate locations, away from more sensitive, historic areas.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of increased retail, housing and employment uses in the area will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of increased residential uses in the area will ensure more homes are built and other policies in the AAP will ensure that the new housing is built to a high design standard providing more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing more new homes may increase the amount of car ownership however concentrating development in accessible locations should increase access to public transport. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the Core Area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				32: Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak - Transport and movement
	32	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving linkages between key locations in and outside of the area will encourage more active modes of transport as well as making it easier to access facilities in Peckham Town Centre which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will provide more opportunities for physical activity and improve well-being which will both have a positive effect on the health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving key links to schools, public transport and Peckham Town Centre will attract more local residents and ensure more people are active within the area which will decrease the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling and the links to and between key facilities will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy also sets out road network improvements and allows higher levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy also sets out road network improvements and allows higher levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	✓	✓	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing transport infrastructure capacity. Improving the road network and improving the walking and cycling opportunities will help to reduce the demand on the road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	33	Timescale			33: Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak - Built environment: public realm and built form
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving shop frontages and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets in the area through better design will help to improve quality of life, reduce poverty and encourage investment in the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Requiring high standards of design for buildings and shop frontages will make places safer and more attractive which will improve well-being. Identifying improvements to the public realm will encourage more people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving shop frontages and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets through better design will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving shop frontages and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets through better design will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving shop frontages and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets through better design will ensure new development has a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving shop frontages and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets through better design will ensure new development has a positive impact on or protects the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reinforcing the existing streetscape and character of the Green will help to improve open spaces and encourage the provision of new green corridors.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable

					Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Identifying improvements to the public realm will encourage walking and cycling instead of using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	34	Timescale			34: Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Honor Oak - Natural environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces will ensure that residents have access to open spaces which provide opportunities for physical activity.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces in the area will ensure these spaces are well used and therefore safer this will help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces in the area will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces in the area will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces in the area will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and providing new open spaces will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through maintenance of open spaces.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and providing new open spaces will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and providing new open spaces will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting existing open spaces and providing new open spaces will result in more high quality open spaces and increased levels of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and providing new open spaces will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces.

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	35	Timescale			35: Peckham South - Land use
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and help meet the needs of local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will provide more employment opportunities and help to increase education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will help to improve health and well-being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will help to ensure the area remains viable and well used which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses in the area may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will protect and enhance the existing townscape and direct development away from more sensitive areas.

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will ensure that new development takes place in the most appropriate locations, away from more sensitive, historic areas.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing uses and protecting the retail and employment uses in the area will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional housing in the area will ensure more homes are built and other policies in the AAP will ensure that the new housing is built to a high design standard providing more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing more new homes may increase the amount of car ownership however concentrating development in accessible locations should increase access to public transport. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the Core Area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	36	Timescale			36: Peckham South - Transport and movement
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving linkages between key locations in and outside of the area will encourage more active modes of transport as well as making it easier to access facilities in Peckham Rye Station which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will provide more opportunities for physical activity and improve well-being which will both have a positive effect on the health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving key links to schools, public transport and open spaces will attract more local residents and ensure more people are active within the area which will decrease the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving key links to schools, public transport and open spaces will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy allows higher levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy allows higher levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	✓	✓	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing transport infrastructure capacity. Improving the road network and improving the walking and cycling opportunities will help to reduce the demand on the road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	37	Timescale			37: Peckham South - Built environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm, increasing the provision of street trees and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets will help to improve quality of life, reduce poverty and encourage investment in the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm will make places safer and more attractive which will improve well-being and encourage people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm, increasing the provision of street trees and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm, increasing the provision of street trees and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm as well as retaining and improving street trees will help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the public realm, increasing the provision of street trees and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the public realm, increasing the provision of street trees and sustaining and enhancing heritage assets will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Improving the public realm and increasing the provision of street trees will help to link open spaces and encourage new green corridors.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the public realm as well as retaining and improving street trees will help to reduce the amount of impermeable surfaces and reduce the risk of flooding.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Identifying improvements to the public realm will encourage walking and cycling as an alternative to using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	38	Timescale			38: Peckham South - Natural environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will ensure that open spaces are protected and continue to provide opportunities for physical activity which can help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will provide additional opportunities for learning and volunteering which will help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through maintenance of open spaces.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will result in more high quality open spaces and increased levels of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	39	Timescale			39: Peckham North - Land use
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and help meet the needs of local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will provide more employment opportunities and help to increase education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will help to improve health and well-being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will help to ensure the area remains viable and well used which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the further provision of retail uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will protect and enhance the existing townscape and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will ensure that new development takes place in

					the most appropriate locations, away from more sensitive, historic areas.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses in the area will ensure more homes are built and other policies in the AAP will ensure that the new housing is built to a high design standard providing more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing more new homes may increase the amount of car ownership however concentrating development in accessible locations should increase access to public transport. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the Core Area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	40	Timescale			40: Peckham North - Transport and movement
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport links will encourage more active modes of transport as well as making it easier to access facilities in Peckham Town Centre which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport links will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport links will provide more opportunities for physical activity and improve well-being which will both have a positive effect on the health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport links will ensure the area is more accessible which will decrease the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling and the links to and between key facilities will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport links will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

<p>SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car</p>	✓	?	✓	✓	<p>Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy also sets out levels for the provision of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.</p>
<p>SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development</p>	✓	-	✓	✓	<p>New development will increase the demands on the existing transport infrastructure capacity. Improving the road network and improving the walking and cycling opportunities will help to reduce the demand on the road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.</p>

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	41	Timescale			41: Peckham North – Built environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the quality of life, reduce poverty and encourage investment into the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive which will encourage people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will help to link open spaces and encourage new green corridors.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will encourage walking and cycling as an alternative to using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				42: Peckham North - Natural environment
	41	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will ensure that open spaces are protected and continue to provide opportunities for physical activity which can help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will provide additional opportunities for learning and volunteering which will help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through maintenance of open spaces.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will result in more high quality open spaces and increased levels of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will

					decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces,
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	42	Timescale			43: Peckham East - Land use
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and help meet the needs of local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will provide more employment opportunities and help to increase education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will help to improve health and well-being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will help to ensure the area remains viable and well used which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting a range of new uses in the area will increase employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for residents
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will protect and enhance the existing townscape and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will ensure that new development takes place in

					the most appropriate locations, away from more sensitive, historic areas.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses and protecting the retail uses in the area will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The overall impact on flood risk will depend on the type and location of development. The AAP includes policy 21 on Waste, water, flooding and pollution which will ensure development minimises its impact on the environment, including flooding. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Supporting the provision of additional residential uses in the area will ensure more homes are built and other policies in the AAP will ensure that the new housing is built to a high design standard providing more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Providing more new homes may increase the amount of car ownership however concentrating development in accessible locations should increase access to public transport. Provision will need to be made for new development in terms of public transport capacity and other mitigation measures can be put in place such as travel plans and car parking restrictions.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the Core Area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	43	Timescale			44: Peckham East - Transport and movement
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving linkages between key locations in and outside of the area will encourage more active modes of transport as well as making it easier to access facilities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will increase access to employment opportunities helping to improve education and skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving opportunities for walking and cycling will provide more opportunities for physical activity and improve well-being which will both have a positive effect on the health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving key links to schools, public transport and Peckham Town Centre will attract more local residents and ensure more people are active within the area which will decrease the opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling and the links to and between key facilities will help to improve the quality of life for local residents helping overcome issues of inequality and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy also sets levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	?	✓	✓	Improving the opportunities for walking and cycling will help to reduce car use helping to reduce contributions to climate change however the policy also sets higher levels of car parking which could encourage people to use their cars. New development will need to be supported by a transport assessment so that the impact can be fully assessed.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	-	✓	✓	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing transport infrastructure capacity. Improving the walking and cycling opportunities will help to reduce the demand on the road network helping to meet the demands of a growing population.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	44	Timescale			45: Peckham East - Built environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the quality of life, reduce poverty and encourage investment into the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive which will encourage people to walk and cycle which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive which will help to reduce fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will make places safer and more attractive helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will help to link open spaces and encourage new green corridors.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the local heritage assets will help to improve the public realm which will encourage walking and cycling as an alternative to using the car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	44	Timescale			46: Peckham East - Natural environment
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will ensure that open spaces are protected and continue to provide opportunities for physical activity which can help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will provide additional opportunities for learning and volunteering which will help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce contributions to climate change and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to improve air quality and can help to mitigate against the negative impacts of new development.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to enhance the quality of land and soils through maintenance of open spaces.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will result in more high quality open spaces and increased levels of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting new and existing open spaces and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	47	Timescale			Policy 47: Proposals sites
		S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations. This will improve the quality of life for local residents which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will including employment and community facilities will result in new and improved education facilities in accessible locations which will help to increase the education and skills of residents
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations. This will improve the quality of life for local residents which will help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will improve the quality of life for residents and help to overcome issues of inequality helping to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	-	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations which will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	-	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations which will mean that people do not have to travel out of the area for a wide range of services. This will reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce emissions helping to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The quantum of development may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The quantum of development may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brownfield sites. Where land may have contamination as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development can proceed.

SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations will help to contribute to a viable and well used town centre that will protect and enhance existing townscapes and direct development away from more sensitive areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations will ensure that open spaces are protected and not used for development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations. This will help to direct more vulnerable types of development away from flood risk areas. Further guidance on mitigation measures such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure new housing is delivered to meet our housing targets. Providing new homes that are built to a high design standard will provide more people with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Allocating sites for particular land uses will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations which will promote sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The quantum of new development will increase the demands on the existing infrastructure capacity. Improvements will be required to ensure that provision of infrastructure can meet the additional demands associated with new development especially in the Core Area where the largest amount of development is proposed.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 48: Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development
	48	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that improves the economic conditions in the area, increasing employment opportunities and helping to tackle poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that improves the economic and social conditions in the area helping to improve the education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that improves the social and environmental conditions in the area helping to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that improves the social conditions in the area helping to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that improves the social, economic and environmental conditions in the area which will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Proactively promoting sustainable new development may help to reduce contributions to climate change however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Proactively promoting sustainable new development may help to improve air quality however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The quantum of development may lead to an increase in levels of waste however, impacts can be mitigated through the adoption of technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The quantum of development may lead to an increase in water use however, new development will be required to incorporate mitigation measures to help overcome this such as rainwater harvesting and

					efficient fixtures and fittings. Further guidance on mitigation is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	Proactively promoting sustainable new development may help to protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on design is provided in our residential design standards and Design and Access statements SPDs.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Proactively promoting sustainable new development may help to conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets however this will depend on the type of new development and the design measures used to mitigate against negative impacts. Further guidance on protecting the historic environment is set out in our Conservation Area Appraisals.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	Proactively promoting sustainable new development may help to protect open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity however this will depend on the type and location of new development. Further guidance on protecting open space and promoting biodiversity is set out in our Saved Southwark Plan policies and in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By taking a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development, we will secure development that provides for more housing in the area helping to provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Proactively promoting sustainable new development will help to ensure the right type of development happens in appropriate locations which will promote sustainable modes of transport helping to reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Proactively promoting sustainable new development will increase development in the area which will lead to more S106 and CIL contributions. This will ensure that new infrastructure is provided to meet support new and existing development.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

Sustainability objectives	Timescale				Policy 49: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy
	49	S	M	L	Commentary on results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts which will include contributions towards employment and training which will help tackle poverty.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts which will include contributions towards education provision
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts which will include contributions towards new health facilities.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Site specific planning obligation requirements would be sought where required for public realm improvements. These measures could help to reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts which will include contributions towards providing new community facilities. The AAP provides guidance on the provision of community facilities which will help to promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts of new development on the environment. This can include resolving transport issues and promoting sustainable transport which may help to reduce emissions and therefore contributions to climate.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate any impacts of new development on the environment. This can include resolving transport issues and promoting sustainable transport which help to reduce any impact on air quality in the area.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	-	✓	✓	The AAP sets out detailed guidance on public realm and design requirements which can be secured through site specific planning obligation requirements and may help to provide more detail maintaining and enhancing the quality of land and soils
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The AAP sets out detailed guidance on public realm and design requirements which can be secured through site specific planning obligation requirements. This may help to provide more detail on the protection and enhancement of the quality of the landscape and townscape

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The AAP sets out detailed guidance on public realm and design requirements which can be secured through site specific planning obligation requirements. Adopted policies will ensure development does not have a negative impact on the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development which will require contributions towards new open space and improvements to existing open spaces in the area. The AAP sets out detailed guidance on open space provision, public realm and design requirements which can also be secured through site specific planning obligation requirements.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	The adopted affordable housing policy requirement will ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development which will require contributions towards transport improvements. The AAP sets out detailed guidance on transport issues which can also be secured through site specific planning obligation requirements.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	S106 planning obligations and/or CIL will be applied to new development to help mitigate impacts from new development. With a AAP there is more certainty on when infrastructure will be provided as there will be timescales and a strategy for delivery.

Key	✓✓	major positive	XX	major negative	?	uncertain
	✓	minor positive	X	minor negative	-	no significant impact

APPENDIX 9

Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

An area designated for action where it is predicted that the Air Quality Objectives in the Council's AQMA Plan will be exceeded.

Archaeological Priority Zones

The boundaries of Archaeological Priority Zones are designated on the Proposals Map. These are areas where there is potential for significant archaeological remains, and planning applications within these areas must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the diversity or variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. The term encompasses the diversity of landscapes, eco-systems, species, habitats and genetics.

Conservation Areas

An area of special architectural or historic interest designated by the local planning authority under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation areas) Act 1990, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases are those gases that contribute to climate change. In the UK, the most common greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide, which contributed around 77% of the UK's total emissions of greenhouses gases in 1990. Other greenhouse gases are methane (12% of total UK emissions), nitrous oxide (9%) and fluorinated gases (2.4%).

Local development framework (LDF)

A portfolio of local development documents, which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

A chart that sets out the council's timetable for preparing planning documents over a three year period. It also explains what each document is.

London Plan

The London Plan is the strategic plan for the whole of London produced by the Mayor of London. The main purpose of the London Plan is to ensure that all the individual plans produced by the London boroughs work together to meet the priorities that are agreed for the whole London region. The Local Development Framework cannot contain strategies or policies that are not in general conformity with the London Plan.

Proposals maps

Illustrate the geographical extent of planning policies and designations.

Renewable Energy

Energy derived from a source which is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) or Guidance (SPG) Guidance notes, additional and supplementary to the Unitary Development Plan, on how to implement the policies. They also contain background information applicants may find useful when preparing their planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment

A systematic and interactive process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, which identifies and reports on the extent to which the implementation of the plan or strategy would achieve environmental, economic and social objectives by which sustainable development can be defined, in order that the performance of the strategy and policies is improved.

Sustainable Development

Development that contributes towards the principles of sustainability, that is, development that does not cause environmental damage, contributes to the local economy and meets the needs of the local community.

Unitary Development Plans (UDPs)

Statutory plans produced by each borough, which integrate strategic and local planning responsibilities through policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.

Southwark Plan See “Unitary Development Plans”

APPENDIX 10

Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Documents
GLA	Greater London Authority
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Documents
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SDO	Sustainable Development Objective
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

