

Movement Plan

Appendices Integrated Impact Assessment

April 2019

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Appendix 1 Strategic Directive Requirements

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist	Plan-making stage
<p>Preparation of environmental report (regulation 12)</p> <p>Preparation of an environmental report that identifies describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme (regulation 12(2)).</p> <p>The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 as may reasonably be required, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the process to avoid duplication of the assessment (regulation 12(3)). Information may be provided by reference to relevant information obtained at other levels of decision-making or through other EU legislation (regulation 12 (4)).</p> <p>When deciding on the scope and level of detail of information to be included in the environmental report the consultation bodies should be consulted.</p>	Stages A-C as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA.
<p>The information referred to in Schedule 2 is:</p> <p>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.</p>	Stage A as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA – Scoping stage.
<p>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.</p>	Stage A as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA - Scoping stage.
<p>c) The environment characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</p>	Stage A as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA - Scoping stage.
<p>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 2009/147/EC (Conservation of Wild Birds) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive).</p>	Stage A as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA - Scoping stage.
<p>e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</p>	Stages A-B as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA.

<p>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscapes and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.</p>	<p>Stage B as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA. (Section 6 of the IIA).</p>
<p>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</p>	<p>Stages B-C as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA. (Sections 6 and 7 of the IIA).</p>
<p>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.</p>	<p>Stages A-C as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA. (Scoping and Sections 6 and 7 of the IIA).</p>
<p>i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.</p>	<p>Stages A-C as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA. (Scoping and Section 8 of the IIA).</p>
<p>j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</p>	<p>Stage C as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA. (Non-technical summary of the IIA).</p>
<p>Consultation procedures (regulation 13)</p> <p>As soon as reasonably practicable after their preparation, the draft plan or programme and environmental report shall be sent to the consultation bodies and brought to the attention of the public, who should be invited to express their opinion. The period within which opinions must be sent must be of such length as will ensure an effective opportunity to express their opinion.</p>	<p>Stages A-D as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA.</p> <p>Stages A-D as</p>

<p>Information as to adoption of plan or programme (regulation 16) As soon as reasonably practicable after the plan or programme is adopted, the consultation bodies, the public and the Secretary of State (who will inform any other EU Member States consulted) shall be informed and the following made available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme adopted • the environmental report • a statement summarising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme; (b) how the environmental report has been taken into account; (c) how opinions expressed in response to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the invitation referred to in regulation 13(2)(d); (ii) action taken by the responsible authority in accordance with regulation 13(4), have been taken into account; (d) how the results of any consultations entered into under regulation 14(4) have been taken into account; (e) the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and (f) the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan or programme. (regulation 16) 	<p>Stage E as described in Table 2.1 of the IIA (to follow).</p>
<p>Monitoring of implementation of plans or programmes (regulation 17)</p> <p>Monitoring of significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action (regulation 17 (1)). Monitoring arrangements may comprise or include arrangements established for other purposes (regulation 17 (2)).</p>	<p>Stage E as described</p>

Appendix 2 Baseline data – facts and figures

Introduction

- 1.1.1. The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the borough and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Movement Plan. To make judgements about how the emerging content of the Movement Plan will progress or hinder sustainable development, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the borough today and their likely evolution in the future. The aim is to collect only relevant and sufficient data on the present and future state of the borough to allow the potential effects of the NSP to be adequately predicted.
- 1.1.2. The SA/ SEA Guidance provided by Government proposes a practical approach to data collection, recognising that information may not yet be available and that information gaps for future improvements should be reported as well as the need to consider uncertainties in data. Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the IIA process guides plan making and as new information becomes available.
- 1.1.3. A summary of the collated baseline information is provided below.

Social Conditions

Population

- 1.1.4. Before January 2015, the largest London's population has ever been was in 1939 where it was around 8.6 million people. However, on the 6th of January 2015, for the first time, London's population grew beyond its previous record, now estimated to be above the 1939 8.6m figure.¹ London is growing at a significant pace, and Southwark is part of this growth.
- 1.1.5. At the time of the 2011 census, Southwark's total population was 288,283.² The total population at the time of the 2001 census was 244,866.³ This is an increase of 43,417 (18% increase).
- 1.1.6. The GLA projected Southwark's population in 2014 to be around 304,100.⁴ In 2018, when the NSP will be adopted, the GLA projects this to be 326,400 and in 2033, the period up to which the New Southwark Plan will cover, the population of Southwark is estimated to be 370,400.⁵ This represents a 28% increase on the 2011 population figure, and a 21% increase on the 2014 estimate.

Age groups of Southwark

- 1.1.7. The proportion of residents in each age group is as follows:

Proportion of population by broad age band mid-2012

	0–15 years	16–64 years	65+ years
	%	%	%
Southwark	18.6	73.6	7.8
London	20.1	68.7	11.3
England	18.9	64.1	16.9

- 1.1.8. In Southwark, the proportion of the population aged between 16-64 years is 73.6% making it the largest age group in Southwark at 212,176 people. This is 4.9 percentage points (pp) higher than the London region as a whole, and 8.8pp higher than the UK as a whole. Southwark has a smaller proportion of people in the 0-15 (at 53,620 people) and 65+ (at 22,486 people) age groups than the London region and the UK as a whole. Between mid-2003 to mid-2012, the proportion of people in the 65+ age group decreased by 9.6%. This is the only age group to see a decrease. The 0-15 age group saw a 7.7% increase and 16-64 age group saw a 20.6% increase. The average age of a Southwark resident is 33.8 years.
- 1.1.9. In the coming years, it is anticipated that the proportion of the population aged 65+ will increase. In 2012, 27.6% of people in Southwark were aged 45 or more. By 2031 this is projected to increase to 31.2%. For the 65+ age bracket the projected increase is from 7.8% to 10.1%.⁷

Diversity

- 1.1.10. 54.2% of Southwark's population can be categorised in the broad ethnic group of "white." This is largely on par with the London region, however this is significantly lower (31.2pp lower) than England as a whole. 45.8% of Southwark's population are part of an ethnic minority (sometimes referred to as BME or BaME – Black and Ethnic Minority Background). The largest broad ethnic group is Black/African/Caribbean/Black British at 26.9%. This is more than double the London region (13.3%) and is between 7 and 8 times higher than England, at 3.5%. The next largest ethnic group in Southwark is Asian/Asian British, at 9.4% of the total population of Southwark. This is almost half the London region, and only 1.6pp higher than England. "Mixed/multiple ethnic groups" and "other ethnic groups" are roughly in line with London-wide figures, (at only 1.2pp and 0.1pp more than London as whole, respectively). However, these figures are between 2 and 3 times higher for London and Southwark compared with England.

Percentage of population by broad ethnic group 2011

	White	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	Other ethnic group
	%	%	%	%	%
Southwark	54.2	6.2	9.4	26.9	3.3
London	59.8	5.0	18.5	13.3	3.4
England	85.4	2.3	7.8	3.5	1.0

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics ⁸

- 1.1.11. 36.5% of Southwark's residents were born outside the UK. This is 2.9pp lower than inner London as a whole, and 0.7pp higher than London as a whole. The largest migrant population in Southwark is Nigerian, representing 4.7% of the population. The second largest is immigrant population is Jamaican, at 2.0%. Third are Irish, at 1.7%.
- 1.1.12. The main language for 19.6% of people age 3 years and over is something other than English. This is below the inner London rate of 25.2% and the London-wide figure of 22.1%⁹. This translates into 10.9% of households not having a member whose main language is English.¹⁰

Density

1.1.13. Southwark has an average of 10,173 people per sq. km¹¹. This is roughly in line with the inner London average of just below 10,410 people per sq. km. This is a slight increase (of 1.8%) on the 2001 figure of 9,990 people per sq. km. Southwark's population density is almost double that of the London average. Southwark and inner London's population density is roughly 25 times that of England as a whole.¹²

1.1.14. The boundaries of Southwark cover 2,886 hectares. The number of people per hectare is 105.5 (the inner London figure being 106.4). London as a whole is 54.3 people per hectare.¹³

Faith

1.1.15. The majority of residents in Southwark who stated their religion in the 2011 Census were of Christian faith (52.5%) with the second highest category being 'No religion' (26.7%). By comparison 48% were of Christian faith in London and 59% nationally, with 21% of London residents expressing no religion and 24.7% nationally.¹⁴

Deprivation

1.1.16. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 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 of roughly 1,500 residents (called Lower Super Output Areas - LSOAs) in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

1.1.17. Overall, Southwark ranked as 41st most deprived borough out of the 326 local authorities in England. This is a relative improvement from previous rankings when Southwark was ranked 26th in 2007. Southwark moved from 6th most deprived borough in London in 2004, to 9th in 2007, to 10th in 2010. 16 LSOAs (10%) in 2007 in Southwark fell within the 10% most deprived in England compared with 4 LSOAs (2%) in 2010. These are in East Walworth, South Bermondsey, Nunhead and the northern part of Livesey. The number of 20% most deprived LSOAs in Southwark fell from 79 (48%) in 2007 to 54 LSOAs (33%) in 2010. In terms of smaller pockets (LSOAs) our most deprived is only 148th lowest ranked in London and 1,853rd nationally. Amongst the 10% most deprived nationally, 12 LSOAs in Southwark improved their deprivation ranking, whilst only one worsened between 2007 and 2010. Figure 2 represents the IMD for Southwark.

IMD Indicators

1.1.18. The 2010 IMD is grouped into broad indicators, or domains, each of which is compiled from a number of sub-domains, some of which are described below, along with a summary of Southwark's ranking.

- Income deprivation (including numbers of adults and children on a range of benefits) - Southwark is ranked as 25th most deprived borough in England compared to 18th in 2007.
- Employment deprivation (including numbers on a range of out of work benefits) - Southwark is ranked 33rd in England compared with 22nd in 2007. In London it was ranked 4th most deprived borough compared with 2nd in London in 2007.
- Health and disability (including figures on standardised measures of morbidity, disability and premature death) - Although the percentage of Super Output Areas (SOA) in the 10% most deprived increased from 2.42% in 2007 to 4.24% in 2010, the percentage of SOAs in the 20-30% most deprived fell by 20.61% (from 56.36% in 2007 to 35.76% in 2010). Four of Southwark's SOAs were in the 80-100% least deprived in 2007, which increased to 10 SOAs in 2010.
- Education, skills and training (including a range of school attainment figures for children and young people and those for adults with few/no qualifications) - There was a general improvement in Southwark's education, skills and training ranking between 2007 and 2010, with all LSOAs in Brunswick Park and Rotherhithe wards improving between the two IMD periods. Livesey, Newington and Peckham wards also had more than three quarters of its LSOAs improving their ranking over this period.

Whilst College ward had improvements in more than half of its LSOAs, it also saw an increase in relative deprivation in three of its LSOAs. One LSOA in Camberwell Green ward became three deciles more deprived in this domain.

Over one third of LSOAs in South Bermondsey ward were in the bottom 30% nationally, followed by Grange ward which had one quarter of LSOAs falling into the bottom 30% nationally. Nearly all LSOAs in Village ward and over half the LSOAs in both Peckham Rye and Surrey Docks were in the 80-100% deciles.

Barriers to housing and other services (including the accessibility of housing and proximity of key local services) - Housing is a poorly performing category for Southwark with only six LSOAs not falling into the 20% most deprived nationally. Southwark now ranks 25th most deprived borough, moving from 19th in 2007. Most LSOAs remain in the most deprived 20% in England, although 32 LSOAs moved from the most deprived 20% to the second most deprived.

- Crime levels (including figures for recorded crime in four key areas: violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage) - In 2007, 29 (17.6%) of Southwark's 165 LSOAs were in the 5% most deprived nationally, ranking Southwark at 15th on the crime ranking. This compares with only 14 (8.5%) of Southwark's LSOAs being in the 5% most deprived in 2010. Southwark's ranking has improved from 15th in 2007 to 50th in 2010. Within London, it is now the eighth highest ranked.

Overall, 92 of Southwark's LSOAs (55.8%) improved their crime rankings. These improvements were most notably in Camberwell, Dulwich and Rotherhithe. The areas with worse rankings than in 2007 are to the north of the borough, in Bermondsey and Walworth.

- Living Environment (includes separate scores for the quality of indoor living environment and outside living environment) - Overall, Southwark is the 9th worst ranked borough in terms of living environment. Southwark's indoor living environment (housing quality) score is generally in the 10-50% most deprived. However, the majority of the borough's outdoor environment is in the 5% most deprived in England.

Indices of Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2010

1.1.19. About a quarter (45) of Southwark's 165 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally. When considering the 30% most deprived nationally, 129 or four fifths of Southwark's LSOAs fall within this category. There is significant deprivation in all wards other than the most southerly wards College, Village, East Dulwich and Peckham Rye.

Indices of Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2010 Analysis

1.1.20. The IDACI is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and shows the proportion of children in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived (i.e. in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold).

- Between 2007 and 2010, Southwark's proportion of children under 16 years living in deprivation decreased from 43% to 37%. Despite this improvement, two thirds of LSOAs were in the bottom 20% decile in London, and almost one quarter of all LSOAs were in the bottom 10% nationally.
- Eight Southwark wards had all LSOAs falling into the bottom 30% nationally, with only East Dulwich and Village wards having no LSOAs in the bottom 30%. The pockets of greatest deprivation were in the middle/north-east of the borough. Livesey ward had the largest proportion of most deprived LSOAs (88%), with Rotherhithe and South Bermondsey wards both having half of LSOAs in the bottom 30% in Southwark.
- Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Community Council had the highest number of the 10% deprived deciles but Peckham and Nunhead Community Council had the overall highest proportion of LSOAs in the bottom 30% for Southwark.
- Around 40% of LSOAs decreased in their deprivation between 2007 and 2010, with eight LSOAs improving by 2 deciles.

- East Dulwich and Riverside wards improved the most between the two time periods, with five LSOAs in each improving by at least one decile. The Lane ward had two LSOAs which improved by two deciles and two LSOAs in The Lane ward improved by two deciles.
- Dulwich Community Council had the largest overall improvement, with nearly three quarters of LSOAs becoming less deprived by at least one decile. Despite these improvements however, Dulwich Community Council also had the highest proportion of LSOAs which became more deprived (10%, 2 LSOAs).

Housing

House Prices

1.1.21. London and Southwark's growing population has serious implications for housing. The increased demand for housing means effects on affordability and overcrowding. In 2013 the average house price in Southwark was £347,500¹⁶. This compares favourably with the inner London average of £400,000, however Southwark's average house price is more expensive than the London average of £321,000. Across England as a whole, the average house price was £187,000. This makes the cost of buying a house in Southwark around 1.85 times more expensive than in the rest of the UK.

Southwark's housing stock and tenure

1.1.22. Southwark Council is one of the largest landlords in the UK, being responsible for 39,780 dwellings within its boundaries. This equates to 32% of the total number of homes in the borough. This is a significantly higher proportion than Greater London as a whole, where 12.2% of the total housing stock is owned and managed by local authorities.¹⁷

1.1.23. In 2011, 30.6% of the 39,780 council homes in Southwark fell below the government's "decent homes standard." This equates to 12,173 dwellings. Again this is significantly higher than the London-wide figure of 22.4% of council homes falling below the "decent homes standard."¹⁸

1.1.24. Housing provided by registered social landlords (RSLs), such as Housing Associations, make up 12.5% of the borough's housing stock, at 15,530 dwellings. This is roughly inline with the London-wide figure of 11.4% of the city's housing stock¹⁹.

1.1.25. The largest proportion of housing in Southwark is taken up by private dwellings, including owner-occupied and private rented housing, with 69,010 homes making up 55.5% of the total number of homes in the borough. This is significantly less than the London-wide figure of 76%, and England as a whole where 82.2% of housing is privately owned.²⁰

1.1.26. 32% of private dwellings are owner-occupied, while 23.5% are rented to private tenants. This compares with a much higher 51% owner occupied and similar 24% private rented for London as a whole.²¹

1.1.27. Flats are the dominant housing typology in Southwark, comprising over 75% of the borough's stock, with one and two-bed units make up two thirds of the stock. More than 30% of dwellings were built after 1972.²²

New build homes (Use Class C3) in Southwark

1.1.28. Since 2011, the Mayor of London has expected Southwark to meet a target of 2005 net new homes every year up to 2021 to make a total of 20,050²³. This includes new-build, conventional, self contained homes as well as non-conventional, non-self contained homes such as hostels, HMOs, care homes and student housing. For some boroughs, the Mayor expects empty homes bought back into use to count towards meeting their target. In prescribing his targets, the Mayor did not expect Southwark to deliver any new homes from bringing empty units back into use. However Southwark has consistently delivered new homes this way each year regardless. During each year since 2004/05, Southwark has bought an average of 157 empty homes back into use²⁴.

1.1.29. To meet the housing target an average of 1875 (or 94%) of the 2005 are expected to be conventional, self contained homes. The remaining 130 homes (or 6%), according to the Mayor of London, are expected to be non-conventional, non-self contained homes, such as student housing²⁵.

- 1.1.30. In the past three years, Southwark has only met its target of 2005 once, in 2012/13, with 2008 new homes completed in the borough. However, this was not split by the expected 94% conventional/ 6% non-conventional. Not only were there 138 empty homes bought back (which are not included in the Mayor's target for Southwark) but only 1,069 self contained homes were completed, alongside 801 non-conventional homes²⁶. This represents a proportional split of 7% for empty homes bought back into use, 53% for conventional homes completed and 40% of non-conventional (student housing). It is acknowledged that 2012/13 was an unusually high year for the completion of non-conventional (student) homes. Since 2011/12 the average amount of student housing delivered each year has been over half the 2012/13 amount, at 356 student rooms a year.
- 1.1.31. Last year Southwark saw 1,651 new conventional homes completed in the borough, which was the highest of all the London boroughs. 156 empty homes were bought back into use, and 7 non-conventional homes were completed. This gave an overall number of 1814²⁷.
- 1.1.32. However, looking at the past three financial years as a whole, (2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14) Southwark has delivered the highest number of total conventional homes, the highest number of affordable homes (including shared-ownership, affordable rent and social rent) and the highest number of social rented homes out of all the London boroughs²⁸.
- 1.1.33. The draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) has prescribed Southwark with an increased target of 2,736 new homes per year²⁹.

Affordable housing and family-sized housing

- 1.1.34. Southwark's housing needs were most recently assessed in the South East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014, which looked at the South East London sub-region as a whole. The SHMA 2014 recognised that the largest demand for housing in Southwark is for family and affordable housing, particularly social rented housing. In 2013, average house price in Southwark was 12.8 times the average full-time worker's earnings. This is higher than the London average of 11.8 times earnings.
- 1.1.35. Southwark has over 18,400 overcrowded households, representing over 15% of the borough's households. Almost 3% of these households fell into the "severely over crowded" capacity, being two or more bedrooms short of need. In 2013 there were 761 households classed as homeless and in temporary accommodation. The SHMA estimates an additional 2,232 households will have affordable housing need in the future. This is from newly formed households unable to buy on the open market as well as existing household falling into need due to changing circumstances. Southwark also has a backlog of over 19,000 households with an unmet need for affordable housing, with over 16,000 of these being overcrowded households. Overcrowding is known to have a negative effect, particularly with children, on physical health and mental well-being.³⁰
- 1.1.36. The SHMA surmises that to meet the existing and future affordable housing need Southwark need to deliver around 800 affordable units per year. 67% of this figure would meet needs through being intermediate housing. According to the SHMA, the largest demand is for three and four bed units in the social and affordable rented sector. There is no additional requirement for one-bed units in the social and affordable rented sector. In the intermediate sector the greatest demand is for two-bedroom units.
- 1.1.37. Since 2011/12, the yearly average number of affordable homes completed in Southwark was 496. This is 62% of the estimated need as identified in the SHMA. 496 new build affordable conventional homes equates to 39% of all new conventional homes built each year. Of this 39%, 26% have been for social rent. Since 2011/12, 35% of all new build affordable units in Southwark were family sized (three-bedrooms or more), at 515 family-sized affordable units of 1488 affordable units. 897 family sized units (market and affordable) have been delivered as part of the total 3808 units delivered since 2011/12, representing 24%.³¹

Housing to meet specific-needs

- 1.1.38. Southwark is projected to have a 63% increase in the number of people aged 65+ between 2012 and 2032. There is also a 73% projected increase in the number of people aged 85+. Southwark has a below average supply of specialised elderly accommodation (compared with the average for South East London). 33% of elderly households in the borough are owner-occupied while 61% are in the social rented sector. Southwark has fewer elderly people with mobility issues than other South East London boroughs (with around 4,200) however this group is expected to increase by 17% between 2012 and 2020.³²
- 1.1.39. Over the same period, the number of working age people with serious physical disability is expected to increase by 23% from 3,600 to almost 4,450. Current unmet need for wheelchair housing stands at close to 550 households.³³
- 1.1.40. Of the 4,300 students living in halls of residence in South East London, more than half were in Southwark.³⁴ Over the past 10 years, close to 1,800 student rooms have been delivered in Southwark each year, with over 1000 of these completed since 2011/12.³⁵
- 1.1.41. Together with Lewisham, Southwark has the most ethnically diverse population in the South East London sub-region. The borough has a significant number of African households. Compared to the population as a whole, a very high proportion of Black households (70%) are housed in the social/affordable rented sector and a small proportion of this group (17%) is in owner-occupation. A greater proportion of White households in Southwark are in the 64+ age group compared to the other ethnic groups in the borough.³⁶

Social Infrastructure

Education, Skills and Training

- 1.1.42. There are significant disparities in educational attainment and skills in Southwark. In 2012, 9.4% of people aged between 16 and 64 had no qualifications. This was a higher percentage than in London as a whole. However, the trend was downwards and Southwark's percentage had dropped 1.4% since 2009 (data source: Office for National Statistics/Nomis).
- 1.1.43. During the school year Sep 2011–Aug 2012 in Southwark, 60% of pupils at the end of KS4 were achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and Mathematics. This proportion was less than in London as a whole (62.5%). The proportion of boys achieving these standards (55%) was significantly lower than girls (65%) (data source: Department for Education).
- 1.1.44. However, it was also the case that in 2012 a higher percentage of people aged 16 to 64 in Southwark had achieved a Level 3 NVQ qualification (66.4%) than in London as a whole (63.2%). The disparity was greater at NVQ Level 4 with 55.5% of Southwark's population aged 16 to 64 attaining that standard, compared to only 47.6% in London and 34.2% in England (data source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills).
- 1.1.45. In 2012, the proportion of 16 to 18 year-olds NEET (not in education, employment or training) in Southwark was 7.7% compared to 4.7% in London (data source: Department for Education).
- 1.1.46. The New Southwark Plan will need to support Southwark's aims of improving educational attainment, skills and aspirations of residents

School Redevelopment and Expansion

- 1.1.47. A school places strategy update to Southwark's cabinet in July 2014 reported that an additional 1,080 extra primary school reception places were created between 2009 and 2013 and that further places will be in place by September 2015 and 2016. Demand for primary places, particularly in the north of the borough, continues to rise. Further work is being undertaken by the council to ensure that additional places are available as demand rises.
- 1.1.48. The same cabinet report noted that whilst there is currently an overall surplus of secondary school places, a further 11 forms of entry (FE) for Year 7 pupils is forecast to be required across the borough by September 2018 with this rising to a further 19 FE by September 2019. Work is already underway across our existing secondary schools to assist and facilitate expansion so that many of our oversubscribed schools will be able to accommodate more students in the years ahead. In addition, the council is committed to opening a new secondary school in East Dulwich. Furthermore, the need for another new secondary school from September 2019 will be actively kept under review to enable delivery in an appropriate timescale.

Health Baseline

- 1.1.49. Southwark's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-14 reported that in general, health and wellbeing outcomes are improving for Southwark's residents, although significant inequalities remain. There are significant contrasts of poverty and wealth, with deprivation concentrated in the areas between the more affluent strip close to the river and Dulwich in the south. The majority of wards in Southwark, for example, appear in the bottom quarter in England for wellbeing scores, with only three ranking better than the national average for wellbeing.
- 1.1.50. Major health indicators such as mortality and life expectancy have improved (life expectancy at birth for males is 77.8 years compared to 78.6 years in London and 82.9 years for females compared to 83.1 years in London, January 2007-December 2009, ONS), although significant inequalities are evident across the population. The difference in life expectancy, for example, between the worst off and best off is 9.5 years for men and 6.9 years for women.
- 1.1.51. The number of deaths every year is falling, with the borough's rate now broadly in line with London's average. Despite overall numbers falling, deaths from lung cancer are rising, and the incidence and mortality for cervical cancer, although improving, remains worse than the national average. Major risk factors in early deaths include smoking, obesity, sedentary lifestyles and poor management of long term conditions such as hypertension or diabetes, all of which are impacted by ethnic and socio-economic factors.
- 1.1.52. Nearly half of local adults, however, say they do no sport or active recreational pursuits, and these increasingly sedentary lifestyles are contributing to growing numbers of people with diabetes – there are estimated to be around 19,500 people with diabetes locally. In addition, the rates of obesity in childhood remain among the worst in London (the prevalence of obese children in year 6 in Southwark is 26.5% compared to 21.9% in London and 19% in England, September 2010-August 2011, ONS).
- 1.1.53. Poor mental health also has a significant impact on physical health. There is a greater concentration of mental health need in the centre of the borough than in the north or the south, corresponding both to higher levels of deprivation, and lower levels of employment (overall the ONS reports 8,751 accessing NHS specialist mental health services in the year April 2010-March 2011).

1.1.54. Southwark's children and young people are in the main in good health. There are, however, high levels of child poverty, Southwark scores poorly on the index of wellbeing for children, and infant and child mortality are worse than the national average (infant mortality rates in Southwark are 5.3 per 1,000 live births compared to 4.4 per 1,000 in London and England, January 2008 to December 2010, ONS). In addition, although rates for key immunisations, such as diphtheria, tetanus, MMR and whooping cough, have improved in Southwark, they are still lower than for the rest of the country.

1.1.55. Southwark has fewer numbers of older people than the rest of London, although this is predicted to rise – with an extra 900 people aged 85 or over expected by 2020, which is an increase of nearly 30% on current levels. The number of people with disabilities and learning difficulties is also rising steadily, with those under 65 years predicted to increase to around 20,000 by 2025.

1.1.56. An ageing population brings health challenges, with the estimated 12,500 over-65s in Southwark living with a long term illness rising to over 17,000 by 2025. The borough has a higher prevalence of long term conditions for older people than national or London figures, which may reflect ethnic diversity and higher levels of deprivation. In addition, there are estimated to be around 1,800 people living with dementia, a figure that is predicted to rise by around 300 by 2020.

Community Uses

1.1.57. Growth in homes and jobs also generates a need for other community facilities including nursery and childcare space, premises for faith groups, libraries, museums and cultural spaces etc.

1.1.58. In the last 10 years a number of these types of facilities have been approved or are under construction, including:

- Over 3,800sqm of nursery and child care space, including the 1,000sqm South Bermondsey Children's centre, on Tendra Road, SE1.
- Nearly 2,000sqm of floorspace for faith groups, including a facility of 2050sqm in Ruby Street completed in 2005/06, a facility of 1,114sqm on Congreve Street completed in 2010-11 and 846sqm of space on Spa Road, SE1 also completed in 2010-2011.
- A net total of over 6,800sqm of space which has been used for a variety of purposes including the new Canada Water Library, which also provides a café and performance space and the White Cube Gallery in an old warehouse on Bermondsey Street. There are also several projects in the pipeline including a new library in Camberwell due to open in 2015 and the renovation of the Walworth Town Hall, following the fire in 2013. The vision for the town hall building includes provision of an enhanced Newington Library space, a space for the display of the Cuming collection and Southwark museum, a flexible space that could be used for a variety of purposes including community and civic events, exhibitions and performances and facilities for marriage, civil partnership and citizenship ceremonies undertaken by the Southwark registrar's service.

Economic conditions

Jobs and Businesses

- 1.1.59. In 2013, Southwark held over 197,000 “employee jobs” within its boundaries. This is an increase of 14% from the 2009 figure of 172,900. These figures however exclude self-employed people, government supported trainees and HM Forces. The total amount of jobs in Southwark came to 270,000 in 2012. This is up by 9% on the previous year in 2011, with 247,000 jobs in the borough.³⁷
- 1.1.60. Over 99% of the businesses in Southwark are micro and small-to-medium sized enterprises. This equated to a total of 12,575 micro-SMEs in 2014, having grown by 8% since 2011 from 11,670 businesses. The largest increase was in small-sized businesses (employing 10-49 people), which grew by 20% from 1,150 to 1,380. Medium sized-businesses (employing 50-249 people) grew by 15%, from 270 to 310, while micro-businesses (1 to 9 people) grew by 6% from 10,250 in 2011 to 10,885. Large businesses (employing 250 people or more) account for 0.7% of the borough’s total, at 85. The total number of businesses in Southwark is 12,660.³⁸

Economic Activity/Inactivity

- 1.1.61. Nearly two thirds (74%) of people in Southwark are aged 16-64 i.e. the age where they can be economically active. Of this percentage, 78% of 16-64 year olds are economically active. Of this 78%, 8% are unemployed, which is 1% higher than the London average. 71% of Southwark’s working age population are employed, and of this 11% were self employed.³⁹
- 1.1.62. The comparison of employment statistics between genders reveals that the proportion of females in employment is consistently less than males, either as employees or self employed. For example, 75% of economically active males in Southwark are in employment, compared with 66% of females. The difference between genders in the proportion of people that are employees (as opposed to self-employed) isn’t so stark, with 60% of males, compared to 58% of females. However, 14% of economically active males are self employed, which is double the proportion of economically active females that are self employed, at 7%.⁴⁰
- 1.1.63. This is in contrast to the London-wide figures, where there is a higher proportion of economically active males employed than in Southwark, while there is a lower proportion of economically active females employed in London than in Southwark. The proportion of economically active females that are unemployed is less than males, at 9% vs. 10%.⁴¹
- 1.1.64. The largest sector of employment in Southwark is “professional occupations.” This amounts to 30% of all jobs in the borough. This is 6% higher than London as a whole and 10% higher than Great Britain as a whole. This is followed by “associate technical and professional”, at 21%. The third largest is “managers, directors and senior official,” making up 11% of employment in the borough.⁴²
- 1.1.65. The proportion of people with NVQ level qualifications has consistently increased in Southwark in recent years. 56% of people aged 16-64 have an NVQ level qualification at level 4 or above. 69% of people have achieved level 3 or above, 80% at level 2 and above, and 86% at level 1 and above. Since 2004, each of these levels has increased by between 18-19%. The proportion of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications dropped by almost half from 15% to 8% between 2004 and 2013.⁴³
- 1.1.66. Several other occupation groups, namely “elementary occupations”, “caring leisure and other service occupations” and “administrative and secretarial” are all around 8-9%, making up the next largest sectors of employment in Southwark.⁴⁴
- 1.1.67. In 2012 almost 79% of people in employment in Southwark were employed in the private sector, leaving 21% working in the public sector.⁴⁵ This is higher than the London-wide rate of 17% and the England-wide rate of 19%.

- 1.1.68. Of the 8% of unemployed people 3% were claiming job seekers allowance (JSA), compared with 2% for London and UK as a whole. This compares favourably with 6% in 2011. A third of the 3% claiming JSA had been doing so for more than one year.⁴⁶
- 1.1.69. 22% of people aged 16-64 are economically inactive, accounting for 46,700 people. This compares closely with the London rate of also around 22%. The largest sections of the borough's population that are economically inactive are 16,700 students, making up 36%. 24% are homebound with domestic and family duties (at 11,300 people) while over 19% are long term sick (9,100 people).⁴⁷
- 1.1.70. In total, 13% of 16-64 year olds are claiming key out-of-work benefits, amounting to 28,810 people. As well as JSA, this includes disabled, lone parents, carers and the bereaved. Employment and Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit make up the largest share of out of work benefits claimed in Southwark, at 6%. Compared with the London-wide figures, Southwark is higher by at most 2%. The figures for UK as a whole are generally higher than London and in some cases Southwark also.⁴⁸

Retail and commercial floorspace

- 1.1.71. Southwark has a total of close to 270,500 sqm of commercial floor space within its town centres and other undesignated clusters. 44% of the actual sales floor space in the borough is for food and convenience goods (essential every day items) shops, while 56% of retail floor space is for non-essential, comparison goods.⁶¹ Southwark's town centres are partially defined by the existing amount of commercial floor space. These include:
- Mayor town centres: Peckham (50,000 sqm), Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road (69,000sqm) and Canada Water (37,000 sqm) or;
 - District centres: Borough/Bankside/London Bridge (25,000 sqm), Camberwell (18,000 sqm) and Lordship Lane (in Dulwich) with 15,000 sqm) or;
 - Local centres: Nunhead Green/Evelina Road, Dulwich Village or the Blue, Bermondsey
- 1.1.72. Excluding food stores, Southwark has around 60,000 sqm net of convenience sales floor space in its town centres, relatively evenly spread between them. Southwark is well served by convenience food "superstore" supermarkets (of over 2,500 sqm net), having five within it's boundaries as well as having 10 large supermarkets over 1,000 sqm net, and three between 500 sqm net and 1,000 sqm net.⁶²
- 1.1.73. Comparison goods floor space (items such as clothes, shoes, music and books) is estimated to be approximately 93,100 sqm net across the borough. Peckham is the main centre for comparison goods floor space, taking 21% of the share. 18% lies in Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road, and 15% in Canada Water. Outside of the town centres Old Kent Road accounts for under 19% of comparison sales floor space.⁶³
- 1.1.74. Peckham, Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road and Canada Water all have a similar proportion of comparison goods shops when compared with the national average. Borough/Bankside and London Bridge both have less than half the national average.⁶⁴

Retail spending patterns and forecasts

Convenience shopping

- 1.1.75. Across the borough, retention of convenience shopping expenditure is above 80%. This comparatively high figure means that 80% of the population's expenditure available for convenience goods is spent in Southwark, meaning Southwark successfully caters for every day needs, particularly considering the presence of large food stores just outside of Southwark's boundary in Lambeth and Lewisham.⁶⁵

Comparison shopping:

1.1.76. The retention of comparison goods expenditure is lower than the convenience goods shopping expenditure because residents are willing to travel further to get a better deal on items. For example Southwark residents are drawn to the West End (defined in the London Plan as an “International Centre”) and the “metropolitan centres” of Bromley and Croydon (with a significantly larger catchment area than any major centre in Southwark). In the south of the borough, 38% of resident’s capacity for comparison goods expenditure is retained in the borough, compared with 61% in the north of the borough.⁶⁶

Future retail expenditure and floor space demand

1.1.77. Forecasts for spending on convenience goods in Southwark is set to increase by 22% from £1,185m in 2014 to £1,443m in 2031. Comparison goods spending is forecast to increase by 91% in the same period from £1,962m to £3,741m*. Taking into account existing planning permissions and developments currently under construction, it is estimated that to meet demand up to 2031, an additional 310 sqm net of convenience floor space will need to be delivered in the borough each year. By 2031 this would total 5,280 sqm of net convenience goods floor space. To meet estimated demand for comparison goods floor space in the borough, it is proposed that an additional 25,422 sqm of net comparison goods floor space is delivered in the borough by 2031, equating to 1,500sqm each year.⁶⁷

Food/Beverage and Other Town Centre Uses

1.1.78. In Southwark, there is currently a more balanced mix of commercial uses within the designated town centres. Peckham has the highest proportion of A1 retail (71%) and A1 non-retail but a low proportion of drinking establishments (1%). 66% of units in Elephant and Castle/Walworth Road are A1 (with 51% retail and 15% non-retail). There is a smaller proportion of A1 units in Canada Water town centre (at 57%). The district town centres have a higher proportion of units in A3/A4/A5 units, totalling 34.4% versus the major town centres’ average of 19% and local centres’ 23%. The current retention rate for food and beverage expenditure varies across the borough from 52% to 60% in different areas. While this is reasonably high, there is scope to increase the retention rate through new development.⁷⁰

1.1.79. It is estimated that Southwark will need an additional 9,300 sqm (gross) of food and beverage floor space by 2031 to meet demand. Depending on the future population of the area and its potential designation within the town centre hierarchy, the Old Kent Road also has the potential to increase its food and beverage offering.

1.1.80. Use Class A2 equates to “financial and professional services.” This includes banks, building societies, estate agents and employment agencies as well as betting shops and pay day loan shops. They account for 9% of all units in Southwark’s town centres. They make up a slightly higher proportion of units in district and local centres, at 10%, than in major centres where they occupy 8% of units.⁷²

1.1.81. Southwark’s 43 betting shops which are located within town centres account for 26% of all A2 uses and 2.4% of all A Class units. This is significantly higher than the national average of 1.5%. Peckham, Walworth Road, Camberwell and the Blue together have 28 betting shops between them, taking up the majority share of the borough’s stock. 11 of Southwark’s 15 payday loan shops are also concentrated in Peckham, Walworth and Camberwell.⁷³

1.1.82. Southwark’s 37 banks/building societies are concentrated in Peckham, Borough/Bankside and Camberwell, together having 18 of the 37 units in those town centres. Estate agents are also concentrated in Borough/Bankside and Camberwell, however the highest concentrations are in Canada Water and Lordship Lane. Together, these estate agents account for 36% of all A2 units in the borough’s town centres, and 3.2% of all A Class units.⁷⁴

Commercial Leisure Uses

- 1.1.83. Commercial leisure uses (also known as Use Class D2 – “assembly and leisure”) includes cinemas, theatres, bowling, bingo halls, health and fitness clubs. There is a high concentration of such uses in the north of the borough, particularly in a larger scale in Canada Water as part of the Surrey Quays Leisure Park. These types of uses and facilities can greatly enhance the liveability of a place and are an important part of the borough’s cultural and entertainment and leisure offering.
- 1.1.84. Southwark’s three cinemas are located at Surrey Quays Leisure Park, Peckham Multiplex and Short Wave in Bermondsey Square. There are currently two cinemas with planning permission in the borough in Dulwich in the south and as part of the redevelopment of the former Castle Industrial Estate on New Kent Road.
- 1.1.85. Southwark has a rich history of theatre. Theatres in Southwark include Shakespeare’s Globe, The Rose, The Union, The Unicorn, Coronet, Southwark Playhouse, Theatre Peckham and Menier Chocolate Factory. Southwark currently has two bowling facilities, the Hollywood Bowl in Surrey Quays and Palace Superbowl in Elephant and Castle, totalling 54 lanes. Southwark also has two bingo halls, in Elephant and Castle and Surrey Quays.
- 1.1.86. Health and fitness clubs have expanded rapidly as public awareness about personal fitness has increased. The provision of health and fitness facilities can be, amongst other factors, a key determinate in increasing the opportunity to improve health and well-being through regular exercise. Southwark is well served by health and fitness facilities evenly throughout the whole of the borough. In total there are 11 private health clubs alongside 8 Southwark Council operated leisure centres. The new Castle leisure centre at Elephant and Castle is currently being redeveloped and will open in spring 2015. Camberwell leisure centre was recently refurbished to provide improved facilities including a youth centre area.
- 1.1.87. Between 2011/12 and 2013/14 a net total of over 5,500 sqm of D2 floor space was provided in Southwark, equating to over 1,800 sqm per year. This includes four new gyms/health and fitness clubs which were delivered.⁸¹

Environment Conditions

Climate change and Carbon Dioxide

- 1.1.88. Available scientific evidence supports the current understanding that global warming causes climate change. If global emissions of greenhouse gases due to human activity continue at today’s levels, then average global temperatures could rise by 4°C by as early as 2060 and up to 6°C by the end of this century¹. This has an adverse impact on weather patterns (including rainfall intensities and frequencies), and effort needs to be made to address this.
- 1.1.89. Carbon is emitted when fossil fuels are burnt. The table below gives a breakdown of where Carbon emissions come from in the borough.

Built Environment	84%	Transport	16%
Work places	54%	Cars and motorcycles	8%
Homes	30%	Freight	4%
		Public transport	3%
		Taxis	1%

Source: Southwark Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy 2011

1.1.90. In 2006, Southwark adopted a climate change strategy that aimed to reduce CO₂ emissions across the borough by 80% by 2050 and to pursue a decentralised energy strategy for the borough. Since then, climate change has risen considerably up the political agenda. In 2008, the government set legally binding reduction targets (34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels) and a new set of policies and financial mechanisms have been developed to effect the change required. However, since 2006 the economic downturn occurred and little movement has been recorded in the level of borough emissions. The council target set in 2006 was highly ambitious and based on optimistic assessments of the various energy reductions scenarios in existence at the time, and the capacity of the council and partners to deliver. Whilst the 2006 target remains the Council's long term goal, a set of interim targets were agreed by the Council in 2011, which reflect the current financial climate and give a clearer view of the energy reduction measures that are implementable in the medium term.

1.1.91. The proposed new targets are set out in the right hand column of the table below;

	Baseline (tCO ₂)	Current (tCO ₂)	Original target	Percentage Reduction to date	New proposed target
Council – operational estate and schools (2008/9 baseline)	41,036	37,441	N/a	8.4%	26.6% reduction by 2016
Council Housing (2005 baseline)	202,800	187,850	N/a	6.7%	15% by 2022
Borough (2003 baseline)	1,690,000	1,671,020	80% reduction by 2050	1.1%	22.4% reduction by 2020

Source: Southwark Energy and Carbon Reduction Strategy 2011

1.1.92. A number of new heat networks or district heating schemes are being actively explored in the borough, in particular where there are large scale regenerations schemes – Elephant and Castle zero carbon growth/ the Aylesbury regeneration, north Southwark (SBEG) and a heat pipe to utilise waste heat from the SELCHP incinerator and displace the gas currently used to heat five Council estates. As part of a project to develop a heat map for the capital, the London Development Agency/ GLA identified the following areas as being particularly suited for new district heating schemes: Canada Water; North Southwark; Bermondsey; Southampton Way Spa; Camberwell; Surrey Gardens; Peckham.

1.1.93. All new major developments are expected to meet the targets set out below. These targets are expressed as minimum improvements over the Target Emission Rate (TER) outlined in the national Building Regulations leading to zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and zero carbon non-domestic buildings from 2019.

Residential buildings:

Year	Improvement on 2013 Building Regulations
2013 – 2016	35 per cent
2016 – 2031	Zero carbon

Non-domestic buildings:

Year	Improvement on 2013 Building Regulations
2013 – 2016	35 per cent
2016 – 2019	50%
2019 – 2031	Zero carbon

- 1.1.94. The Mayor has outlined in the Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy projections for the installation of different renewable energy technologies to increase London's generation of both electricity and heat from such sources up to 2031. The Government has adopted a UK wide target for 15 per cent of total energy to be generated by renewable sources by 2020, and these projections represent London's contribution to this 2020 target and beyond. In Southwark, there is a presumption that all major development proposals will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20 per cent through the use of on-site renewable energy generation wherever feasible. Development proposals should seek to utilise renewable energy technologies such as: biomass heating; cooling and electricity; renewable energy from waste; photovoltaics; solar water heating; wind and heat pumps.
- 1.1.95. London's transport-related CO₂ emissions are predicted to fall by 16% by 2025, despite projected population and employment growth in excess of 10%. Drivers of this reduction include the on-going long-term trend of vehicle fuel efficiency improvements driven by EU legislation, regional measures to drive modal shift, the decarbonisation of grid electricity and related incentives for electric vehicles and UK policy to increase the share of bio-fuel in transport fuel from 5 to 10% in the lead up to the 2020 renewables target. The council already has a comprehensive focus on encouraging modal shift. This includes managing demand via car clubs, investing in cycling and walking infrastructure, cycle parking and working with public transport providers; encouraging sustainable travel choices through school and workplace travel plans and encouraging smarter driving to reduce emissions and improve air quality.
- 1.1.96. With 86.5% of the borough's carbon emissions not directly controlled by the Council, meeting CO₂ reduction targets will only be fully achieved by influencing the borough's businesses, residents, landlords and building owners.
- 1.1.97. The scale of regeneration and estate renewal planned across the borough means that housing and commercial uses in particular will need to make a very large contribution to achieving our climate change targets.

Waste management

1.1.98. Government has set targets for local authorities to increase recycling rates and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. The Mayor has also set waste targets for boroughs through the London Plan including the need to allocate enough land to process at least 243,000 tonnes (municipal as well as commercial) of waste by 2016, at least 275,000 tonnes by 2021 and at least 343,000 tonnes of waste by 2031. This will help meet the London-wide target of processing at least 85% of the city's waste within London by 2020.

1.1.99. Southwark's Waste Management Strategy, 2003-2021 sets out the council's proposals for moving Southwark towards more sustainable waste management. The key features include:

- A reduction in the amount of municipal solid waste generated in Southwark to below 3% by 2005, and below 2% by 2010. In real terms, due to population growth the absolute amount of waste will rise but the strategy aims to deliver a decrease in the actual rate of growth.
- Achievement of 30% recycling and composting standards for household waste by 2010-11 and 40% by 2015-16 and 50% standards by 2020-21
- Recovery of value from 45% of municipal solid waste by 2010-11, 67% by 2015-16 and 75% by 2020-21.

Current performance

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total household waste collected (tonnes)	110,236	106,121	111,081
Recycling and composting rate (%)	25.14%	27.43%	30.41%
Amount of municipal waste diverted from landfill (recovery rate %)	63.34%	79.65%	69.49%

1.1.100. To help deliver the council's strategic goals, a 25 year PFI contract was entered into in 2008 between the council and Veolia Environmental Services. Under the terms of the integrated contract, Veolia undertake all our waste and recycling collection, treatment and disposal operations.

1.1.101. In addition, a state of the art integrated waste management facility is now in operation on the Old Kent Road, and is being operated by Veolia. It is providing the required improvement in waste infrastructure identified by the council in its strategy. The new facility is playing a central role in helping to reduce the impact that Southwark's waste has on the environment. It is made up of several different facilities, including: Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant to treat residual waste; Materials Recovery Facility to sort commingled recyclables; Reuse and Recycling Centre for residents to deposit a wide range of items of household waste and recycling; Waste transfer station; Recycling Discovery Centre (Education Centre).

1.1.102. It is expected to facilitate a significant improvement in the borough's recycling levels as well as diverting most of the waste that would previously have gone to landfill. The new facility will help to meet Southwark's waste apportionment targets by processing 88,350 tonnes of waste per annum with the potential to treat further waste by converting it into biomass fuel. Using the GLA's generic standard, the residual part of the Old Kent Road gasworks site (5.4ha), may be capable of processing 286,200 tonnes of waste per annum.

Flood Risk

1.1.103. The primary sources of flood risk in the borough are surface water, groundwater, tidal, failure of water mains and sewers. Historically, there have been some recorded tidal flooding incidents from the River Thames dating as far back as 1828 to vulnerable communities. Tidal flooding also occurred in 2005, when the Thames Barrier was not shut in time, and sufficient warning was not provided to local residents close to the floodgates prior to the onset of flooding, causing flooding along the Southwark frontage and into some basements to a depth of between 4 and 6 inches.

1.1.104. The northern half of the borough is within the Thames flood plain, which contains over two thirds of Southwark's properties in well established communities. A large part of the borough is located within the indicative flood zone 3, which has the highest level of risk. The flood plain area also contains major regeneration and growth areas of importance to Southwark and London. However, it should be noted that all of the land in the borough is defended by the Thames Barrier and defences so that the risk from tidal flooding is a residual risk.

1.1.105. The Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan and Thames Estuary 2100 Project will help manage flood risk from the Thames over then next 50 to 100 years. Whilst the Thames Barrier and flood walls along the riverside provide a degree of protection, consideration needs to be given to their potential failure or inability to contain very high floods as a result of climate change.

1.1.106. The existing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the borough was prepared in 2008, and in line with the Flood Risk Regulations (Clause 17.4). A subsequent review is now required and will be prepared in 2015. This will be used to inform the flood risk policies in the emerging Local Plan (the New Southwark Plan). The primary objective of the SFRA is to inform the revision of flood risk policies, including the allocation of land for future development, within the emerging NSP. The SFRA has a broader purpose however, and in providing a robust depiction of flood risk across the borough, it can:

- Inform the development of Council policy that will underpin decision making within the borough, particularly within areas that are affected by (and/or may adversely impact upon) flooding;
- Assist the development management process by providing a more informed response to development proposals affected by flooding, influencing the design of future development within the borough;

- Help to identify and implement strategic solutions to flood risk, providing the basis for possible future flood attenuation works;
- Support and inform the Council's emergency planning response to flooding.

Local Flood Risk

- 1.1.107. Climate change can affect local flood risk in several ways. Impacts will depend on local conditions and vulnerability. More intense rainfall causes more surface runoff, increasing localised flooding and erosion. In turn, this may increase pressure on drains, sewers and water quality. As London has become densely populated, green spaces such as gardens and parks act as big sponges for rainwater but in very heavy rain these can quickly become saturated creating a 'run off' of excess water.
- 1.1.108. Within Southwark the greatest number of residential and non-residential uses are at risk from significant surface water flooding (>0.5m) along the route of the 'hidden' River Effra and the River Peck and tributaries which run south to north through the borough. Significant ponding of surface water is also apparent along the central belt of the borough in the Camberwell and Peckham areas. Historic surface water flooding records indicate sewer flooding risk in the Dulwich area. Surface water also flows from Southwark and impacts downstream surface water flooding in the Lambeth in the south Brixton area it will therefore be important that the flood risk is managed at a catchment scale by both Councils.
- 1.1.109. The Council has undertaken a Surface Water Management Plan for the whole borough which includes consideration of flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. Analysis of the number of properties at risk of flooding has been undertaken for the rainfall event with a 1 in 100 probability of occurrence in any given year (1% Annual Exceedance Probability, AEP). A review of the results demonstrate that 33,220 residential properties and 2,870 non-residential properties could be at risk of surface water flooding of greater than 0.03m depth during a rainfall event with a 1 in 200 annual chance of occurring. Of those, approximately 560 residential properties and 80 non-residential properties are estimated to be at risk of flooding to a depth of greater than 0.5m during the same modelled rainfall event.
- 1.1.110. The output of the modelling exercise has been used to identify Local Flood Risk Zones (LFRZs) which represents an area of predicted flooding. The LFRZs identified in the borough include; Herne Hill; Kings College Hospital (Lambeth); Dulwich; Rail Cutting West of Denmark Hill Station; London Bridge Station and Guy's Hospital; Coleman Road / Newent; Comber Grove; South Old Kent Road Area and Brunswick Park.
- 1.1.111. Those areas identified to be at more significant risk, which require mitigation measures, have been labelled as Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) which represent one or more LFRZs, their contributing catchment areas, and any features that may influence flooding within the CDAs. Within Southwark, 5 CDAs have been identified. These are Herne Hill, Central Southwark, Eastern Southwark, Camberwell and London Bridge, The assessment identified the southern part of the borough is at a higher risk than the northern part with 4 of the CDAs in the central to southern part of the borough and 1 in the north.
- 1.1.112. The council is investing in flood alleviation measures in Dulwich Park, Belair Park and Dulwich Sports Ground.
- 1.1.113. Southwark Council is responsible for managing the risk of flooding from surface and ground water in the borough. Thames Water is responsible for maintaining the sewer network across London. Together the Council and Thames Water are working in partnership, with the support of the Environment Agency.

1.1.114. A Local Flood Risk management strategy was published in August 2015. The strategy details how the council will manage the risk of flooding arising from surface water, groundwater and ordinary water courses across the borough consistent with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (“the Act”) and the National Flood Risk Management Strategy. It will ensure that flooding risks are well managed in a coordinated way to balance the needs of communities, the economy and the environment.

Pollution

1.1.115. Vehicle emissions are the cause of 50% of air pollution and estimated to cause 24,000 deaths per year in the UK⁸³. Southwark has particularly high levels of air pollution, mainly caused by traffic. As a result, the entire borough north of the A205 has been declared an Air Quality Management Area and the establishment of an Air Quality Strategy and Improvement Plan (AQSIP) has been undertaken.

1.1.116. Southwark is required to periodically review and assess the effectiveness of the AQSIP and do this through regular Update and Screening Assessments (USA). The last Southwark USA was undertaken in 2006 and this identified that only two of the set targets, those for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), would be exceeded⁸⁴. NO_x emissions are primarily nitric oxide (NO) but this is converted into NO₂ in the atmosphere through chemical reactions with ozone (O₃).

1.1.117. The most significant local pollutants, NO_x and PM₁₀, are mainly associated with vehicular emissions, especially those of buses, lorries, coaches and taxis. It is envisaged that these pollutants will reduce significantly over the next 15 years, through initiatives such as the London Low Emission Zone which covers all of Southwark, limiting access to heavy vehicles that can demonstrate compliance with strict emissions criteria and technological advances in reducing exhaust emissions.

1.1.118. As part of the work to deliver the Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, Transport for London have identified 187 air quality focus areas where high concentrations of NO₂ coincide with high levels of human exposure, e.g. along high streets, near schools and at hospitals. Seven of these air quality focus areas are in Southwark. These are:

- Walworth Road/Camberwell Road/Camberwell Green.
- A2 Old Kent Road from East Street to Trafalgar Avenue.
- Peckham High St and Clayton Road.
- Tower Bridge Road A100.
- London Bridge at Borough High Street.
- Lower Road A200 Surrey Quays.
- Elephant and Castle and Waterloo Road

1.1.119. Concentrations are not simply a function of the level of traffic but determined to a significant degree by congestion. The greatest traffic flows are on the A2 towards Walworth Road east and south of the Elephant and Castle respectively. Although concentrations are high the along these roads, concentrations along roads with fewer vehicles are comparable, due to increased congestion⁸⁶.

1.1.120. The council has installed two air quality monitoring stations in 2010 in the borough. These monitoring stations will collect information on NO_x and PM₁₀ and are located at:

- Old Kent Road, by the gasworks
- Elephant and Castle, at St Mary’s Newington Church Yard

1.1.121. These two air quality monitoring stations, however, only provide details for those specific locations. To complement the stations, it is proposed to use the outputs from the council's traffic count programme to look at trends in road borne traffic. Although traffic counts do not directly measure air quality, they can be used as a proxy measurement if we assume that as traffic volume increases, air quality will decrease⁸⁷.

1.1.122. The Mayor has also recently published a Transport Emissions road map which focuses on how to reduce emissions from ground based transport in London. The Mayor is developing a proposal for an Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in Central London. The ULEZ would cover the Congestion Charging Zone and come into effect from 2020. Subject to public consultation, ULEZ would set an emissions requirement for all types of vehicles entering central London with charges for noncompliance, discouraging all but the cleanest vehicles. The Mayor's Transport Emissions road map has identified an opportunity to apply the principles of the ULEZ in other areas of London. This could be in the form of Low Emission Neighbourhoods (LENs), which would be targeted in local hotspot areas of poor air quality.

Noise

1.1.123. Environmental Noise arising from transport and industry is an inevitable consequence of a vibrant urban society. Noise is subjective and different people react to it in different ways and what can cause annoyance to some people maybe barely noticeable for others. As the noise level increases it can interrupt conversation and disturb sleep. In general, noise can be classified into fairly broad categories; occupational noise, which is experienced at work, neighbour and neighbourhood noise, and environmental (ambient) noise.

1.1.124. The government published Noise Action Plans for agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, and major railways in England in 2014, to meet the terms of the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended, which transpose the Environmental Noise Directive (END). The purpose of Noise Action Plans 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. These Action Plans include details of the process for identifying important areas (noise 'hotspots') and an approach for identifying and managing quiet areas in agglomerations.

1.1.125. Managing noise includes improving and enhancing the acoustic environment and promoting appropriate soundscapes.

Soil and contaminated land

1.1.126. Contamination of land may threaten public health and safety, the natural environment, the built environment and economic activities, through its impacts on the users of the land, and on neighbouring users.

"Contaminated Land" is defined in the Environmental Protection Act (1990) (with amendments made in the Environment Act 1995 (Part 2A) and the Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modification of Enactments)(England) Regulations 2006) as: "*Any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in on or under the land, that: Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or Pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be caused*"

Open Space and Biodiversity

- 1.1.127. Southwark is a borough that has a wealth of open space of different types including woodland, parks, community farms, Thames-side paths, and sports pitches. The survey of open spaces we prepared for our Open Space Strategy (2013) identified 215 open spaces in the borough which together comprise some 605.5 hectares of land, around 21% of the total land area in the borough. Around 58% are publically accessible.
- 1.1.128. There are significant variations in the amount of open space available in each area of the borough. There are around 252 hectares of open space in Dulwich, compared to 10 hectares in Borough, Bankside and London Bridge. This is reflected in the amount of publically accessible open space per 1,000 population:
- Aylesbury and Walworth: 2.35 ha per 1,000 people
 - Bankside, Borough and London Bridge: 0.36 ha
 - Bermondsey and Old Kent Road: 0.18 ha
 - Camberwell: 0.27 ha per 1,000 people
 - Canada Water and Rotherhithe: 1.69 ha
 - Dulwich: 2.73 ha
 - Elephant and Castle: 0.7 ha
 - Peckham and Nunhead: 1.93 ha
- 1.1.129. Public parks are scattered reasonably well around the borough and with the exception of a small area in the north west of the borough and an area in the south, most residents live within a five minute walk of a public park.
- 1.1.130. A telephone survey carried out with the Open Space Strategy suggested that most people consider the quality of open spaces to be either good or very good, with highest satisfaction levels for allotments (92%), large open spaces (86%) and the Thames Path (88%).
- 1.1.131. With a projected population increase of 19% over the next fifteen years, and limited opportunities for the creation of new space, the challenge will be to maintain and improve the existing network of high quality open spaces to ensure that those that live and work in the borough experience the wide range of positive benefits associated with health and well-being, quality of life and cohesive communities that open space provides.

Play facilities

- 1.1.132. Open space provides an important role in serving children's play needs. It is widely acknowledged that the importance of children's play extends far beyond the activity itself. Play contributes towards child development through the development of a wide range of physical, social and emotional skills and abilities as well as having a positive impact on children's health.
- 1.1.133. The telephone survey carried out with the Open Space Strategy suggested that over 80% of respondents consider the quality of children's play space in the borough to be good or very good. The increase in population expected over the coming years will put pressure on the supply of children's playspace and it will be important to ensure that adequate provision for playspace is made with new developments.

Biodiversity

1.1.134. Southwark has many natural greenspaces and sites of importance for nature conservation. As with public parks, levels of greenspace vary in different areas of the borough:

- Aylesbury and Walworth: 2.01 ha per 1,000 people
- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge: 0.97 ha
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road: 0.29 ha
- Camberwell: 0.42 ha per 1,000 people
- Canada Water and Rotherhithe: 3.55 ha
- Dulwich: 3.84 ha
- Elephant and Castle: 0.31 ha
- Peckham and Nunhead: 1.67 ha

1.1.135. Population increases over the next 15 years will make it important that the network and quality of natural greenspaces is enhanced where possible. Habitat loss is a major concern in the borough, with the constant demand for new homes and other buildings resulting in sites being lost to development. In addition, local wildlife is still under threat.

1.1.136. Southwark's Biodiversity Action Plan (2012) aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the biodiversity in Southwark and a clear direction in ensuring it is conserved, managed and enhanced. Birds, stag beetles, bats and amphibians are particularly at risk in Southwark. Many species of plants and animals are protected under European and national laws, including the Habitats Regulations 1994 and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The action plan is designed to be a valuable toolkit that provides a unified strategic framework for managing the borough's natural resources.

Quality in Design and Conservation of Historic Environment

1.1.137. Southwark has many places with their own unique character. The north west of the borough is a setting for activity and large scale development including tall buildings which give Southwark and London a distinct skyline. There are fewer and smaller open spaces and fewer trees and gardens, but there is a close relationship with the River Thames. Areas such as London Bridge and Elephant and Castle will be transformed by regeneration programmes and major new development.

1.1.138. Areas in the middle of the borough around Bermondsey, Walworth, Camberwell and Peckham are characterised by lower scale development, with a mixture of Victorian and Edwardian terraces, broken up by post-war estates, town centres and some newer housing development. The southern part of Southwark around Nunhead, Peckham Rye and Dulwich has very leafy and green residential neighbourhoods with large open spaces, gardens and tree-lined streets of houses and terraces rather than flats. Rotherhithe combines larger scale development located around Canada Water, with more suburban forms of development around the periphery of the Rotherhithe peninsula.

1.1.139. Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 45 conservation areas and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the river from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).

1.1.140. Protecting and enhancing the character and historic value of places are important issues to be considered in the future growth and regeneration of the borough. Well designed buildings and spaces will help improve people's quality of life and make places more attractive. This can also help attract businesses to the area. It is important that the design of a development is carefully thought through and takes into account how the development is part of a wider place and how a place's uniqueness and historic value can be used to stimulate regeneration and improvements.

Transport

1.1.141. In 2011 Southwark adopted its Transport Plan. The most recent monitoring of the transport plan in 2017/18 shows that around 703,000 trips are made every day in the borough. Of people living in the borough, the main method of transport is walking. The mode share of trips for Southwark residents is:

- Rail – 8%
- Underground/DLR – 9%
- Bus/tram – 19%
- Taxi/other public – 1%
- Car/motorcycle – 23%
- Cycle – 3%
- Walking – 37%

1.1.142. Since 2011 private motor vehicle trips and bus trips have been decreasing as a percentage of the total trips and the percentage of trips on foot, rail and the underground/DLR has increased. Percentage trips cycling have remained fairly stable.

1.1.143. The number of casualties in which people are killed or seriously injured (KSI) appears to be decreasing and number of slight and all casualties has been stationary in recent years. Casualties are higher than the inner and greater London borough averages. The number of cyclist casualties is increasing in line with the growth in cycling.

1.1.144. The objectives of the Southwark Transport Plan included encouraging sustainable travel choices and promoting active lifestyles, increasing the share of walking and cycling trips, reducing the number of casualties and reducing CO2 emissions from road transport. With an increasing population and workforce in Southwark, it will be important that development contributes towards shaping sustainable travel choices, reducing pollution and improving safety in the future.

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Appendix 3 Relevant plans, strategies and programmes

Global

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
WHO Age-friendly Cities Guide (2007)	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.

European

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2012)	<p>The European Commission adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted. The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss <p>The new Biodiversity Strategy follows on from the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2008) and 2010 Assessment	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.
European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.</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,</p>

	including cultural, economic and social policies
EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)	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
EU Directives	
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	<p>This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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* • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • 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. <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"> • the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping • provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public • adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary • preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).</p>
Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	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 2010/31/EU)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering;</p> <p>This Directive lays down requirements as regards :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings; (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; (c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;

	<p>(d) energy certification of buildings; and</p> <p>(e) achieving a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>
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> <p>(a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and</p> <p>(b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. 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)	<p>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</p>
Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	<p>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.</p>
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"> • are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use <u>and</u> which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive, or • have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.

Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)	The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of Domestic waste water, Mixture of waste water and Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive)
Waste Framework Directive (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.
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

Plans, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Legislation	
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 in new dwellings, 2016) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2016) 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; 2013) were last revised by amendments that came into effect in 2016. DCLG has published:</p> <p>The 2016 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 in April 2016 and incorporates the 2013 edition.</p> <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency). The 2016 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 amends the 2015 edition of Approved Document G.</p> <p>Part H (Drainage and waste disposal)</p> <p>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"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • making powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures
Community Infrastructure Levy	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

Regulations (2010) (as amended)	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.
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"> • assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning; put in place emergency plans; • put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements;
The CROW Act 2000	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.
Energy Act 2016	The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Government's Programme for Government and its Annual Energy Statement. The Act provides energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and a 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.
The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	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.
Infrastructure Act 2015	An Act to make provision in connection with facilitating or controlling the following, namely, strategic highways companies and the funding of transport services by land, town and country planning, the HCA and Mayoral development corporations.
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"> • Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area. • Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council

	<p>manager, or alternative arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Localism Act (2011)	<p>An Act to make provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities; to make provision about the functions of the Commission for Local Administration in England; to enable the recovery of financial sanctions imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union on the United Kingdom from local and public authorities; to make provision about local government finance; to make provision about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; to make provision about social and other housing; to make provision about regeneration in London; and for connected purposes.</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"> • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	<p>This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. 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>
London Squares Preservation Act, 1931	<p>This act identifies a London Squares which are to be provided protection from development.</p>
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	<p>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.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	<p>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.</p>
The Neighbourhood	<p>These Regulations amend the Neighbourhood Planning Act Regulations 2017 which made</p>

Planning Act Regulations 2017 (as amended)	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.
Energy Act (2016)	This Act makes provisions about energy sources and the necessary infrastructure requirements.
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 2017	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 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	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.

2015 (as amended)	
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2015	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2015 (“the Compensation Regulations”) amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendments) Regulations 2014 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the 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) Order 1987 (as amended)	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)).
Planning Framework	
National Planning Policy Framework 2018	<p>The Government produced a simplified national planning policy framework in 2012 setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs were superseded by the NPPF. The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It set out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provided 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.</p> <p>This document was replaced by a 2018 NPPF which emphasised the importance of housing delivery, the definition of affordable housing, and re-enforces the role of</p>

	neighbourhood planning.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)	An online resource to aid in the application of the NPPF.
Government Strategies	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – Volume 1 (2011)	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, when modelled, could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
(Draft) Clean Air Strategy (2018)	The (draft) Strategy aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. This draft Strategy sets out the comprehensive action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet these goals.
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The first lists of Priority Species and Habitats were published by Government in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They included over 300 species of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
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 ¹ on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.
Strategic plan for the next four years: Better outcomes by 2020 (2016)	This plan states how PHE will balance the challenges and opportunities to delivering a public health system that works. It clarifies the role of local authorities in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare. It also states that local authorities and PHE will work together to achieve the desired outcomes.
Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places: A Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System (2014)	A plan to continually improve health and wellbeing for now and future generations in a sustainable fashion, taking into account constraints on resources. It describes the opportunities to reduce our environmental impacts, improve our natural environmental, increase readiness for changing times and climates, and strengthen social cohesion. The strategy is intended to be the result of discussions taking place across the NHS, public health and social care about future approaches to improving health and more integrated models of care.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment

<p>Working Together to Promote Active Travel: A briefing for local authorities (2016)</p>	<p>This briefing has been written for transport planners, others concerned with the built environment, and public health practitioners. It looks at the impact of current transport systems and sets out the many benefits of increasing physical activity through active travel. It suggests that while motorised road transport has a role in supporting the economy, a rebalancing of our travel system is needed.</p>
<p>Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)</p>	<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>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services and its outcomes and actions</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)</p>	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.</p>
<p>Plan for Growth – (March 2011)</p>	<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"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
<p>Government Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development - 2013</p>	<p>This document sets out the progress made towards the Government's vision for sustainable development, action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and fairness and improving wellbeing, and building a Big Society. It sets out a number of Sustainable Development Indicators that enables scrutiny of Government progress.</p>
<p>Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)</p>	<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"> 1 Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action 2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice 3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy 4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post-2010 health inequalities strategy.
<p>Government Construction Strategy 2016-2020 (March 2016)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out the Government's plan to develop its capability as a construction client and act as an exemplary client across the industry. It will help departments meet the challenges of inflationary pressure in a rising market by driving increased construction productivity and understanding stages in programmes where efficiencies can be achieved.</p>
<p>Adapting to climate</p>	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society</p>

change: national adaptation programme (2013)	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)	<p>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.</p> <p>To achieve this the strategy calls for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation • 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources • 10% of transport supply from renewable sources
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sustainable Procurement National Action Plan: Recommendations from the Sustainable Procurement Task Force	The strategy recognises the importance in moving towards a more sustainable economy and the national action plan analyses the key barriers to sustainable procurement and how to overcome them. The plan makes recommendations for sustainable action and details the actions which must be taken with milestones for getting started and clear target dates for the future.
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 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"> • ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion • set out clear and consistent plans for risk management • manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way • ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective • help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.
National Flood Emergency Framework for England (2014)	<p>In planning and preparing for a flooding emergency, the Government's strategic objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect human life and alleviate suffering; and, as far as possible, property and the environment; • support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services at the earliest opportunity; and • uphold the rule of law and the democratic process.
Prevention is better	This document sets out the Waste Prevention Programme for England. It articulates the

than cure: the role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy. (2013)	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.
Next steps on the NHS five year forward view (2017)	The plan sets out the NHS' main national service improvement priorities over the next two years, within the constraints of what is necessary to achieve financial balance across the health service.
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment"
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. It is an optional scheme for new development to consider.
Environment Agency – Creating a better place: Our ambition to 2020 (published 2016; updated 2018)	The plan lays out an ambition to create a better place for people and wildlife by protecting the environment and promote sustainable development. This will be done by putting people and wildlife first and supporting local priorities in a recognition of the importance of place and community.
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. Our role in development and how we can help (2013)	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: State of the Environment Report	This report looks at the quality of London's environment today and over a time period back to 2000. The report uses a series of indicators to illustrate this change including climate

for London (published 2011; updated 2013)	change, biodiversity and green infrastructure.
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).
Environment Agency Policy paper: Preliminary flood risk assessments and flood risk areas (2011) and Map of Flood Risk areas in England	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.
Environment Agency Greenroof Toolkit	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a better and more sustainable London • deliver better quality places to live and work • create a low-carbon city • adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change
Environment Agency: Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (2013)	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.
Environment Agency: Guiding principles for land contamination (2010)	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.
Water for Life (2011) Government White paper	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.
Forestry commission – The case for trees in development and the urban environment	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
Neighbourhood Planning (2013), as amended	Information on what neighbourhood planning is, why it matters, how it works, and sources of advice and support available for communities.
English Indices of Deprivation 2015	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Living Streets – UK Charity for everyday walking. Making the Case for Investment	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>in the Walking Environment A review of the evidence (2011).</p>	
<p>How to get more children walking to school</p> <p>A best practice guide by Living Streets</p>	<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>
<p>Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.</p>	<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>
<p>Natural England: A natural development (2009)</p>	<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>Case Studies, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the 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>Historic England Note 8: Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment (2016)</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</p>	<p>A bulletin that explores the subject of characterisation and sets out some examples of studies of local character.</p>

(2005)	
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.
Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.
Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (2013)	This SE/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 National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).

<p>Tall Buildings Historic England Advice Note 4 (2015)</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>Understanding place: Historic area assessments (2017)</p>	<p>Sets out case studies for how historic characterisation can be used to inform plan making and development management decisions.</p>
<p>Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, English Heritage (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out guidance for managing change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.</p>
<p>Good Practice for Local Listing Consultation Draft, English Heritage (2011)</p>	<p>Sets out best practice guidance for identifying buildings and structures suitable for local listing and for managing the list.</p>
<p>Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS (2011)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE):Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Prevention of Cardiovascular disease at the population level (2010)</p>	<p>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 policymakers and local practitioners respectively.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to reduce the nation's consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats • How to ensure food marketing and promotions aimed at children and young people do not encourage them to consume high levels of salt, saturated fats and trans fats • Commercial interests • Food product labelling • The European Union's common agricultural policy • Public sector catering guidelines • Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under</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 unintentional injuries in the home and a third covers strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development. The guidance covers 20 mph limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer. The recommendations include advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer.

15: road design and modification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance. • Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promoting physical activity: active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community settings	<p>This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The NICE recommendations give advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation • high level strategic planning • the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it • planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities • training people to run programmes and activities • how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity	<p>This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It is for NHS and other professionals who have responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes local transport authorities, transport planners, those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. • Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. • Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	<p>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.</p>
Local action on health inequalities: evidence papers (2014)	<p>This research shows the evidence supporting action to reduce health inequalities.</p>
Obesity: working with local communities; NICE guidelines [PH42] (2012)	<p>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.</p>
Physical activity: walking and cycling NICE guidelines [PH41] (2012)	<p>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).</p>

Regional

Plan, Strategy or Programme	Summary of objectives and targets
Air Quality	
Clearing the air: The mayor's	This strategy sets out how to improve the quality of London's air and sets tough

air quality strategy (2010)	new standards to address the main pollutants and meet legal limits in the short and long term.
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.
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
Mayor's Annual Equality Report 2016/17	The Mayor's Annual Equality Report 2016/2017 highlights the progress made during the financial year April 2016 to March 2017 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.
Poverty in London report (2015)	Detailing poverty levels in London on each London borough and for different demographic groups
A Fairer London: The 2015 Living Wage in London	A report into the state of London's living wage which is an equalised income yielding an hourly wage of £7.80 and the Income Distribution approach of £8.60.
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2014)	This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to inclusive design. It also provides guidance on Lifetime Neighbourhoods to support London Plan Policy 7.1 Building London's neighbourhoods and communities. 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.
Strategy to end violence against women and girls: 2016 to 2020	This report sets out the Government's strategy to decrease violence towards women and girls. Significant new legislation is sets out including specific offences for stalking, forced marriage, failure to protect from FGM and revenge pornography
Police and crime plan 2013-16	The Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 outlines the Mayor's mission, priorities and objectives for tackling crime and making London safer.
2015 round population projections	The White population of Greater London is projected to be fairly stable at about 4.9 million over the 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.
A hate crime reduction strategy for London (2014-17)	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 Mayor's 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)	This SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities; • sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes; • highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context; • sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these
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.
Culture	
(Draft) Culture for all Londoners – Mayor's draft culture strategy (2018)	This draft strategy sets out a vision of equal access to London's different artistic riches and diverse heritage. It emphasises that the cultural impacts of smaller-spaces need to be maximised. It also sets out the role of LAs in this process and aims to create a diverse, creative workforce
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.
Design and place shaping	
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context SPG (2014)	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.
Streetscape Guidance: A guide to better London Streets (published 2009; revised 2017)	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 Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance, Mayor of London (2012)	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.
Economy	
London's Economy Today 2018	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)	Through reading the main report you will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out how developments such as changing consumer behaviour and technological advances have altered the playing field for London's retailers • See how retailers have adapted by implementing measures such as 'Click-and-Collect' or 'Dark Stores' • 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
Jobs and Growth Plan (London Enterprise Panel) 2013	It will help to deliver jobs and growth for London through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills and employment: to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London's jobs; • Micro, small and medium sized enterprises: to support and grow London's businesses; • 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 • Infrastructure: to keep London moving and functioning.
London labour market project 2017	This report outlines GLA Economics' latest employment projections and shows that jobs in London are projected to grow by 49,000 jobs/annum, to reach 6.907 million in 2041. The report also provides future projections for both the occupations and qualifications of those employed in London.
Alcohol Consumption in the	The night-time economy (NTE) is activity which occurs between the hours of 6pm

nighttime economy (2012)	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 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 draft economic development strategy (2018)	
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.
Economic Evidence base for London 2016	This report provides an economic evidence base to help inform and support strategy and development for London. It outlines how London's economy has developed over time, the forces acting upon it, and identifies the risks and issues facing London's economy. As such, the work covers a number of areas including: trade and London's international competitiveness; the spatial characteristics of London; commuting and transport; land use and housing; the risks to London's economy; London's environment; people and the labour market; and some of the socio-economic issues faced by London
London office policy review 2017	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of office-based employment projections and office floor space need estimates to inform future alterations to the London Plan • 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 • A review of London Plan town centre office development guidelines and associated policy proposals • Consideration of the potential for conversion of surplus office space to other uses, especially residential, in different parts of London • An overview of hybrid office/industrial buildings, their locational attributes and implications for office, industrial, transport and other policies
GLA employment time series	<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"> • To provide a sectoral breakdown of both historic employment data and the latest GLA Economics employment projections for London to 2031 using at least the established 'RTP definitions' of Offices, Industry and Other and; • To provide the sectoral breakdown above for all London Boroughs plus sub-totals showing the Central Activities Zone (CAZ), Isle of Dogs (IOD), rest of Inner London, Outer London and the sum Total for London.
London 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	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

<p>Transport SPG (2012)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>London industrial land demand (2017) – Colliers International, Peter Brett Associates, Ramidus</p>	<p>This 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.</p>
<p>Understanding the demand for and supply of visitor accommodation in London to 2036 (2013)</p>	<p>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 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</p>
<p>Accessible Hotels in London (2012)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Cornered shops: London's small shops and the planning system (2010) and addendum</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>London's retail streets markets – draft final report – Regeneris Consulting (2010)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>London Town Centre Health Check (2013)</p>	<p>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 selection of strategic health check indicators and illustrates how these have changed over time</p>
<p>Consumer Expenditure and Comparison Goods Retail Floorspace Need in London (2013)</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</p>

	pipeline developments in and around the capital and contains three additional scenarios to test alternative spatial patterns of growth and quality.
Accommodating Growth in Town Centres: Achieving Successful Housing Intensification and High Street Diversification (2014)	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.
Artists Workspace Study: We made that (2014)	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
Supporting Places of Work: incubators, accelerators and co-working spaces (2014)	The GLA appointed URS, Ramidus, #1 Seed 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.
Cross river partnership: Delivering London's Future Together – Annual report and business plan 2017/18/19	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.
Town Centres SPG (2014)	<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 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"> • Supporting the evolution and diversification of town centres • Delivering mixed use housing intensification • Quality matters • Promoting Accessibility and Connectivity • Town centre regeneration and initiatives • Proactive town centre strategies • Strategic Outer London Development Centre implementation guideline
The Mayor's Action for High Street (2014)	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.
Energy and Climate Change	
Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy (2011)	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 ₂ 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.

Managing risks and increasing resilience: the Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy (2011)	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.
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.
Flood risk	
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009	This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
London regional flood risk appraisal – first review (2014)	This report provides an overview of all sources of flooding in London and addresses its probability and consequences. It states that 14% of London is at risk of tidal and fluvial flooding and 3% is at risk of surface water flooding.
Health and well-being	
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.
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	The London Health Inequalities Strategy sets out the Mayor's commitments to work with partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Promote effective parenting, early years development, young people's emotional health and readiness for learning 2 Motivate and enable Londoners to adopt healthier behaviours and engage in lifelong learning 3 Build knowledge about health and wellbeing, tackling stigma and taboo in the process 4 Promote community development approaches to improve health, and actively support the role of the third sector 5 Build public sector capacity to engage more effectively with individuals, communities and the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS).
London health inequalities strategy – Delivery Plan, 2015-2018: Convening and collaborating for action (2015)	This report sets out the overall approach the GLA will take to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It describes the role LAs have to play in tackling health inequalities and how to express health inequalities in London that can be tracked over time. There will be a strengthening of a 'health in all policies approach' throughout the GLA to make policies and decisions more equitable

	across the population.
Takeaways Toolkit: Tools, interventions and case studies to help local authorities develop a response to the health impacts of fast food takeaways (2012)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making food healthier – working with takeaway businesses and the food industry to make healthier fast food. • starting them young – schools should have strategies to reduce the amount of unhealthy food children eat at lunch and on their journey to and from school. • planning for health – use regulatory and planning measures to address the proliferation of hot food takeaway outlets.
Report of the children and young people's health outcomes forum 2013/14	The Forum, which consists of different advisory groups, has worked together to improve children and young people's health outcomes and to drive up standards of care. This report provides an opportunity to take stock of the progress, acknowledging the unprecedented focus on children and young people's healthcare and for it to continue as the new health system settles down. It highlights the need to take a life course approach and the importance of getting services right for children and young people.
The mental health of children and young people in London (2016)	The purpose of this report is to describe the importance of mental health, the case for investment, and summarise the evidence of what works to improve mental health and inform local services.
Sporting future: A new strategy for an active nation (2015)	This strategy considers what people get out of participating in sport as well as what more can be done to make a physically active life truly transformative. Future funding decisions will be made on the basis of the social good that sport and physical activity can deliver, as well as those (different demographic groups) who tend not to take part in sport.
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.
Workforce strategic framework (2015/16 – 2020/21) (2015)	The future model of care for south east London places an emphasis on community based care that is proactive and focused upon empowerment of patients and carers.
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.
Heritage	
English Heritage's heritage at risk – London (2011)	The Register identifies which heritage assets are at risk from development pressures, neglect or decay. It also monitors the changing condition of assets in order to help us prioritise where resources and expertise can best be deployed to resolve the problems. It also includes listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and gardens.
The National Heritage List for England	The Register identifies all registered heritage assets including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, world heritage sites, applications for certificates of immunity (COIs) and current building preservation notices (BPNs).
London World Heritage Sites	The London Plan sets out policies to conserve and enhance London's World

<p>- Guidance on Settings (2012)</p>	<p>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"> • Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including St Margaret's Church • Tower of London • Maritime Greenwich • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew • Darwin Landscape Laboratory (Tentative List) <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 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</p>
<p>Housing supplementary planning guidance (2016)</p>	<p>The SPG provides guidance on how to implement the housing policies in the 2015 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 neighbourhoods". It is informed by the Government's National Planning Policy Framework and by its Housing Strategy for England</p>
<p>Draft London housing strategy (2017)</p>	<p>Sets out an approach that will start to rebalance housing supply in London. It also details investment in affordable housing funding, and a new approach to affordable units to speed up the planning system.</p>
<p>Housing in London (2014)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>GLA Housing Design Guide Interim edition (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>South East London Housing Market Assessment (2014) and sub reports</p>	<p>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 operate</p>
<p>The Private Rented sector in South East London and Lambeth (2014)</p>	<p>The aim of the research was threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To provide some of the evidence base that boroughs will need to draw on if considering introduction of licensing in the PRS. • 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).
<p>The role of the planning system in delivering housing choices for older Londoners</p>	<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</p>

(2012)	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.
GLA mid-year population projections (2017)	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
Barriers to Housing Delivery (Update 2014)	In 2012 The GLA asked Molior 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'. Molior 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'.
Outer London Commission – Removing Barriers to Housing Delivery (Issue 3 background paper, 2015)	Average rates of annual housing completions across the capital need to be doubled and sustained consistently at these levels for the next 20 years to address the capital's overall requirement for 49,000 homes a year. One of the greatest housing supply challenges London faces is to translate the capital's substantial pipeline of 261,000 approved units into completed new homes. Whilst on average over 50,000 housing units are given planning approval in London each year, only around 27,000 units are actually delivered.
London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)	BBP Regeneration, SQW Ltd., Tribal Consulting, and Opinion Research Services undertook a study in 2006 to assess the impact that growth in the Higher Education (HE) sector may have on housing requirements and housing markets in Greater London. The primary aim of this research was to inform the implementation of London Plan and borough policy. The study incorporates a policy review, an analysis of baseline data on London's student population and student accommodation, and primary research. The data has been used to help forecast future student population growth and accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.
Mayor's Academic Forum Recommendations Paper – student housing (2014)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the loss of capacity for conventional homes, especially affordable family housing; • the need to secure mixed and balanced communities; • the scope for identifying land suitable for student accommodation; and, • 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>". <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>
Infrastructure	
London infrastructure plan 2050 update (2015)	Sets out proposals about London's strategic infrastructure requirements up to 2050 in transport, green, digital, energy, water and waste. This report provides an overview of London's infrastructure requirements and sets out how we will ensure the continued success of the city by making them a reality.
MOPAC/MPS Estates Strategy 2013-16 (2013)	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 – URS (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 Levy Charging Schedule – Mayor of London (2012)	Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme
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).
Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)	<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"> • 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. • Emphasises the need for planning across services to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of social infrastructure in a way that meets the broader built environment aims of the London Plan. • Describes Department of Health models for service delivery in a way that should help planners and health professionals to communicate with each other. • 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. • Provides a comprehensive range of resources for the assessment of social infrastructure need arising from individual applications.
London Plan	
London Plan (2016)	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.
Draft London Plan (2017)	
London Implementation Plan (2013)	<p>The Implementation Plan is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate effective coordination and cooperation of activities to ensure the realisation of the London Plan • inform developers and all delivery partners who need to understand the envisaged implementation actions and strategic infrastructure provision in relation to the London Plan • provide communities with transparent and accessible information to enable them to get involved in the development of their area • help boroughs in terms of the wider context for their local implementation and

	<p>infrastructure planning and the preparation for their Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).</p> <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"> • sets out some general principles of fundamental importance to the planning system in London; • 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; • 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 • sets out the Mayor’s intended programme of planning-related work for the next four years.
Noise	
Noise Action Plan: Agglomerations (2014)	<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 2012.</p>
Souder City: The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	<p>The aim of the Mayor’s ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.</p> <p>Three key issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing
Open Space, Biodiversity, Geodiversity	
A Manifesto for Public Open Space: London’s Great Outdoors (2009)	<p>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.</p>
Open Spaces Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (2009)	<p>This document provides guidance on how to create an open space strategy. Drawing on the lessons learnt from 5 years of CABI Space strategic enabling support with local authorities across England, it updates earlier CABI 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.</p>
Connecting with London’s Nature. The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	<p>The document details the Mayor’s vision for protecting and conserving London’s natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important step in establishing a London-wide framework for</p>

	maintaining London's diversity of wildlife.
Green infrastructure and urban environments: 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"> • Covers the audit, protection and management of trees and woodland in line with Policy 7.21 of the London Plan • Highlights the asset value of trees and woodland, both in financial terms and the broad range of economic and environmental benefits they provide • Considers all the trees in a borough as a single unified resource – an 'urban forest' • Extends the concept of an 'urban forest' across boundaries so that the cumulative benefits of trees to Londoners can be enhanced • Takes a step by step approach to the management of trees and woodland.
Green infrastructure and open environments: 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 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
Green infrastructure and open environments: 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"> • The publication of the 2011 London Plan; • The emerging advice of the Government in its National Planning Policy Framework; • 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; • The publication by the LGP of their Geodiversity Action Plan.
Sustainability	
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	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

<p>(June 2003)</p>	<p>making.</p> <p>The Framework should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide the context for policy development and decision-making; -undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; -monitor progress towards a more sustainable city
<p>Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission (June 2003)</p>	<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"> -provide the context for policy development and decision-making; -undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; -monitor progress towards a more sustainable city
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2004)</p>	<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>
<p>Transport</p>	
<p>Mayor's Transport Strategy (2018)</p>	<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.</p> <p>Its sets out a healthy streets approach, emphasises safety, suggests opportunities to reduce vehicle use, and major strategic infrastructure projects.</p>
<p>Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012)</p>	<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>
<p>River Action Plan (2013)</p>	<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>
<p>Cycling Revolution London (2010)</p>	<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>
<p>The Mayor's vision for cycling (2013)</p>	<p>The Mayor's Vision for Cycling document sets out how this will be achieved, focusing on four key outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Tube network for the bike. London will have a network of direct, joined-up cycle tracks, with many running in parallel with key Underground, rail and bus routes. 2. Safer streets for the bike. Spending on the Better Junctions programme will be

	<p>significantly increased and substantial</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. More people travelling by bike. We will 'normalise' cycling, making it something anyone feels comfortable doing.</p> <p>4. Better places for everyone. 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.</p>
An ultra low emission vehicle delivery plan for London (2015)	This report sets out a vision for London to grow as a sustainable city where ULEVs are the preferred option for all vehicle travel, not only across public transport, but also in other fleets and for private vehicle owners. A comprehensive strategy is outlined to stimulate the market for electric vehicles in London. It sets out the steps TfL and the GLA will take and calls on our partners and stakeholders to do what they can to help realise this vision for 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.
Waste	
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011)	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 (2011)	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 sensitivity testing	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct data on safeguarded wharves, • revision of current licensed waste management capacity in London resulting from the decision on the development of the Belvedere facility, updated, recently verified and soon to be published data on indicative capacity of land for waste, logistics and other industrial used in London, provided by the GLA.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2006)	This report describes in detail the waste apportionment methodology underlying the London Plan minor alteration on borough level waste apportionment.
London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
Water	
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 (2011)	This document provides regional guidance on the predicted effects of climate change in relation to tidal flood risk
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	<p>The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard the sustainable use of water • To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems • To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances • To reduce groundwater pollution; and • To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities) 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.
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.
Here for you: Our business plan 2020-2025 (Thames Water)	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2020 to 2025
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 Drought Plan (2016) (Thames Water)	The drought plan covers up to 2022 and demonstrates how Thames Water will react to a period of unusually low rainfall.
Thames Water Utilities Limited Bioresources RCV Allocation	Sewage sludge is recognised as a energy-rich organic material and a valuable by-product of the wastewater treatment process. Sludge can be treated to a high standard which generates renewable energy that is used to run our largest sites. The recycling of treated sewage solids (known as 'biosolids') to agriculture is carried out under strict regulations. To ensure Thames Water continues to manage sewage sludge in a safe, sustainable and beneficial way, this strategy sets out how to implement a strategy that makes the best use of our sludge and considers issues of acceptability, energy, transport, odour, nutrients, local constraints and innovative uses in the future.
Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2004)	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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Community	
New Southwark Plan – Proposed Submission Version (2017)	The purpose of the Plan is to set out how the areas in Southwark will develop and the policies which will guide new development. It explains the strategy for the regeneration of Southwark and will contain Area Visions, setting out aspirations for places and borough-wide strategic policies.
The Council Plan 2014/15 to 2017/18	The Council Plan is the council's overarching business plan. A Council Plan for 2014/15 to 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 Rolling 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.
Economy and Employment	
Southwark Employment Land Strategy (2016)	The report provides a summary of labour market conditions in Southwark before looking at the land available for this employment. It recognises the importance of the need for houses in the area and the pressures on this land but also how Southwark's population will continue to expand to 2036
Southwark Economic Well-being Strategy 2012-2020	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where people, especially our young people, are equipped with the skills and ambition to make the most of our central London location

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where businesses grow and prosper • Where town centres and high streets thrive • Where our residents are financially independent
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.
Education	
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 of principles as the basis for the development of extended schools in Southwark.</p> <p>The strategy anticipates that providing extended services will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support improvements in standards • enable children to have fun and develop new skills • enhance support for vulnerable children • encourage parental involvement in children's learning • make better use of facilities by opening them up to the community • provide better help to address children's wider needs
Flood Risk	
London Borough of Southwark Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared to ensure that flood risk is taken into account and minimised in all new developments. The SFRA sets out the level of flood risk in different areas of the borough. This will help plan for new developments and assist in the determination of planning applications.
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.
Health	
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,

	<p>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.</p>
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.
The impact of Alcohol in Southwark: Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2017)	The JSNA is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population. In Southwark, alcohol is a serious and acute problem, it is committed to a multifaceted response to alcohol-related issues. The action plan outlines the fantastic work by stakeholders across the borough. It also sets some ambitious targets for tackling alcohol related harms over the next three years.
Public Health Report for Southwark (2012)	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. Southwark's early death rates from heart attack and chronic obstructive lung disease (covering emphysema and bronchitis) was significantly higher than the national average. The key recommendations include health improvement and protection, the wider determinants of health, and preventing premature mortality.
Children and Young People's Health Needs Assessment (2010)	A detailed analysis of the demand and performance of Southwark's services and how this contributed to the development of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013.
Southwark Children and Young Peoples Health plan (2010)	<p>This plan sets out how we will improve the wellbeing of children and young people in regard to the five Every Child Matters outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be healthy • Stay safe • Enjoy and achieve • Make a positive contribution • Achieve economic wellbeing <p>This plan recognises and addresses the far-reaching implications of statutory changes to children's trusts, local safeguarding children boards, Children and Young People's Plans and the roles of lead members and directors of children's services, which came into force on 1 April 2010.</p>
Public Health England – Southwark: Local Authority Health Profile (2018)	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.
Public Health Outcomes Framework: Southwark (2013)	<p>The Public Health Outcomes Framework 'Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency' sets out</p> <p>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 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"> -Compare your local authority against other authorities in the region -Benchmark your local authority against the England value
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 Assessment 2015	From 1 April 2013, every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) in England has a statutory 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.
Heritage, Design and Archaeology	
Southwark Conservation Area Appraisals	The government requires all councils to produce appraisals for the conservation areas in their borough. Conservation area appraisals are intended to: Provide an analysis and account of the area; explain why it is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest; Give a clear indication of the council's approach to its preservation and enhancement. They are also used by the council in assessing the design of development proposals.
Southwark Archaeology Priority Zones	Southwark Council has policies to protect the borough's archaeology. The policy identifies seven archaeological priority zones (APZs). When development proposals are submitted for these areas, the archaeology officer conducts initial appraisals to assess the archaeological implications and ensures that any necessary investigations take place
Core Strategy: Policy 12 Tall building background paper, Southwark Council (2010)	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.
Guidance on Tall Buildings, July 2007, CABE & English Heritage	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.
The setting of heritage assets – Historic environment good practice advice in planning note 3 (second edition) – Historic England	This document sets out guidance and gives general advice on understanding setting, how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. The guidance has been written for LPAs and those proposing change to heritage assets.
Housing - General	
Southwark Affordable Housing Viability Study (2015)	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) 2009	The study was undertaken to inform local policies, in particular relating to the development plan and housing strategies 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)	Southwark Council Cabinet agreed Southwark's first long-term housing strategy in January 2015. The Southwark housing strategy to 2043 consists of four principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will use every tool at our disposal to increase the supply of all kinds of homes across Southwark. • 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. • We will support and encourage all residents to take pride and responsibility in their homes and local area. • We will help vulnerable individuals and families to meet their housing needs and live as independently as possible.
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 bedroom 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	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

Southwark (2011)	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.
New Southwark plan evidence base: Build to rent	Southwark's housing strategy states the Council wants to see a transformation of the PRS. The Strategy seeks to encourage better management of rented property and to provide tenants with better stability, security, affordability and conditions than the existing PRS market. Furthermore, the Strategy seeks to encourage institutional landlords to develop high quality PRS properties.
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.
Housing – Student Accommodation	
Research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark (2008)	London Borough of Southwark undertook research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark in 2008. The study was initiated to inform the comprehensive review of the Southwark Housing Strategy and to inform the preparation of the core strategy. It was produced at the time when the borough was beginning to experience an increasing number of planning applications from developers wishing to build accommodation for students in Southwark. 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.
Lewisham Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) Our vision 2020: Lambeth Community Strategy (2008-2020) Croydon community Strategy 2016-2021 City of London: Local Plan (2015) Tower Hamlets Core Plan (2010) Building a better Bromley 2020 (2009) Westminster City Local Plan (2016)	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.
Lambeth Local Plan (2015) Lewisham Core Strategy (2011) Bromley saved UDP (2006) and emerging Local Plan	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

<p>(2018)</p> <p>The City of London Local Plan (2015)</p> <p>Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (2010)</p> <p>Croydon Strategic Policies</p> <p>Westminster City Plan: Strategic Policies (2013) and saved UDP (2010)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Open Space and Biodiversity</p>	
<p>Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013) and evidence base (2013)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Southwark Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2014-2017</p>	<p>This study sets out what the council and PRO-ACTIVE Southwark partners will deliver to support more people becoming more active more often.</p>
<p>Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan (2013-2019) and evidence base</p>	<p>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 and species within London.</p>
<p>Southwark Tree Management Strategy (2013)</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>
<p>Planning</p>	
<p>(Draft) New Southwark Plan (2017)</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>
<p>Southwark Core Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Southwark Plan Saved Policies (2013)</p>	<p>The Southwark Plan policies are saved where they are consistent with the core strategy.</p>
<p>Area Action Plans</p>	<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 AAP (2014)</p> <p>Aylesbury (2010)</p> <p>Canada Water AAP (2015)</p>

	Old Kent AAP (2018)
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"> • Southwark Plan (Southwark Unitary Development Plan) adopted July 2007 • Aylesbury Area Action Plan • Canada Water Area Action Plan March 2011 <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 Planning Guidance (SPGs)	<p>Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and supplementary guidance documents (SPGs) are used to provide more information and guidance on the policies in the development plan. They can be based on certain topics such as transport or design, or they can be specific to certain places such as Dulwich. Southwark has several SPDs and SPGs which provide additional information on the saved policies in the Southwark Plan (UDP) and Core Strategy.</p>
Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2017)	<p>The AMR assesses if our planning policies achieve their objectives and targets by using a collection of data from local, regional and national sources and a number of indicators that measure performance.</p> <p>The AMR sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress in producing planning documents • whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan • what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy • details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets
Pollution	
Air Quality Management and Improvement Plan (2015)	<p>This document will help deliver the National Air Quality Strategy for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).</p>
Southwark Contaminated Land Strategy 2012-2017 (2012)	<p>This document establishes a programme to identify contaminated land and water in Southwark, and to facilitate its remediation according to UK National Regulations.</p>
Town Centres	
Southwark Retail Study (2015)	<p>The study considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vitality and viability of Southwark’s existing town centres • The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough • The need for further retail development during the local plan period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace
Southwark Street Trading and Markets Strategy (2010-2013)	<p>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.</p>
Southwark’s Economic Wellbeing Strategy 2017-2022	<p>This report is based on increasing employment within the borough, encouraging businesses and SMEs and encouraging thriving town centres/high streets</p>

Sustainability	
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
Transport	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	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.
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.
Sustainable modes of transport strategy 2009-2019	The strategy sets out how we aim to help children and young people, including those with special educational needs, to use sustainable modes of transport safely and easily. The strategy has been prepared by the council's transport planning and children's services teams and looks at current patterns of travel and barriers and sets out ways to improve sustainable travel
Waste	
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
Infrastructure and Viability	
Southwark Community Infrastructure Levy (Revised Draft CIL Charging Schedule Dec 2017)	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.
Southwark Infrastructure Plan (2013)	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	This report includes further sensitivity testing to support the proposed Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') Revised Draft Charging Schedule.
CIL Viability Study (2014)	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)	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"> • Safer Neighbourhoods bases • Custody Centres • Patrol Bases • Front Counters • Office accommodation
MPA Estate Strategy 2010/14	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.

Neighbourhood

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
University studies and reports	A number of Universities including London Metropolitan University Cass School of Architecture, 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.
CASS Cities Audit Book (2015-16) and Interviews	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. http://www.casscities.co.uk/Cass-Cities-audit-book
Elephant and Walworth Neighbourhood Forum research documents	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 http://ewnf.herokuapp.com

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