

## Appendix 2 - Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

### Global

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
WHO Age-friendly Cities Guide (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The WHO Age-friendly Cities Guide highlights eight domains that cities and communities can address to better adapt their structures and services to the needs of older people: the built environment, transport, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication, and community support and health services.</li> </ul>

### European

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The six targets cover:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity</li> <li>Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</li> <li>More sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>Better management of fish stocks</li> <li>Tighter controls on invasive alien species</li> <li>A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss</li> </ul> </li> <li>The new Biodiversity Strategy follows on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan.</li> </ul>
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) and 2010 Assessment	<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. A baseline report was prepared in 2010 to take stock of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan and assess the impact it has had on Europe's biodiversity. The report produced by the European Environment Agency, provides the latest facts and figures on the state and trends of different biodiversity and ecosystems components in the EU.</p>
European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in	<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</p>

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2006)	<p>landscapes in Europe.</p> <p>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 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>
<b>EU Directives</b>	
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements:</li> <li>• The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*</li> <li>• New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target</li> <li>• The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values</li> <li>• The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> </ul> <p><i>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</i></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"> <li>• the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping</li> <li>• provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public</li> <li>• adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good.</li> </ul> <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)	The main aim of this Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. While the Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; it ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic species, including around 450 animals and 500 plants. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right
Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	This Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures.
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"> <li>(a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings;</li> <li>(b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</li> <li>(c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</li> <li>(d) energy certification of buildings; and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU)	The newly amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) entered into force on 15 May 2014 to simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. It is in line with the drive for smarter regulation, so it reduces the administrative burden. It also improves the level of environmental protection, with a view to making business decisions on public and private investments more sound, more predictable and sustainable in the longer term. It 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.
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

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	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"> <li>(a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and</li> <li>(b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.</li> </ul> <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)	<p>Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town &amp; country planning or land use <u>and</u> which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive, or</li> <li>• have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.</li> </ul>
Urban Waste Water Directive	The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May

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(91/271/EEC)	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 (2008/98/EC)	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

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Legislation</b>	
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These regulations transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L1A – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010 and 2013) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2015) and Part H Drainage and waste disposal, 2015)	<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 in 2013 and 2014. DCLG has published: The 2013 edition of Approved Document L1A, Conservation of fuel and power in new dwellings, is the current edition for use in England. It came into effect on 6 April 2014 and replaces the 2010 edition (incorporating further 2010 amendments).</p> <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency)The 2015 edition contains changes to the water efficiency requirements. In particular, it introduces an optional requirement of 110 litres/person/day where required by planning permission, and an alternative fittings-based approach to demonstrating compliance. It also includes the water-efficiency calculation methodology for new dwellings, approved by the Secretary of State. This edition incorporates previous amendments. It replaces the 2010 edition of Approved Document G, as amended. The changes reflect amendments to regulations 36 and 37 of the Building Regulations 2010 and regulation 20 of the Building (Approved Inspectors) Regulations 2010. There has been no amendment to the requirements in Part G of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010.</p> <p>Part H ( Drainage and waste disposal) The 2015 edition of Approved Document H (Drainage and Waste Disposal) contains changes to guidance on waste disposal. It also incorporates previous amendments. The 2015 edition takes effect on 1 October 2015 for use in England*. The 2002 edition, as amended, will continue to apply to work started before 1 October 2015 or work subject to a building notice, full plans application or initial notice submitted before that date.</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"> <li>• setting ambitious, legally binding targets</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raking powers to help meet those targets</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional framework</li> <li>• enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change</li> <li>• establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures</li> </ul>
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) (as amended)	<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>
Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA)	<p>Legislation that aims to provide a single framework for civil protection. The Act and accompanying non-legislative measures, delivers a single framework for civil protection in the country. The National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011) require communities to prepare flood action plans and link with the Cabinet Office's initiative to develop wider community resilience to threats and hazards. Part 1 of the Act and supporting Regulations and statutory guidance establish a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level. They are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning; put in place emergency plans;</li> <li>• put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements;</li> </ul>
The CROW Act 2000	<p>An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.</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>

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	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.
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.
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013	An Act to make provision in connection with facilitating or controlling the following, namely, the provision or use of infrastructure, the carrying-out of development, and the compulsory acquisition of land; to make provision about when rating lists are to be compiled; to make provision about the rights of employees of companies who agree to be employee shareholders; and for connected purposes
Human Rights Act 1998	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009	The Act seeks to create greater opportunities for community and individual involvement in local decision-making. It also provides for greater involvement of local authorities in local and regional economic development
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"> <li>• Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Localism Act (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>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.</p>
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.</p> <p>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. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• gender reassignment</li> <li>• marriage and civil partnership</li> <li>• pregnancy and maternity</li> <li>• race</li> <li>• religion or belief</li> <li>• sex</li> <li>• sexual orientation</li> </ul>
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. 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 (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). 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>

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London Squares Preservation Act, 1931	This act identifies a London Squares which are to be provided protection from development.
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	The Natural Environment White Paper recognises that a healthy natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing. It sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across our society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; creating a green economy and showing leadership in the EU and internationally. It set out 92 specific commitments for action.
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.
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)	The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders). A separate instrument will be brought forward in relation to neighbourhood planning referendums.
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	These Regulations amend the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 which made provision for neighbourhood planning as provided in the Localism Act 2011
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).
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.
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.

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999	This Act gives the Secretary of State the power to make regulations providing for a new pollution control system to meet the requirements of European Council Directives on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.
Sustainable Communities Act (2007) (Amendment) Act 2010	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. The amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen
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 (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) (“the 1999 regulations”) and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.
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 Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015	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 (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”)
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Compensation Regulations”) amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the

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	new permitted development rights are withdrawn.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) 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 (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 (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.
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 1987	This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.
The Wildlife and Countryside act 1981, as amended	Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).
<b>Planning Framework</b>	
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 MPGAs, 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

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	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.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)	On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web-based resource. This was accompanied by a <a href="#">Written Ministerial Statement</a> which includes a <a href="#">list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled</a> when this site was launched. For the first time, planning practice guidance is now available entirely online in a usable and accessible way
<b>Government Strategies</b>	
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 <a href="#">UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)</a> . They included over 300 species of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.- Government circular 06/05	This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee <sup>1</sup> 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	This policy statement sets out the progress the government has made in developing the new public

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Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)	<p>health system. In doing so the paper sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;</li> <li>• proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</li> <li>• the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</li> <li>• the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</li> </ul>
The Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System	<p>This strategy outlines a vision and three goals based on the challenges outlined above to aim for by 2020. It describes the opportunities to reduce our environmental impacts, improve our natural environment, increase readiness for changing times and climates and strengthen social cohesion. It also explores how this can be taken forward as a system and outlines specific areas of focus that can be used to guide action.</p>
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	<p>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</p>
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	<p>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.</p>
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services and its outcomes and actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This new, ambitious biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea</li> </ul>
Noise Policy Statement for	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
England (DEFRA 2010)	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 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)	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</li> <li>2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business;</li> <li>3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</li> <li>4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</li> </ol>
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)	<p>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.</p> <p>The Review had four tasks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action</li> <li>2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice</li> <li>3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy</li> <li>4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post- 2010 health inequalities strategy</li> </ol>
Construction 2025 (2013)	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

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;</li> <li>• Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas;</li> <li>• Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward</li> </ul>
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready. It contains a register of actions which includes all the actions agreed in the programme so far. It also aligns risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment to actions being undertaken or to be undertaken and the timescales according to each theme.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.
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"> <li>• 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation</li> <li>• 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources</li> <li>• 10% of transport supply from renewable sources</li> </ul>
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.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)	This includes: sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	The waste management plan for England (WMPE) provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	Waste Framework Directive (rWFD). The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.
National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011)	<p>Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion</li> <li>• set out clear and consistent plans for risk management</li> <li>• manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way</li> <li>• ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective</li> <li>• help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.</li> </ul>
National Flood Emergency Framework	<p>In planning and preparing for a flooding emergency, the Government's strategic objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect human life and alleviate suffering; and, as far as possible, property and the environment;</li> <li>• support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services at the earliest opportunity; and</li> <li>• uphold the rule of law and the democratic process.</li> </ul>
Prevention is better than cure: the role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy. (2013)	This document sets out the Waste Prevention Programme for England. It articulates the actions for government and others which together will move us towards reducing waste. The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.
NHS Five Year Forward View (2014)	The NHS Five Year Forward View was published on 23 October 2014 and sets out a vision for the future of the NHS. It has been developed by the partner organisations that deliver and oversee health and care services including NHS England, Public Health England, Monitor, Health Education England, the Care Quality Commission and the NHS Trust Development Authority. Patient groups, clinicians and independent experts have also provided their advice to create a collective view of how the health service needs to change over the next five years if it is to close the widening gaps in the health of the population, quality of care and the funding of services.
Guidance and Other Reference Documents	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment	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".

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Directive (2005)	
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
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 - Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances (2016)	Guidance on how climate change could affect flood risk to new development.
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.
Environment Agency: guidance for developments requiring planning permission and environmental permits 2012	This guidance sets out how the Environment Agency will respond to planning consultations that require an environmental permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (EPR).

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Environment Agency Policy paper: Preliminary flood risk assessments and flood risk areas (2011) and Map of Flood Risk areas in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. Lead local flood authorities, unitary authorities or county councils, are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. To manage flood risk both EA and lead local flood authorities must follow a 6 year cycle of planning. The current planning cycle runs from 2010 to 2015.</li> </ul>
Environment Agency Greenroof Toolkit	<p>Environment Agency on-line toolkit which sets out guidance for site specific opportunities, green roof design and technical assessment The vision is that developers will promote the use of green roofs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>create a better and more sustainable London</li> <li>deliver better quality places to live and work</li> <li>create a low-carbon city</li> <li>adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change</li> </ul>
Environment Agency: Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)	<p>The GP3 document is a key Environment Agency reference for LPAs, developers and land owners. It sets out our approach to groundwater protection and management and what we want others to do. It covers our high-level approach, the technical background to our work and an introduction to the tools we use. It also describes the legal framework the EA works within and the approaches and positions it takes to regulate and influence certain activities and issues.</p>
Environment Agency: Guiding Principles for Land Contamination (2010)	<p>The GPLC documents were developed initially for landowners, developers, advisors and practitioners involved in redevelopment and evaluation of land contamination. These documents refer to relevant UK guidance and highlight specific steps and considerations involved in evaluating risks associated with land and water contamination.</p>
Water for Life (2011) Government White paper	<p>The Water White Paper focuses on the challenges facing the water sector, including maintaining water supplies, keeping bills affordable and reducing regulation. It recognises the need to protect rivers, streams and lakes from pollution and unsustainable abstraction, and acknowledges the critical importance of water supply and sewerage infrastructure.</p>
Forestry Commission – The case for trees (2010)	<p>This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.</p>
Neighbourhood Planning (2013)	<p>Information on what neighbourhood planning is, why it matters, how it works, and sources of advice and support available for communities.</p>
English Indices of Deprivation 2010	<p>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.</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Living Streets – UK Charity for everyday walking. Making the Case for Investment in the Walking Environment A review of the evidence (2011)	<p>This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.</p> <p>This document provides an extensive report detailing the key investments in the walking environment, in addition to outlining the benefits of walking friendly places and the identified cost of effectiveness.</p>
How to get more children walking to school A best practice guide by Living Streets	<p>This document comprises of the recommendations of the physical and financial benefits of walking for everyone, captured from a 'Walk to School outreach project carried out with various boroughs across England and Wales.</p>
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Natural England: A Natural Development (2009)	<p>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.</p> <p>Over the coming months and years the project will collect and share:</p> <p><a href="#">Case Studies</a>, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>project progresses.</p> <p>Commentary on problems, opportunities, and issues for large and small scale developments.</p> <p>Technical information relating to our work with developers across the country.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Planning Toolkit (2011)</p>	<p>The Toolkit provides information on the issues to be considered at the forward planning stage, including gathering a sufficient evidence base, biodiversity opportunity mapping, green infrastructure provision, setting spatial biodiversity objectives and targets and identifying potential for biodiversity enhancements.</p>
<p>English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)</p>	<p>This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.</p>
<p>English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Conservation Bulletin 47: Characterisation, English Heritage (2005)</p>	<p>A bulletin that explores the subject of characterisation and sets out some examples of studies of local character.</p>
<p>Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)</p>	<p>Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.</p>
<p>Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)</p>	<p>Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.</p>
<p>Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.</p>
<p>Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage</p>	<p>Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (2013)	This SEA/SA provides guidance that focuses on key principles required when analysing the historic environment that must be measured for the development of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment that is also applicable to neighbourhood plans and other documents such as the Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 (2015)	This Historic England Good Practice Advice note provides comprehensive steps required for the development of local plans through ascertaining not only the setting of the site, but the 'value to society', to coincide with a strong evidence base that must incorporate the use of local lists, heritage assets, with further consideration of the conservation areas within and outside the site area. The conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment must make a positive contribution, by enhancing the local character and distinctiveness of the area, paying special attention in implementing historic environment legislation the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 (2015)	This Historic England Good Practice Advice note provides the key principles required for Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, inline with implementing historic environment legislation, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2015)	The GPA outlines good vital information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance in the

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).
Tall Buildings Historic England Advice Note 4 (2015)	This Historic England Good Practice Advice note provides guided support to all those dealing with proposals for tall buildings in implementing historic environment legislation, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
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, ICOMOS (2010)	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 heritage assets and their settings.
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:

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to reduce the nation's consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Commercial interests</li> <li>• Food product labelling</li> <li>• The European Union's common agricultural policy</li> <li>• Public sector catering guidelines</li> <li>• Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.</li> </ul>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification</p>	<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 <a href="#">unintentional injuries in the home</a> and a third covers <a href="#">strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development</a>. 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"> <li>• How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer.</li> <li>• Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance.</li> <li>• Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.</li> </ul>
<p>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>	<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"> <li>• how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation</li> <li>• high level strategic planning</li> <li>• the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it</li> <li>• planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities</li> <li>• training people to run programmes and activities</li> <li>• how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promotion and creation of</p>	<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</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity	<p>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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.</li> </ul>
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities.
No health without mental health: implementation framework (2012)	The Framework sets out what a range of local organisations can do to implement No Health Without Mental Health, and improve mental health outcomes in their area. It also outlines what work is underway nationally to support this, and how progress will be measured.
Local action on health inequalities: evidence papers (2014)	This research shows the evidence supporting action to reduce health inequalities.
Obesity: working with local communities; NICE guidelines [PH42] (2012)	This guidance aims to support effective, sustainable and community-wide action to prevent obesity. It sets out how local communities, with support from local organisations and networks, can achieve this.
Physical activity: walking and cycling NICE guidelines [PH41] (2012)	This guideline sets out how people can be encouraged to increase the amount they walk or cycle for travel or recreation purposes. This will help meet public health and other goals (for instance, to reduce traffic congestion, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions).

## Regional

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Air Quality</b>	
Air Quality Strategy (2010)	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.
The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition - Best Practice Guidance (2014)	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.
<b>Equality</b>	
Focus on London: The Hidden City (2013)	
A Digital Inclusion Strategy for London (2015)	This strategy outlines why digital exclusion is an issue for London and how the Mayor can work with partners to address the barriers people face to getting online. It provides data on the numbers and groups of people that are digitally excluded. It then explains the cost of digital exclusion to the individual, society and the economy. The Mayor is keen to use his office to work with partners to ensure as many Londoners who want to get online, have the opportunity to do so.
Equal Life Chances for All (2015)	The Equal Life Chances for All framework 2014 highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances, and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. The GLA will ensure that equality is mainstreamed into everything the organisation does, including how it obtains goods and services.
Mayors Annual Equality Report 2013/2014	The Mayor's Annual Equality Report 2013/2014 highlights the progress made during the financial year April 2013 to March 2014 towards achieving the GLA's revised equality objectives. It also gives the latest figures and trends for the indicators of progress.
Equal Life Chances for All – Measures Report (2011)	The Equal Life Chances for all Measures report sets out the most recent trends on measures of the delivery of policies and programmes directly under the control of the Mayor and his partners as well as statistical measures outside the Mayor's direct influence.

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Poverty in London: 2012/13	The number of Londoners living in poverty has seen little change over the last few years and remains at around 2.2 million people, or 28 per cent of all those living in the region, averaged over three years 2010/11-2012/13. Around 300,000 children in Inner London are living in poverty, with a further 400,000 in Outer London. The Inner London child poverty rate remains significantly higher than for any other region, at 45 per cent. Inner London also stands out as having exceptionally high rates of material deprivation among pensioners – more than double the rate for any other region with almost one in four unable to have or take part in the social norms for that population group for reasons of poverty, health or isolation.
A Fairer London: The 2014 Living Wage in London	This is the tenth London Living Wage report from the GLA, and calculates the wage for 2014 at £9.15 per hour (a 4.0 per cent increase on the 2013 wage). In the Mayor's '2020 Vision' for London he pledged to make the Living Wage the norm across the capital. There are now over 400 accredited London Living Wage employers plus a number who have chosen not to be accredited. Accredited Living Wage employers alone have now provided over 20,000 London workers the benefits of the Living Wage since 2011.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2014)	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of <b>London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment</b> and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to inclusive design. It also provides guidance on Lifetime Neighbourhoods to support London Plan <b>Policy 7.1 Building London's neighbourhoods and communities</b> . One of the Mayor's aims for London is that everyone, whether resident, visitor or worker, is able to participate and enjoy all that the city has to offer. To help achieve this aim the London Plan 2011 includes a number of policies which promote an inclusive environment to help ensure that all of London's diverse communities can contribute to London's growing economy and enjoy a high quality of life.
Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2013-2017	This strategy covers the following forms of violence against women and girls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic violence and abuse</li> <li>• Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</li> <li>• Forced marriage</li> <li>• 'Honour' -based violence</li> <li>• Prostitution and trafficking</li> <li>• Sexual violence including rape</li> <li>• Sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Sexual harassment</li> <li>• Stalking</li> <li>• Faith-based abuse.</li> </ul> This strategy is focused on the needs of women and girls and is a deliberate response to the disproportionate impact of VAWG crimes on women and girls.
Police and Crime Plan 2013	The Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 outlines the Mayor's mission, priorities and objectives for tackling crime and making London safer.
2013 Round Ethnic Group	The White population of Greater London is projected to be fairly stable at about 4.9 million over the

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Population Projections	next decade and increase very slightly thereafter, reaching 5.1 million in 2041. The BAME population of Greater London is projected to increase from 3.3 million in 2011 to 5.2 million in 2041. By the Census year 2011 the Black African population (576 thousand) had surpassed the Indian population (545 thousand) to become the biggest individual BAME ethnic group in Greater London
Hate Crime Reduction Strategy (20xx)	The strategy sets out plans to boost confidence across all communities in reporting hate crime, develop ways to prevent offences and reduce repeat victimisation and outlines how agencies can work together to ensure swift and sure justice for victims. Hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic, specifically race, religion/ faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity.
London Enriched (2009) and update (2013)	London Enriched is the Mayors refugee integration strategy, setting out a vision for refugee integration in the capital, focusing on the right of refugees to live in dignity and security, sharing with other Londoners the same life chances and opportunities to contribute.
An evidence base on migration and integration in London (2010)	The report begins with a literature and demographic review presenting a picture of migration in London and the key issues around migrant integration. This draws together the state of the academic and policy literature with as recent as possible primary data provided by the GLA and UK Border Agency and original data analysis conducted by COMPAS. The work was conducted over two months in Spring 2010. The report presents the broad contours of the contemporary migration landscape in London, before looking at each of the Mayor's integration strategy core themes in terms of barriers and factors to successful integration and policy implications arising. It concludes with a framework of interventions, noting the policy priorities arising from the evidence for each of the themes.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London SPG (2007)	<p>This SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes;</li> <li>• highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Responding to the needs of faith communities: Report and evidence (2008)	CAG Consultants with Diverse Ethics and Land Use Consultants were commissioned by the GLA in late 2007 to explore the needs of faith communities in relation to places of worship in London. This document reports on our findings and conclusions from the research and engagement process with faith communities and planning authorities in relation to places of worship in London.
<b>Culture</b>	
Cultural Metropolis 2014 - The Mayor's culture strategy for London	The Mayor's Cultural Strategy sets out the 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. It includes an update on the policy achievements and next steps in: Maintaining London's position as a world city of culture, Widening the reach, Education and skills, Infrastructure, environment and the public realm. It provides a recap of the cultural triumphs and cultural legacy from the Games.
Culture on the high street guide 2013	The <i>Culture on the High Street</i> guide will help local authorities, town centre managers and business improvement districts to improve the quality and ambition of culture on our high street.
Working Paper 48: Culture and regeneration - What evidence is there of a link and how could it be measured? (2011)	Despite much research, there have been few comprehensive evaluations of culture-led regeneration schemes and so a good evidence base does not exist. A review of the limited evidence shows mixed results and much uncertainty of the impact of culture-led regeneration. Current evaluation measures are not appropriate for understanding the long-term and dynamic changes that regeneration schemes may cause and instead these schemes should be monitored, focussing on both people and places.
<b>Design and place shaping</b>	
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context SPG (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This guidance sets out an approach and process to help understand the character and context of a place so that its results can inform the planning and design process, and guide change in way which is responsive to individual places and locations. A separate non-technical summary sets out the main messages of the SPG. A supporting list of data and research resources is provided as a living document that will be updated as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Streetscape Guidance: A guide to better London Streets (2009)	The Streetscape Guidance provides advice on improving and managing the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and promotes consistency of approach and excellence in design and workmanship. The document highlights relevant policies and guidance, sets out specific design principles and guidelines including a palette of materials and products, and acts as a best practice resource for London boroughs and other partners.
London View Management	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve

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Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance, Mayor of London (2012)	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.
<b>Economy</b>	
London's Economy Today 2015	Regular update on the state of London's economy.
London's Digital Economy (2012)	This report draws together a variety of data sources to highlight London's position in the digital arena. The report looks at uptake and use of digital technologies by businesses and households.
Retail in London: Looking forward (2015)	<p>Through reading the main report you will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find out how developments such as changing consumer behaviour and technological advances have altered the playing field for London's retailers</li> <li>• See how retailers have adapted by implementing measures such as 'Click-and-Collect' or 'Dark Stores'</li> <li>• Gain an understanding of what these adaptations may mean for the role retail plays in London, ranging from the employment it provides to the land it uses</li> </ul>
Jobs and Growth Plan (London Enterprise Panel) 2014	<p>It will help to deliver jobs and growth for London through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills and employment: to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London's jobs;</li> <li>• Micro, small and medium sized enterprises: to support and grow London's businesses;</li> <li>• Digital creative, science and technology: for the capital to be recognised globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation - creating new jobs and growth; and</li> <li>• Infrastructure: to keep London moving and functioning.</li> </ul>
London Labour Market Projections (2013)	<p>This report outlines GLA Economics' latest employment projections and shows that jobs in London are projected to grow by more than 850,000 by 2036. The report also provides future projections for both the occupations and qualifications of those employed in London.</p> <p>The report looks at the level of turnover in the labour market with the analysis suggesting that just over half a million people left their occupation in London in 2012. The report also considers the projected increase in London's population and considers the extent to which the demand for, and supply of, labour is likely to be in balance in the longer term.</p>
Alcohol Consumption in the nighttime economy (2012)	The night-time economy (NTE) is activity which occurs between the hours of 6pm to 6am and involves the sale of alcohol for consumption on-trade (e.g. bars, pubs and restaurants). This work looks at the most effective ways to mitigate the costs associated with alcohol in the NTE. It is combined with a tool

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	which estimates (currently measurable) pros and cons for each London Local Authority. The policy options assessed cover pricing, licensing, premise design and operations, public realm design, service interventions, and community mobilisation.
London's Super Connected City Plan (2012)	London's Super Connected City Plan is ambitious and innovative. It will underpin the capital's aspiration for contiguous ultrafast connectivity, provide the digital infrastructure needed for the new economy and help East London realise its full economic potential. Successful delivery of this plan will be critical to realising the Mayor of London's prime objective: economic growth for London, and job creation for Londoners.
Mayor's 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.
Economic Evidence base (2010)	This document aims to provide an economic evidence base to support the three Mayoral strategies that have recently been revised (the London Plan, the Economic Development Strategy and the Transport Strategy).
GLA Employment Time Series (2010)	<p>Roger Tym and partners were commissioned by the GLA to produce historic and projected employment data by sector and borough. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
London Office Policy Review (2014) Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The London Office Policy Review is the most recent in a series of independent reviews of office market trends commissioned by the GLA. It includes robust Monitoring Benchmarks and associated time series data to illustrate key trends and market relationships and their bearing on policy. LOPR 12 includes:</li> <li>• A review of office-based employment projections and office floor space need estimates to inform future alterations to the London Plan</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment of the impact of recent economic events on different parts of the London office market, and those which might be anticipated in the future</li> <li>• A review of London Plan town centre office development guidelines and associated policy proposals</li> <li>• An investigation of the 'mega-schemes' identified in LOPR 2009, their implications for office development within the Central Activities Zones, on its fringes, or beyond</li> <li>• Consideration of the potential for conversion of surplus office space to other uses, especially residential, in different parts of London</li> <li>• An overview of hybrid office/industrial buildings, their locational attributes and implications for office, industrial, transport and other polices.</li> </ul>
London Business Survey (2014)	The 2014 London Business Survey is an innovative survey designed by the Office for National Statistics, on behalf of the London Enterprise Panel and the GLA. The survey covers a wide range of topics including the profile of London business, their performance and outlook, workforce, trade, and London as a place to do business.
Land for Industry and Transport SPG (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.
Understanding the demand for and supply of visitor accommodation in London to 2036	GLA Economics was asked by the Greater London Authority (GLA) London Plan team to update work surrounding the demand for serviced visitor accommodation to see whether the existing London Plan benchmark target (Policy 4.5) for serviced rooms needed revising. The work was to also include an update around the accessibility of serviced visitor accommodation. The first part of this report examines the supply side of the London market. It sets out the best estimate of the current supply of serviced (and non-serviced) visitor accommodation in London. It also looks at the potential growth in

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	supply of visitor accommodation over time (from focusing on the supply side only). The report then moves onto the demand side, illustrating how visitor nights in London have moved over time. It sets out how GLA Economics has gone about projecting visitor nights over time and its central projection for visitor nights. The report finishes with the projection for nights converted into the likely requirement for serviced visitor accommodation over time.
Accessible Hotels in London (2012)	This report was commissioned by Design for London (DfL)/London Development Agency (LDA) and Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide evidence to inform a new London Plan policy on the percentage of accessible hotel bedrooms required to meet demand now and over the next 20 years. A room which is 'accessible' is defined as one which minimises barriers to use for as many people as possible. It is a wider definition than a room being wheelchair accessible as it allows use by people with disabilities other than mobility impairments. Policy and planning requirements have previously been based around the definition of wheelchair accessibility, but this is now considered to be too narrow a definition of disability, as well as being based on an outdated medical model of disability.
<a href="#">Cornered shops: London's small shops and the planning system</a> (2010) and addendum	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.
<a href="#">London's Retail Street Markets (June 2010)</a>	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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="241 1129 667 1198">• <a href="#">Managing the Night Time Economy PDF</a>(March 2007)</li> </ul>	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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="241 1283 584 1351">• London Town Centre Health Check (2013)</li> </ul>	The 2013 London Town Centre Health Check is the latest in the ongoing series of strategic London-wide health checks undertaken by the Greater London Authority with support from the London boroughs. It provides a 'snapshot' of the health of over 200 of London's town centres using a

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer Expenditure and Comparison Goods Retail Floorspace Need in London (2013)</li> </ul>	<p>selection of strategic health check indicators and illustrates how these have changed over time.</p> <p>Government policy in the National Planning Policy Framework requires the GLA and boroughs to assess the overall need for additional floorspace for economic uses, including retail and leisure development. This study assesses the scale and nature of consumer expenditure in London for comparison goods retail, convenience goods retail, and other expenditure including leisure over the period from 2011 to 2036. It focuses on strategic requirements for comparison goods retail floorspace need in London, distributed to boroughs and individual town centres. The project is both current and forward-looking, factoring in major retail pipeline developments in and around the capital and contains three additional scenarios to test alternative spatial patterns of growth and quality.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodating Growth in Town Centres: Achieving Successful Housing Intensification and High Street Diversification (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>The 'Accommodating Growth in Town Centres' report assesses the changing nature of retail and the capacity and deliverability of housing intensification in and around town centres, while encouraging a diverse range of enterprises and the spaces they need on High Streets.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists Workspace Study: We made that (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>Study to better understand the picture of affordable studio provision for artists in London. The study is the first step in creating a list of all London's Artist Studios on the Mayor's 'London.Gov' website</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Places of Work: incubators, accelerators and co-working spaces (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>The GLA appointed URS, Ramidus, #1Seed and Gort Scott to carry out research into the supply of existing Incubators, Accelerators and Co-working (IAC) spaces in London, which was the first study into the emerging sector of this kind. The report recommends the creation of a workspace provider network, through which IACs can inform emerging workspace policies, share learnings, and engage with boroughs and developers. The report also recommends the creation of an online interactive map to make IAC spaces visible to Londoners. The report concludes that any future public sector investment should focus on IACs with clear community outreach goals (e.g. providing training for disadvantaged groups, providing subsidised workspace) as well as being combined with wider initiatives to maximise public outcome.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross River Partnership business plan (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>Cross River Partnership (CRP) is a public-private partnership that was originally formed to deliver cross-river infrastructure projects such as the Millennium Bridge. CRP has since diversified to deliver a wide range of externally-funded, multi-partner regeneration projects.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centres SPG (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 2.15 Town centres and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to town centre development and management. It also</p>

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	<p>provides guidance on Policy 2.16 Strategic Outer London Development Centres and their potential to be developed as business locations with distinct strengths of greater than sub regional importance. To support the policies in the London Plan this SPG includes guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the evolution and diversification of town centres</li> <li>• Delivering mixed use housing intensification</li> <li>• Quality matters</li> <li>• Promoting Accessibility and Connectivity</li> <li>• Town centre regeneration and initiatives</li> <li>• Proactive town centre strategies</li> <li>• Strategic Outer London Development Centre implementation guidelines</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor's Action for High Street (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>It also outlines what the Mayor and his staff will do to help high streets, including how to diversify and grow and the support on offer from the Mayor's regeneration team. It makes the case for investment and how the Mayor will lobby to protect the future of London's high streets.</p>
<b>Energy and Climate Change</b>	
<p>Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy (2011)</p>	<p>Delivering London's Energy Future is the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy. It sets out his strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. Delivering London's Energy Future details the programmes and activities that are ongoing across London to achieve this.</p>
<p>Managing risks and increasing resilience: the Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy (2011)</p>	<p>Managing risks and increasing resilience is the Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy for London. It details his strategic approach to managing the climate risks we face now and in the future in order to maintain London as one of the best big cities in the world.</p>
<p>Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London (2010)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies who and what is most at risk today</li> <li>• analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century</li> <li>• describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it.</li> </ul> <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk</li> <li>• An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in</li> </ul>

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	<p>London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes</li> </ul>
Decentralised Energy Capacity Study (2011)	This publication is formed of three reports providing data on, and analysis of, the potential for renewable and low carbon energy in London. This regional assessment breaks down the types of energy that can contribute to the Mayor's target to supply 25 percent of London's energy from decentralised sources by 2025.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	
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.
<b>Health and well-being</b>	
Individual well-being in London (2014)	Over the past four years, the UK Government has sought to understand the subjective well-being of individuals as an alternative measure of the relative 'health' of a country compared to traditional measures such as GDP. This analysis presents findings for London and examines variations in how individuals assess their own well-being according to a number of different personal characteristics. Among those characteristics exhibiting the largest levels of variation in well-being are qualification level, health and disability status, along with some variation seen across different age and ethnic groups.
London Mental Health: The invisible costs of mental ill health (2014)	This report aims to, where possible, quantify the impact of mental ill health in London in order to highlight the scale of the problem. It does this through analysing the wider economic and social impacts of mental ill health. As such the measurement and quantification of the costs of mental ill health go beyond usual measures of economic output, or Gross Value Added (GVA) to consider, amongst other things, so-called 'non-market' impacts, for instance the impact on individuals' quality of life from mental ill health. The intention is for this to provide for a more 'all-encompassing' measure of the economic and social costs of mental ill health to London.

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The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	<p>The London Health Inequalities Strategy sets out the Mayor's commitments to work with partners to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Promote effective parenting, early years development, young people's emotional health and readiness for learning</li> <li>2 Motivate and enable Londoners to adopt healthier behaviours and engage in lifelong learning</li> <li>3 Build knowledge about health and wellbeing, tackling stigma and taboo in the process</li> <li>4 Promote community development approaches to improve health, and actively support the role of the third sector</li> <li>5 Build public sector capacity to engage more effectively with individuals, communities and the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS).</li> </ol>
The London Health Inequalities Strategy: First Steps to Delivery (2012)	<p>This 'First Steps to Delivery' plan sets out the actions prioritised to 2012 against the thirty high-level commitments which form the bedrock of the strategy.</p>
Takeaways Toolkit: Tools, interventions and case studies to help local authorities develop a response to the health impacts of fast food takeaways (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takeaways may be good for London's economy, but they're often bad for Londoners' health. To help London boroughs balance these conflicting priorities and understand the options available when considering the health impacts of fast food, we've created a 'takeaways toolkit'. The toolkit has three main recommendations for boroughs:</li> <li>• <b>making food healthier</b> – working with takeaway businesses and the food industry to make healthier fast food.</li> <li>• <b>starting them young</b> – schools should have strategies to reduce the amount of unhealthy food children eat at lunch and on their journey to and from school.</li> <li>• <b>planning for health</b> – use regulatory and planning measures to address the proliferation of hot food takeaway outlets.</li> </ul>
Health: Children and Young People (2010)	<p>Health: Children and Young People is the second report in the Focus on London 2010 series. This chapter, authored by the London Health Observatory, provides recent evidence on the health experience of children and young people in London. The report includes data about the Local Index of Child Wellbeing, infant mortality, breastfeeding, immunisation, injury, childhood obesity, physical activity, diet, smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use, teenage conceptions and sexual health. It reveals many areas of inequality within the city, but also highlights the ways in which London's children are doing well.</p>
A Sporting Future for London (2009)	<p>This plan is about increasing participation in sport and physical activity. It aims to deliver a grass-roots sporting legacy for Londoners from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games by:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• securing a sustained increase in participation in sport and physical activity amongst Londoners</li> <li>• using sport to assist in tackling social problems including ill health, crime, academic underachievement and lack of community cohesion.</li> </ul>
Our Healthier South East London (2014)	Our Healthier South East London is a five year commissioning strategy which aims to improve health, reduce health inequalities and ensure all health services in south east London meet safety and quality standards consistently and are sustainable in the longer term.
NHS London: A Call to Action (2014)	This builds on NHS England's national Call to Action document published in July, which set out a case that the NHS must transform in order to continue to deliver the best care to those who need it.
Better Health for London: Next Steps (2015)	The Mayor of London, NHS England (London), Public Health England, London Councils and the 32 GP-led clinical commissioning groups have come together to outline how, individually and collaboratively, they will work towards London becoming the world's healthiest major city.
<b>Heritage</b>	
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).
London World Heritage Sites - Guidance on Settings (2012)	<p>The London Plan sets out policies to conserve and enhance London's World Heritage Sites and their settings, and states that the Mayor will produce guidance on defining the settings of London's World Heritage Sites. There are four World Heritage Sites and one potential site on the Tentative List in London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including St Margaret's Church</li> <li>• Tower of London</li> <li>• Maritime Greenwich</li> <li>• Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew</li> <li>• Darwin Landscape Laboratory (Tentative List)</li> </ul> <p>Each has been designated because of its outstanding universal value of international significance. The sites themselves are set in a very dynamic, complex urban environment in which pressure for development is high. However one of the things that makes London distinctive is the way it combines</p>

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	old and new, protecting heritage but encouraging change. The Mayor has brought forward guidance on how this dynamic relationship can be managed in ways that protect the value of the sites and whilst also allowing the city to grow and change around them
<b>Housing</b>	
Housing supplementary planning guidance (2012)	The SPG provides guidance on how to implement the housing policies in the 2011 London Plan. In particular, it provides detail on how to carry forward the Mayor's view that "providing good homes for Londoners is not just about numbers. The quality and design of homes, and the facilities provided for those living in them, are vital to ensuring good liveable neighborhoods". It is informed by the Government's National Planning Policy Framework and by its Housing Strategy for England.
London Housing Strategy (2014)	The Mayor's strategy aims to put in place the resources to deliver more than 42,000 new homes a year, but achieving this ambition will require the full commitment of the London boroughs, of government, and of private and public sector developers. The Mayor believes that only by working together can we agree a long-term financial settlement with national government, free up local councils to build, promote institutional investment in new housing, bring forward surplus public land and develop Housing Zones across the capital to drive delivery. The strategy also aims to make sure that the homes we build better reward those who work hard to make this city a success – by massively increasing opportunities for home ownership, by improving the private rented sector and by ensuring working Londoners have priority for affordable homes to rent.
Housing in London (2014)	Housing in London is the evidence base for the Mayor's London Housing Strategy, summarising key patterns and trends across a wide range of topics relevant to housing in the capital.
GLA Housing Design Guide 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.
South East London Housing Market Assessment (2014) and sub reports	Cobweb were commissioned by local authorities in South East London to undertake a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 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

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	operate.
The Private Rented sector in South East London and Lambeth (2014)	<p>The aim of the research was threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To complement the South East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that had been undertaken recently, by providing evidence and analysis of the PRS that would not be available or achievable through the 'desk top' SHMA.</li> <li>• To provide some of the evidence base that boroughs will need to draw on if considering introduction of licensing in the PRS.</li> <li>• To enable boroughs to better target interventions in the PRS, in terms of both enforcement and procurement (e.g. for use as temporary accommodation or for the prevention of homelessness).</li> </ul>
The role of the planning system in delivering housing choices for older Londoners (2012)	<p>This study is a 'think piece' to look specifically at the role of the planning system in helping to ensure that older Londoners have a choice of homes that they can afford and which meet their requirements for different sizes and types of dwellings in high quality environments. A policy for older Londoners will be a key input to a wider policy development process across London. The research set out to provide estimates of the future demand for and supply of specialist housing for older Londoners and to identify the challenges and potential barriers to delivery. Methods included modelling supply and demand, analysis of borough policies and practice and an extensive review of existing research.</p>
GLA 2013 Round Population Projections	<p>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</p>
Barriers to Housing Delivery (Update 2014)	<p>In 2012 The GLA asked Moliar London to produce a report called 'Barriers to Housing Delivery in London'. The report's purpose, broadly, was to find out why developers in London were not building more homes for private-sale. The report's conclusion was, broadly, 'they are building more homes for private sale than you think'. Moliar London was asked to update that report. This time the brief might be simplified as 'the stock of unbuilt private-sector planning permissions in London is significant –so why aren't we hitting housing delivery targets?'. This report's conclusion can be summarised as 'big schemes in London are commencing units in line with the numbers required to meet housing need'.</p>
London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)	<p>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</p>

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	accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.
Mayor's Academic Forum Recommendations Paper – student housing (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor's Academic Forum was established through the 2011 London Plan particularly to support implementation of Policy 3.8 Bh, which recognises that specialist student provision could give rise to concerns over:</li> <li>• the loss of capacity for conventional homes, especially affordable family housing;</li> <li>• the need to secure mixed and balanced communities;</li> <li>• the scope for identifying land suitable for student accommodation; and,</li> <li>• the way these issues are expressed in parts of inner London “<i>where almost three quarters of the capacity for new student accommodation is concentrated</i>”.</li> </ul> <p>The <i>Mayor's Academic Forum Recommendations Paper – student housing</i> is the first report of the Mayor's Academic forum to the Mayor, focusing on strategic planning issues for student housing. Its main recommendations have been reflected in FALP paragraphs 3.52, 3.53a and 3.53b.</p>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Draft London Infrastructure Plan 2050 (2014)	The document sets out what infrastructure London requires. It is the first ever strategic attempt to set out London's infrastructure needs, how much it might cost and how we pay for our needs. The aim is to prepare for, and benefit further from, London's growth: bringing fresh thinking into the city's infrastructure needs now, in order to meet them more costs effectively in the long term.
MOPAC/MPS Estates Strategy 2013-16	Linked to the Police and Crime Plan is the new MOPAC/MPS Estates Strategy 2013-16, see below. Following consultation on local policing and public access in January-March 2013, further work was undertaken to finalise plans for the wider police estate and the final version of this strategy is available below.
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	Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme.

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
London (2012)	
Use of planning obligations in the funding of Crossrail, and the Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy – SPG (2013)	This SPG sets out guidance on implementation of London Plan policies on the funding of Crossrail, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Draft Social Infrastructure SPG (2014)	<p>Social infrastructure includes a wide range of services and facilities, including health, education, community, cultural, play, recreation and sports facilities, faith, emergency facilities and many other local services and facilities that contribute to quality of life.</p> <p>The draft guidance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gives a range of information sources to evaluate need for social infrastructure at the strategic planning level, starting with the GLA’s own demographic projections and the ways in which these can be used to understand need for health, education and sports facilities.</li> <li>• Emphasises the need for planning across services to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of social infrastructure in a way the meets the broader built environment aims of the London Plan.</li> <li>• Describes Department of Health models for service delivery in a way that should help planners and health professionals to communicate with each other.</li> <li>• Sets specific targets for the provision of burial space based upon projections of need and survey of existing capacity set out in the 2011 Audit of London Burial Provision.</li> <li>• Provides a comprehensive range of resources for the assessment of social infrastructure need arising from individual applications.</li> </ul>
<b>London Plan</b>	
London Plan (2015)	The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2036. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs’ local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
London Implementation Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Implementation Plan is intended to:</li> <li>• facilitate effective coordination and cooperation of activities to ensure the realisation of the London Plan</li> <li>• inform developers and all delivery partners who need to understand the envisaged implementation actions and strategic infrastructure provision in relation to the London Plan</li> </ul>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide communities with transparent and accessible information to enable them to get involved in the development of their area</li> <li>• help boroughs in terms of the wider context for their local implementation and infrastructure planning and the preparation for their Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).</li> </ul> <p>The Plan will be updated regularly.</p>
London Planning Statement (2014)	<p>The NPPF revoked Government Office for London Circular 1/2008 which “provided advice and guidance on the arrangements for strategic planning in London”. The Mayor considers that it is helpful for him to fill the gap this leaves with a document that provides some information about his planning functions, and the way in which he intends to carry them out. This document is intended to be helpful to anyone concerned with planning in London, including boroughs, specialist agencies, developers, amenity and voluntary groups, individual neighbourhoods and Londoners. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sets out some general principles of fundamental importance to the planning system in London;</li> <li>• explains the Mayor’s part in London’s planning system, both in preparing strategic planning policy through his spatial development strategy (or “London Plan”) and in the taking of planning decisions about strategic developments;</li> <li>• highlights the issues that the Mayor considers are particular priorities for the London planning system and which he thinks it is helpful to draw to the attention of others; and</li> <li>• sets out the Mayor’s intended programme of planning-related work for the next four years.</li> </ul>
<b>Noise</b>	
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>
Sunder 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"> <li>1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces</li> <li>2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London</li> <li>3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing</li> </ol>
<b>Open Space, Biodiversity,</b>	

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Geodiversity</b>	
A Manifesto for Public Open Space: London's Great Outdoors (2009)	London's Great Outdoors recognises that investment in public space enhances the look and feel of the city, making it a more healthy and pleasant place for residents and visitors and an environment in which businesses can thrive. It contributes to maintaining and improving London's image as the world's most green and liveable big city and highlights London's offer as a city that can sustain economic growth.
Open Spaces Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (2008)	This document provides guidance on how to create an open space strategy. Drawing on the lessons learnt from 5 years of CABE Space strategic enabling support with local authorities across England, it updates earlier CABE Space guidance, ( <i>Green space strategies: A good practice guide</i> , 2004), and combines this with an update of the guidance for London, ( <i>Mayor's guide to preparing open space strategies; Best practice guidance of the London Plan</i> , 2004), to provide one comprehensive guide for England.
Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	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.
Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG (2013)	<p>The Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies Supplementary Planning Guidance, a joint publication with the Forestry Commission, has been published. It sets out an approach to trees and woodland that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covers the audit, protection and management of trees and woodland in line with Policy 7.21 of the London Plan</li> <li>• Highlights the asset value of trees and woodland, both in financial terms and the broad range of economic and environmental benefits they provide</li> <li>• Considers all the trees in a borough as a single unified resource – an 'urban forest'</li> <li>• Extends the concept of an 'urban forest' across boundaries so that the cumulative benefits of trees to Londoners can be enhanced</li> <li>• Takes a step by step approach to the management of trees and woodland.</li> </ul>
All London Green Grid SPG 2012	The SPG aims to promote the concept of green infrastructure, and increase its delivery by boroughs, developers, and communities, by describing and advocating an approach to the design and management of green and open spaces to deliver hitherto unrealised benefits. These benefits include

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	sustainable travel, flood management, healthy living, and creating distinctive destinations; and the economic and social uplift these support.
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (2012)	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. The 2012 SPG adds further guidance to the previous 2008 SPG, in particular expanding on the concept of lifetime neighbourhoods.
London's Foundations SPG (2012)	<p>London's Foundations (2009) was a joint publication with Natural England setting out London's geological heritage, explaining the process for identifying sites of national, regional and local geological importance, identifying important geological sites for protection and advising boroughs on how to promote as well as protect geodiversity. It has been updated to reflect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication of the 2011 London Plan;</li> <li>• The emerging advice of the Government in its National Planning Policy Framework;</li> <li>• The ongoing work of the London Geodiversity Partnership (LGP) in updating the number of sites that should be promoted/protected by boroughs via their development plan documents;</li> <li>• The publication by the LGP of their Geodiversity Action Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Sustainable Design and Construction. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)	This SPG provides guidance on what measures developers can include in their building designs and operations to achieve the carbon dioxide and water consumption targets set out in the London Plan. It also provides guidance on how boroughs can take forward the new approaches set out in the London Plan, such as carbon-dioxide off-setting, retrofitting and 'air quality neutral'.
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)	<p>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.</p> <p>The Framework should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-provide the context for policy development and decision-making;</li> </ul>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies;</li> <li>-monitor progress towards a more sustainable city</li> </ul>
Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2003)	<p>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.</p>
<b>Transport</b>	
Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>• Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>• Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience</li> <li>• Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy</li> </ul>
Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012)	<p>The SPG provides an update of previous Mayoral guidance, setting out how boroughs should make effective, efficient use of land for transport purposes.</p>
River Action Plan (2013)	<p>This plan outlines a number of specific measures to be taken by TfL and other stakeholders to help boost the number of river trips in line with achieving the Mayor's target of 12 million passenger journeys a year by 2020</p>
Cycling Revolution London (2010)	<p>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</p>

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
The Mayor's Vision for Cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor's Vision for Cycling document sets out how this will be achieved, focusing on four key outcomes:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>A Tube network for the bike.</b> London will have a network of direct, joined-up cycle tracks, with many running in parallel with key Underground, rail and bus routes.</li> <li>2. <b>Safer streets for the bike.</b> Spending on the Better Junctions programme will be significantly increased and substantial improvements to the worst junctions will be prioritised. With government help, a range of radical measures will improve the safety of cyclists around large vehicles.</li> <li>3. <b>More people travelling by bike.</b> We will 'normalise' cycling, making it something anyone feels comfortable doing.</li> <li>4. <b>Better places for everyone.</b> The new bike routes are a step towards the Mayor's vision of a 'village in the city', with more trees, more space for pedestrians and less traffic.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
An Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan for London	The EV Delivery Plan sets out a comprehensive strategy to stimulate the market for electric vehicles in London.
Your Accessible Transport Network (2014)	Mayor of London's commitment to make it easier for people to travel around London.
Improving the Health of Londoners: Transport Action Plan (2014)	A Health Action Plan to improve the health of the population by examining the links between health and public transport and improving people's health through transport interventions and strategies. The document is reviewed regularly and updates are provided by TfL.
<b>Waste</b>	
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy	London's Wasted Resource sets out the Mayor's policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how the Mayor, through the London Waste and Recycling Board, will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London.
Making Business Sense of Waste: The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy	Making Business Sense of Waste is the first Mayoral strategy for London's business waste. It sets out initiatives to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money and reduce harm to the environment through better waste management.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further	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

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
sensitivity testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correct data on safeguarded wharves,</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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 recycle can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
<b>Water</b>	
Securing London's Water Future (2011)	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. At a time of decreasing supply and increasing demand for water we need to use the water we have more wisely. The strategy promotes increasing water efficiency and reducing water wastage to balance supply and demand for water, safeguard the environment and help tackle water affordability problems. It also sets out how the Mayor will help communities at risk of flooding to increase their resilience to flooding
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"> <li>• To safeguard the sustainable use of water</li> <li>• To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances</li> <li>• To reduce groundwater pollution; and</li> <li>• To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts</li> </ul>
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities ) 2015-2040	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.

<b>Plan, Strategy or Programme</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2015-2040.	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2015-2020	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2015 to 2020.
Drought Plan (2013) (Thames Water Utilities)	The Drought Plan sets out the actions to take in the event of a drought to maintain essential supplies of water while protecting the environment.
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 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.
Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)	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.
Sustainable Remediation Forum UK (SuRF-UK) (2010)	This document presents the first phase of work by the UK Sustainable Remediation Forum (SuRF-UK), which is a framework for assessing the sustainability of soil and groundwater remediation, and for incorporating sustainable development criteria in land contamination management strategies. It helps assessors to identify the optimum land and/or groundwater remediation strategy and/or technique.

## LOCAL

<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
<b>Community</b>	
The Council Plan 2014/15 to	The Council Plan is the council's overarching business plan. A Council Plan for 2014/15 to 2017/18

<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
2017/18	was agreed by Cabinet in July 2014. The council plan describes how we will deliver our fairer future vision through the promises and commitments that we have made to the people of Southwark. It also makes a number of commitments to equality and fairness in line with our approach to equality.
Children and Young People's Plan 2013-2016	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 Primary and Community Care Strategy 2013-2018	This plan describes Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group's intentions to build strong local services to meet the challenges of improving care over the next five years. It supports a range of our other plans and priorities as well as reflecting national policies and thinking on the best way to ensure that primary and community care services are fit for the future.
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.
Safer Southwark Partnership Action Plan (2013-2015)	The Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) has agreed minimum standards of service for responding to antisocial behaviour and for victims and witnesses of crime. These are a commitment to residents that the SSP will continue to keep Southwark a safe place to live, work and visit.
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.
Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy 2016-2020	Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each licensing authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years.
<b>Economy and Employment</b>	
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 Well-being Strategy 2012-2020	Our new strategy sets out what we want to achieve between now and 2020, and how we aim to work across the Council and with our partners in the private, public and voluntary sectors in order to make Southwark a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where people, especially our young people, are equipped with the skills and ambition to make the most of our central London location</li> <li>• Where businesses grow and prosper</li> </ul>

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where town centres and high streets thrive</li> <li>• Where our residents are financially independent</li> </ul>
Southwark Industrial and Warehousing Land Study (2014)	Southwark Council commissioned GVA to undertake a review of industrial and warehousing land and premises in the borough. The study is an evidence base document and will inform the preparation of future planning policies, as well as a wider employment land review (a forecast of how much space will be needed to meet demand over the next 15 years or so) that will be carried out in 2014/15.
Culture Strategy 2013-2018 and action plan	We have developed a strategy to cover the period from 2013 to 2018 that uses our targeted support, partnership and leverage to enable the valuable cultural sector in Southwark to create, develop and grow. The key objectives are to generate opportunities, build local pride and deliver prosperity for the borough. The strategy is presented as a range of specific and measurable actions to be delivered over the next five years.
<b>Education</b>	
Primary Investment Strategy Cabinet Report 2014	This Cabinet Report sets out a series of recommendations for addressing need for additional primary school places in the borough
School places strategy update, Cabinet Report (2014)	This report sets out the forecast demand for primary and secondary places and the associated need for additional school places. It sets out the approach for meeting primary demand.
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"> <li>• support improvements in standards</li> <li>• enable children to have fun and develop new skills</li> <li>• enhance support for vulnerable children</li> <li>• encourage parental involvement in children's learning</li> <li>• make better use of facilities by opening them up to the community</li> <li>• provide better help to address children's wider needs</li> </ul>
<b>Flood Risk</b>	
Southwark Strategic Flood Risk	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared to ensure that flood risk is taken into

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Assessment (SFRA) ( 2008)	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.
Southwark Interim Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011	This document forms a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) report for the Southwark in accordance with the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. The PFRA provides a high level summary of significant flood risk, based on available and readily derivable information, describing both the probability and harmful consequences of past and future flooding. The scope of the PFRA is to consider flooding from the following sources; surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses and any interaction these may have with main rivers and the sea
Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014)	Under Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Act, Southwark Council is required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) for the borough. The LFRMS (“the Strategy”) should provide strategic direction in proactively managing flood risk in Southwark and to meet the requirements of the Act. The Strategy will be developed in consultation with key internal and external stakeholders, and will be reviewed every 6 years in consonance with the periodic reviews of Southwark Council’s Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) as required under the Regulations.
<b>Health</b>	
Better Environment, Better Health (Southwark) (2013)	The Better Environment, Better Health guide offers tailored information on seven important environmental factors that can impact on residents’ health. These factors are green spaces, active travel and transport, surface water flood risk, air quality, healthy food, fuel poverty and overheating. These guides are written for borough Health and Wellbeing Boards, Directors of Public Health, elected members, Regeneration and Planning Officers, Environmental Officers, Health Watch and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). The guides aim to influence local borough decisions and how budgets are decided and allocated. The hope is to encourage more collaborative work to reinforce London’s resilience to changes in climate and improve Londoners’ health.
Southwark Alcohol Needs Assessment (2011)	The Alcohol Needs Assessment quantifies the prevalence of alcohol related behaviours, the impact of alcohol on health in Southwark and assesses the services provided to reduce alcohol related harm.
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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Children and Young People's Health Needs Assessment (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Southwark Children and Young Peoples Health plan (2010)</p>	<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"> <li>• Be healthy</li> <li>• Stay safe</li> <li>• Enjoy and achieve</li> <li>• Make a positive contribution</li> <li>• Achieve economic wellbeing</li> </ul> <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>
<p>Southwark Health Profile 2013</p>	<p>This report contains a summary of health and wellbeing issues represented through available statistics obtained from reliable sources. This document forms a part of the suite of documents published as a part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment work programme. The document is intended to provide an understanding of the health and well-being of Southwark residents. The content of this report is meant to support the health and social care commissioners; along with other stakeholders in primary, secondary and community care including local voluntary sector agencies.</p>
<p>Public Health Observatories: Southwark Health Profile (2014)</p>	<p>This profile gives a picture of people's health in Southwark. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework: Southwark (2013)</p>	<p>The Public Health Outcomes Framework 'Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency' sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators that will help us understand how well public health is being improved and protected. The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and</p>

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>groups further indicators into four 'domains' that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but on how well they live at all stages of life. This profile currently presents data for the first set of indicators at England and upper tier local authority levels, collated by Public Health England.</p> <p>The profile allows you to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compare your local authority against other authorities in the region</li> <li>-Benchmark your local authority against the England value</li> </ul>
Child Obesity Joint Review (2012)	The child obesity joint review examines the high rate of childhood obesity in the borough and recommends a wide range of actions to counteract the increasing prevalence.
Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-20	This strategy outlines how the council and its partners will work together to promote integration, improve outcomes and reduce health inequalities of Southwark's residents by focusing on three strategic objectives.
Lambeth and Southwark: Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Needs Assessment 2013	This needs assessment (NA) covers Lambeth and Southwark boroughs and was overseen by a stakeholders group. It aims to inform the commissioning strategies of the two boroughs and partner agencies.
Supporting the Health of Young People in Southwark: A summary report of the Health Related Behaviour Survey 2014	These results are the compilation of data collected from a sample of primary and secondary pupils aged 8 to 15 in Southwark during the summer term 2014. This work was commissioned by the Lambeth and Southwark Public Health team on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark as a way of collecting robust information about young people's lifestyles.
Betting, borrowing and health: Health impacts of betting shops and payday loan shops in Southwark (2014)	This report summarises evidence on the health impacts associated with the clustering of betting shops and payday loan shops in the context of Article 4 Directions. The objectives of this report are to: review existing evidence around health and wellbeing impacts; identify a range of local health indicators; and examine the spatial relationship between betting shops and pay-day loan shops and health indicators.
Adult Social Care: Promoting independence, wellbeing and choice – Local Account 2012/2013	The Local Account is a new form of public performance report, setting out the progress councils have made in delivering national and local adult social care priorities and the key areas where further improvement is required.
Southwark Pharmaceutical Needs	From 1 April 2013, every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) in England has a statutory

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Assessment 2015	responsibility to publish and keep up-to-date a statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services for the population in its area, referred to as a 'pharmaceutical needs assessment' (PNA). The PNA will help in the commissioning of pharmaceutical services in the context of local priorities.
<b>Heritage, Design and Archaeology</b>	
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.
<a href="#">Guidance on Tall Buildings, July 2007, CABE &amp; English Heritage</a>	This document sets out how CABE and Historic England evaluate proposals for tall buildings. It also offers advice on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process.
Heritage in local plans - how to create a sound plan under the NPPF, 2012, English Heritage	This is a guide to local authorities from Historic England on how to achieve the objectives of the NPPF for the historic environment and thereby pass the test for a sound local plan.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, June 2011, English Heritage	This document presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views.
<b>Housing – General</b>	

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
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 (2015)	<p>Southwark Council Cabinet agreed Southwark's first long-term housing strategy in January 2015. The Southwark housing strategy to 2043 consists of four principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will use every tool at our disposal to increase the supply of all kinds of homes across Southwark.</li> <li>• We will demand the highest standards of quality, making Southwark a place where you will not know whether you are visiting homes in private, housing association or council ownership.</li> <li>• We will support and encourage all residents to take pride and responsibility in their homes and local area.</li> <li>• We will help vulnerable individuals and families to meet their housing needs and live as independently as possible.</li> </ul>
Planning Committee report on Affordable Rent (2011)	This Planning Committee report clarifies the council's affordable housing policies, including the council's current approach in addressing the affordable rent tenure.
Affordable Rent in Southwark Study (2011)	This study looks at the affordability of affordable rent across the nine different postcode areas of Southwark. It models a range of scenarios from 40% to 80% market rents for one, two, three and four bedrooms dwellings. It shows that it will be very difficult for people in housing need to afford the affordable rent model, particularly family homes
Impact of the Affordable Rent tenure on the viability of developments in Southwark (2011)	This study looks at the viability of delivering affordable rent housing in Southwark. It considers 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 Commuted Sums Study 2011	This study looks at how much money could be secured as a pooled contribution in lieu of on-site affordable housing, if a scheme was 100% private housing rather than requiring affordable housing to be on site. It tests the amount of potential pooled contribution that could be viable by testing 35 sites across Southwark. It is part of the evidence base for the draft affordable housing supplementary planning document 2011.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Private Sector Housing Action Plan 2014/15	
Maximising independence through housing: The older people's housing delivery plan: Southwark Housing Strategy 2009 to 2016 (2012)	This plan covers both the supply of housing for older people and housing support services for older people. These services cross council departments and partner agencies.
<b>Housing – Student accommodation</b>	
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. 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.
Student Implementation Study (2011)	This study looks at how strategic policy 8 of the core strategy on requiring affordable housing within student homes could be implemented. It looks at ways in which the policy can be implemented as well as testing the viability of the policy. It is part of the evidence base for the draft affordable housing supplementary planning document 2011.
<b>Neighbouring boroughs:</b>	
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	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.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
(2011) Building a better Bromley 2020 (2009) Westminster City Plan (2006-2016)	
Lambeth Core Strategy (2011) and Draft Local Plan (2015) Lewisham Core Strategy (2011) Bromley saved UDP (2006) and emerging Local Plan (2014) The City of London Local Plan (2015) Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (2010) Croydon Strategic Policies Westminster City Plan: Strategic Policies (2013) and saved UDP (2010)	The Core Strategies and Local Plans 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.
<b>Open Spaces and Biodiversity</b>	
Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013) and evidence base (2013)	This report provides the evidence base setting 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 recommendation on improving the quality of the existing open spaces and makes site specific recommendations for the different sub-areas of the borough.
Southwark Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2014-2017	This study sets out what the council and PRO-ACTIVE Southwark partners will deliver to support more people becoming more active more often.
Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan (2013-2019) and evidence base	A new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been developed and is in the process of being adopted by the Council. The BAP 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. This plan provides information and guidance on protecting, managing and promoting key wildlife habitats

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Southwark Tree Management Strategy (2011)	<p>and species within London.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Planning</b>	
New Southwark Plan (preferred option) (2015)	The New Southwark Plan explains the strategy for the regeneration of Southwark and contains area visions setting out aspirations for places, strategic policies setting out the Council's strategy for planning and regeneration. It contains detailed development management policies.
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.
Area Action Plans	<p>An Area Action Plan (AAP) is a development plan document focused upon a specific location or area subject to conservation or significant change. This could include a major regeneration project or growth area. It ensures development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation. AAPs are subject to independent examination.</p> <p>Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan (2014)  Aylesbury Area Action Plan (2010)  Canada Water Area Action Plan (2012)</p>
Southwark Plan Adopted Policies Map (updated March 2012)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southwark Plan (Southwark Unitary Development Plan) adopted July 2007</li> <li>• Aylesbury Area Action Plan</li> <li>• Canada Water Area Action Plan March 2011</li> </ul> <p>The adopted proposals map is updated each time a new Development Plan Document in the LDF is adopted.</p>
Southwark adopted	Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and supplementary guidance documents (SPGs) are

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs)	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 Dulwich. Southwark has several SPDs and SPGs which provide additional information on the saved policies in the Southwark Plan (UDP) and Core Strategy.
Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>The AMR sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• progress in producing planning documents</li> <li>• whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan</li> <li>• what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy</li> <li>• details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets</li> </ul>
<b>Pollution</b>	
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.
<b>Town Centres</b>	
Southwark Retail Study (2015)	<p>The study considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vitality and viability of Southwark's existing town centres</li> <li>• The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough</li> <li>• The need for further retail development during the local plan period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace</li> </ul>
Southwark Street Trading and Markets Strategy (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Town Centre retail surveys (2014)	This survey explore the health of 5 town centres in the borough and in particular the impact of Betting and Payday Loan shops on the environment and offer in these town centres.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Environment Agency summary for Southwark (2011)	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.
Southwark Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy (2011)	The Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy summarises the current situation with regard to carbon emissions in Southwark and sets out a series of recommendations as to how the council can reduce its own emissions
<b>Transport</b>	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Southwark Cycling Strategy (2015)	A strategy setting out objectives to work together in partnership with our neighbouring boroughs, TFL, the police, businesses, organisations and agencies, schools and local community groups and residents to further develop the local cycling economy, invest in cycle friendly infrastructure, promote a cycling culture and ensuring new developments are future proofed for cycling.
<b>Waste</b>	
Southwark Waste Management Strategy: 2003 – 2021	This sets out Southwark council's programme for achieving the waste management targets set out in the GLA Waste Management Strategy.
<b>Infrastructure and Viability</b>	
Southwark Community Infrastructure Levy (Revised Draft CIL Charging Schedule Dec 2014)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ol>

<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
Southwark Infrastructure Plan	2. The Infrastructure Plan identifies strategic infrastructure which is needed to support growth and development in the borough over the lifetime of Southwark's Core Strategy (2011-2026). It is a "living document" which will be updated regularly as further details about infrastructure requirement to support growth become clearer.
CIL Viability Further Sensitivity Testing, BNP Paribas, November 2013	3. This report includes further sensitivity testing to support the proposed Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') Revised Draft Charging Schedule.
CIL Viability Study (2014)	4. This report tests the ability of a range of developments throughout the London Borough of Southwark to yield contributions to infrastructure requirements through the Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL'). Levels of CIL have been tested in combination with the Council's other planning requirements, including the provision of affordable housing.
Cemetery Strategy (2012)	5. This Cemetery Strategy seeks to address the chronic shortage of burial space in the borough. The Strategy focuses on practical options for burial within the current cemetery areas within Southwark but also takes account of potential options for burial outside of those areas.
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"> <li>• Safer Neighbourhoods bases</li> <li>• Custody Centres</li> <li>• Patrol Bases</li> <li>• Front Counters</li> <li>• Office accommodation</li> </ul>
MPA Estate Strategy 2010/14	6. This Estate Strategy sets out our vision for the estate in supporting the delivery of an effective policing service to London in a way that increases public confidence and safety.
	7.

### Neighbourhood

<b>Policy or Plan</b>	<b>Summary of objectives and targets</b>
University studies and reports	A number of Universities including London Metropolitan University Cass School of Architecture,

	<p>University College London and London School of Economics are working on research and projects relating to the Old Kent Road. Some exhibitions of the work have taken place in Southwark. Studies can be updated here when they are ready to be published.</p>
<p>CASS Cities Audit Book (2015-16) and Interviews</p>	<p>Produced by architecture students from the Sir John Cass Faculty of Art, Architecture and Design, the document is an audit of the economic life of the Old Kent Road which researches and catalogues the existing environment and examined how a mixed use environment can be realised.  <a href="http://www.casscities.co.uk/Cass-Cities-audit-book">http://www.casscities.co.uk/Cass-Cities-audit-book</a></p>
<p>Elephant and Walworth Neighbourhood Forum research documents</p>	<p>The Elephant and Walworth Neighbourhood Forum in cooperation with a range of partners including Latin Elephant, the Elephant Amenity Network and UCL students have been working on a range of research studies to inform the progression of a neighbourhood plan, and there are parallels with the wider area including Old Kent Road. The workshops, reports and research are published at  <a href="http://ewnf.herokuapp.com">http://ewnf.herokuapp.com</a></p>