



## Open Space Strategy

### Sustainability Appraisal Report

No.	Title
Appendix A	Open Space Strategy (available with the agenda pack)
Appendix B	Open Space Strategy consultation plan (available on the website)
Appendix C	Open Space Strategy equalities impact assessment (available on the website)
Appendix D	Open Space Strategy sustainability appraisal (available on the website)

January 2012

## TIMETABLE FOR CONSULTATION AND HOW TO COMMENT

CONSULTATION	TIMETABLE
Informal consultation starts	17 January 2012
Formal consultation starts	28 February 2012
Consultation closes	10 April 2012

### HOW TO COMMENT ON THIS REPORT

If you have any queries regarding this document please contact the Planning Policy team: Email: [planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk)  
Tel: 020 7525 5471.

Comments can be returned by post or email to:

Kate Johnson  
Planning Policy  
Fifth Floor, Hub 3  
160 Tooley Street  
London  
SE1 2TZ  
Email: [planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk)

All comments must be received by **10 April 2012**

## CONTENTS

Section		Description
	Non-technical summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of the SA process</li> <li>• Summary of the likely significant effects of the plan</li> <li>• Statement on the difference the process has made to date</li> <li>• How to comment on the report</li> </ul>
1	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why the sustainability appraisal has been prepared</li> <li>• Overview of the strategy and preparation process</li> </ul>
2	Methodology used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach adopted in the SA</li> <li>• Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment</li> </ul>
3	Purpose of the Open Spaces Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose of the strategy</li> <li>• Objectives and vision of the strategy</li> </ul>
4	SA baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of baseline characteristics and predicted future baseline</li> <li>• Limitations of the data, assumptions made.</li> </ul>
5	SA issues and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability issues and problems</li> <li>• SA objectives</li> </ul>
6	SA framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA framework</li> <li>• Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives</li> </ul>
7	SA of the Open Spaces Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appraisal of the vision and objectives</li> <li>• Appraisal of the standards</li> <li>• Appraisal of the sub-areas</li> <li>• Significant sustainability effects</li> <li>• Cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation measures</li> <li>• Uncertainties and risks</li> </ul>
8	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the strategy will be implemented</li> <li>• Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance etc.)</li> <li>• Proposals for monitoring</li> </ul>

APPENDICES	
Appendix 1	Relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes
Appendix 2	Sustainability Appraisal of the Vision and Objectives
Appendix 3	Sustainability Appraisal of the Quantity Standards and Sub-area Strategies
Appendix 4	Glossary

## ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Area Action Plan
AQMA Air	Quality Management Area
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
DETR	Department for Environment, Transport, and the Regions
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Documents
GLA	Greater London Authority
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Documents
LDF	Local Development Framework
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SDO	Sustainable Development Objective
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPG	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
TFL	Transport for London
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

### 1 Background to the sustainability appraisal

The Open Space Strategy is not a Local Development Document, therefore a Sustainability Appraisal is not mandatory. The strategy will be implemented through other documents in Southwark's Local Development Framework, such as Development Plan Documents like the Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents. Sustainability Appraisals, including Strategic Environmental Assessments, will be carried out for these documents where appropriate in accordance with the regulations and guidance.

A sustainability appraisal has been carried out for the Open Spaces Strategy as good practice. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) predicts the likely social, economic and environmental impacts of the Open Spaces Strategy. The appraisal also assesses the extent to which the Open Space Strategy will contribute towards the borough's objectives for achieving a sustainable community.

### 2 What planning documents are being tested?

The council is preparing an Open Space Strategy, (also referred to as the strategy in this SA), which will set out a vision for maintaining and improving open spaces in the future. Whilst not a Local Development Framework (LDF) document, the strategy will inform the application and implementation of policies and guidance in other LDF documents. The LDF is made up of a collection of planning documents which will be used to guide development in the area including the Core Strategy and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Core Strategy sets out the strategic vision and overall spatial policies that will guide all the other documents in the LDF.

The strategy includes the following sections:

- **Local Context:** Summarises the local context by providing an overview of key policy documents within the borough that are of relevance to this strategy.
- **Open Space Needs:** Summarises open space needs within the borough as identified through detailed consultation with the borough's residents in the form of a telephone survey and a stakeholder consultation event.
- **Vision and Objectives:** To guide the strategy a vision and objectives relating to open space provision have been established, these are outlined in this section of the strategy.
- **The Greenspace Resource:** This section sets out the key needs and priorities for the different types of open space.
- **Open Space Standards:** This section identifies standards for each type of open space and identifies Borough-wide measures to address deficiencies.
- **Sub-Area Strategies:** This section of the strategy presents an area profile, proposals to address deficiencies, measures to improve quality of spaces and potential improvements to linkages between spaces for each of the sub-areas within the borough.
- **Action Plan:** The action plan sets out the actions we consider necessary in order to achieve the Open Space Strategy vision.

**A copy of the draft Open Space Strategy can be downloaded from council's website:**  
[http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200272/evidence\\_base/1611/environment](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200272/evidence_base/1611/environment)

**A paper copy can be requested from the Planning Policy team**

### 3 What process has been taken to test the likely impacts of the strategy?

The process has so far consisted of:

- Reviewing the SA Scoping Report that was produced for the SA of the Core Strategy [See the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report](#)
- Collection of baseline information on open spaces within Southwark and their context [See the Open Space Strategy Evidence Base document](#)
- Identification of sustainability issues, objectives and indicators to be used in the SA to assess the likely impacts of the policies and to enable monitoring of progress in the future [See sections 5 and 6 of the report](#)
- A SA that tests the likely impacts of the strategy against the sustainability objectives ([this document](#)).

### 4 What sustainability issues are relevant to the strategy?

The key sustainability issues relevant to the Open Space Strategy are:

- Protecting and improving the network of green and open spaces
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
- Need to ensure that there is social, physical and green infrastructure capacity for existing and future needs
- Health inequalities
- Need to promote equality, diversity and social cohesion
- High levels of crime and fear of crime
- Poor air quality
- Need for sustainable use of water resources
- Protection of landscape features and designated sites and need to address contaminated land issues
- Need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the archaeological environment
- Minimising flood risk and improve the quality of controlled waters within the borough
- Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- Relatively high levels of deprivation
- Employment inequalities and employment opportunities
- Education, skills and training deprivation

### 5 What sustainability objectives were used to appraise the strategy?

The objectives set out below reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and are linked with the aims of Southwark 2016 (Community Strategy) and follow on from the objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy.

#### Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs)

<b>SDO 1</b>	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
<b>SDO 2</b>	To improve the education and skill of the population
<b>SDO 3</b>	To improve the health of the population
<b>SDO 4</b>	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
<b>SDO 5</b>	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
<b>SDO 6</b>	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change
<b>SDO 7</b>	To improve the air quality in Southwark
<b>SDO 8</b>	To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment

<b>SDO 9</b>	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
<b>SDO 10</b>	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
<b>SDO 11</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
<b>SDO 12</b>	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
<b>SDO 13</b>	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
<b>SDO 14</b>	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
<b>SDO 15</b>	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
<b>SDO 16</b>	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
<b>SDO 17</b>	To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys
<b>SDO 18</b>	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

## 6 What were the findings of the appraisal?

### SA of the vision and objectives

The following tables summarise the possible impacts of the Open Spaces Strategy vision and the objectives. The vision and each objective was assessed in relation to the sustainability objectives to determine whether it supported or conflicted with each objective, the size of impact (i.e. major and minor positive impact, major or minor negative impact, uncertain impact and no significant impact) and how this may change over time.

The SA has shown that the strategy vision and the objectives will have a positive impact on all the sustainability objectives, except one or two which are not significantly affected by the strategy such as waste reduction and decent homes.

[Section 7 sets out a full commentary of the results.](#)

[Appendix 3 sets out the full sustainability appraisal of the vision and objectives.](#)

### SA of the standards for each type of open space and the sub-areas strategy

The Open Space Strategy identifies a series of open space standards. The purpose of these standards is to give adequate levels of provision for each type of open space within the borough based upon the existing needs and future needs of the borough up to 2026. It is recommended that the Council adopts a borough-wide standard for the provision of 0.76ha park space per 1,000 population and a standard of 1.5ha of natural green space per 1,000 population. For this SA the quantity standards for parks, children's play and natural greenspace were appraised.

Open space	Quantity standard	Accessibility standard	Quality standards
Parks	0.76 ha of park space per 1,000 population	Metropolitan Parks – 3.2km District Parks – 1.2km	All spaces should meet Green Flag standard wherever possible
		Local Parks, Small Local Park or	
		Pocket Park – 400m	
Children's Play	10sq.m per child, including formal and informal provision	Small areas for play for younger children – 100m Local facilities – 400m Larger equipped areas of play for older children – 800m	Children's play provision should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The playable space typology should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision
Natural Greenspace	1.5ha of natural greenspace per 1,000 population	Maximum of 500m from Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity
Allotments/ Community gardens	No quantity standard	All allotment and community garden facilities – 800m	Allotment and community garden sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community.
Amenity Greenspace	Set out within our Residential Design Standards SPD	No standard – should be design-led	Amenity greenspace provision within the borough should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility

In addition to the quantity standards, the sub-area strategy was also appraised.

The strategy splits the Borough up into 8 sub-areas:

- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge
- Elephant and Castle
- Bermondsey and Old Kent Road
- Canada Water and Rotherhithe
- Aylesbury and Walworth
- Camberwell
- Peckham and Nunhead
- Dulwich

For each sub area there is an area profile, proposals to address the issues and deficiencies, measures to improve the quality of open spaces and potential improvements to linkages between spaces for each of the sub-areas. The sub-area strategies were appraised together as they will have a very similar impact on all the sustainability objectives.

The appraisal shows that the quantity standards will have a positive impact on all the sustainability objectives that are affected. There will be a significant positive impact on SDO 3: improving health and on SDO 14: improving open space. The new standards ensure that open space will be improved and new open space will be provided where opportunities arise alongside development.

The appraisal also shows that the sub-area strategies will have a positive impact on all the sustainability objectives, particularly SDO 14: improving open space.

A summary table of the SA is set out below.

[Section 7 sets out a full commentary of the results.](#)

[Appendix 4 sets out the full sustainability appraisal tables of the standards.](#)



Sustainability Objectives	Vision and objectives							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓
SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
SDO 8: To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-
SDO 9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDO 10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	-	?	✓	-	-	-
SDO 11: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓?	✓	-	✓?	✓	-	-	-
SDO 12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
SDO 13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
SDO 14: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
SDO 15: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
SDO 16: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDO 17: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
SDO 18: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-

**1. Vision Objectives:**

2. Enhance provision
3. Health and well-being
4. Regeneration
5. Biodiversity
6. Community cohesion
7. Tackling inequality
8. Education and culture

**Key**

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

Sustainability Objectives	Open space quantity standards			9. Parks 10. Children's play 11. Natural greenspace	Open space Strategy sub-area strategy	
	9	10	11		12	12. Sub-area strategy
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	✓		✓	
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓	
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-		✓	
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 8: To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	-	-		✓	
SDO 9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-		-	
SDO 10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	-	✓		?	
SDO 11: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓		✓?	
SDO 12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	-	-		✓	
SDO 13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-		✓	
SDO 14: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓	
SDO 15: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 16: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-		-	
SDO 17: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-		✓	
SDO 18: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓		✓	

**Key**

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

## 8 What difference has the appraisal process made?

The sustainability appraisal process has helped to identify the environmental, social and economic issues that the Open Space Strategy needs to address and any links between the issues. The preparation of the sustainability appraisal has been carried out alongside the preparation of the strategy as part of an integrated and iterative process. It has been an important way of checking to see how well the strategy addresses the issues. This is very important, as the most effective approach will be one that can address the issues in a coordinated way.

The sustainability appraisal has focussed on the overall environmental performance of the Open Space Strategy and highlighted measures to minimise or offset negative impacts. For example, where the SA identified potential shortcomings of the strategy against sustainability objectives, mitigation measures are proposed to help off-set the negative impacts. Many of these mitigation measures are set out in policies in the Core Strategy or Supplementary Planning Documents.

The sustainability appraisal has informed the decision making process in terms of evaluating a range of options for their overall sustainability, and has helped to demonstrate that the strategy we have taken is the most appropriate.

The sustainability appraisal has also performed a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the strategy. As part of the sustainability appraisal we have reviewed the evidence informing the decisions made in the strategy. The sustainability issues identified from the review of the current and future baseline information and the influences of the requirements of relevant Plans, Programmes, Strategies has helped shape the approaches taken to policy formation. The appraisal process has also provided the opportunity to consider how the strategy should be monitored to keep track of how well it is actually performing

## 9 Next Steps

### How to comment on this report

This report is being published for public consultation from the 28 February 2012 until 10 April 2012. You will be able to comment on this report during this period.

Comments should be addressed by letter or email to:

Kate Johnson  
Planning Policy  
Fifth Floor, Hub 3  
160 Tooley Street  
London  
SE1 2TZ

By email: [planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk)

**The closing date for comments is 5pm, 10 April 2012.**

## 1 Background

### 1.1 What is this document?

- 1.1.1 This document reports on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Open Space Strategy. The Open Space Strategy is being prepared to set out guidance to support our open space policy in the Core Strategy and provide detail on the amount and type of open space that we will expect across the borough.
- 1.1.2 The strategy is an important piece of evidence that informs the Local Development Framework (LDF), particularly the Core Strategy and the policies relating to open space. The Local Development Framework is a collection of documents which include development plan documents (DPDs), the Core Strategy and supplementary planning documents (SPDs), which will be used to guide development in Southwark. Further explanation of the LDF documents is set out below.
- **Local Development Scheme** – this is a timetable for the preparation of the LDF, setting out what documents will be produced and when the key stages will take place.
  - **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** – this sets out how interested people and organisations can be involved in preparation of the LDF and in future planning decisions.
  - **Core Strategy** – this is the key planning document in the LDF, setting out the spatial vision for the borough and includes a set of key strategic policies from which all other documents flow. Together with other DPDs, the policies set out in the Southwark Plan 2007 will eventually be entirely replaced. Southwark's Core Strategy also identifies particular locations in the borough and outlines what types of development would be appropriate there in the future.
  - **Area Action Plans (AAPs)** – these plans provide spatial strategies for key areas of the borough. An AAP for Canada Water has recently gone through an examination in public and an AAP for Peckham and Nunhead is being prepared and consulted upon. An area action plan for the Aylesbury estate was adopted in January 2010.
  - **Development Management Policies** - these policies build upon the Core Strategy setting out specific policies to manage development across the borough and ensuring it contributes to the overall aims of the council. We have saved policies in the Southwark Plan until these are superseded by a Development Management DPD which is due to be adopted in 2015.
  - **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** – this document provides additional detail around the vision and objectives for the Elephant and Castle opportunity area set out in the Core Strategy, particularly around priority policies such as affordable housing, retail, business, built form, community facilities and infrastructure.

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

- 1.2.1 The Open Space Strategy is not a Local Development Document, therefore a Sustainability Appraisal is not mandatory. The strategy will be implemented through other documents in Southwark's Local Development Framework, such as Development Plan Documents like the Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents. Sustainability Appraisals, including Strategic Environmental Assessments, will be carried out for these documents where appropriate in accordance with the regulations and guidance.
- 1.2.2 A sustainability appraisal has been carried out for the Open Spaces Strategy as good practice. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) predicts the likely social, economic and environmental impacts of the Open Spaces Strategy. The appraisal also assesses the

extent to which the Open Space Strategy will contribute towards the borough's objectives for achieving a sustainable community.

### **1.3 Why do we need an Open Space Strategy?**

- 1.3.1 The aim of the Open Space Strategy is to prepare a strategy that balances land supply for regeneration with the protection and creation of open space.
- 1.3.2 London Plan policy 2.18 requires boroughs to prepare an open spaces strategy and undertake audits of all forms of green and open space and assessments of need. This is consistent with national planning guidance set out in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) note 17 (Planning for open space, sport and recreation). Open space strategies should be both qualitative and quantitative and have regard to the cross-borough nature and use of many of these open spaces. They should cover all forms of open space, including privately owned open space and the interrelationship between these spaces. London Plan policy 2.18 also requires open space strategies to identify priorities for addressing deficiencies and set out positive measures for the management of green and open space.
- 1.3.3 The final Open Space Strategy is intended to provide a clear framework for the provision of open space in the borough. This will make up an important part of the evidence base needed in the preparation of LDF documents.

## 2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

### 2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that sustainable development has been integrated in the formulation of the strategy and to verify that due consideration has been given to social, economic and environmental factors.

### 2.2 Planning and Sustainable Development

2.2.1 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development provides the overarching policy to deliver sustainable development through the planning process. The guidance suggests that planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:

- making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life
- contributing to sustainable economic development
- protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities
- ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design and the efficient use of resources
- ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

2.2.2 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning; sets out the Government's policy on local spatial planning including the need to undertake a sustainability appraisal of the plan. The guidance states:

'SA should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process.' PPS12 para 4.43

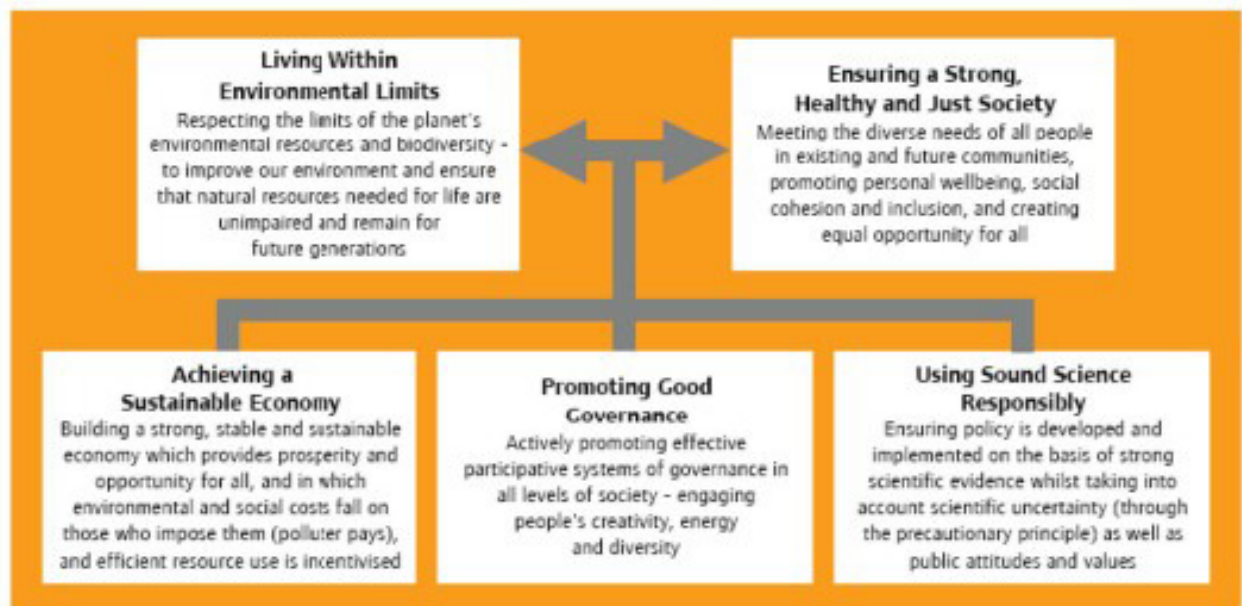
2.2.3 The Government has also published a Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the future - delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005'. A revision of the 1999 strategy, the document sets out the guiding principles for sustainable development and priorities for action. The strategy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

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

The Strategy also gives the following priorities for action:

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

Illustration of the Government's Definition of Sustainable Development



## 2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Process

2.3.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Open Space Strategy has been carried out by council officers using the following Government guidance:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005
- Plan-Making Manual
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning, 2008.

## 2.4 Scoping

2.4.1 The Core Strategy SA scoping report was used for the purposes of this SA because a full appraisal was not mandatory and therefore a scoping report specifically for the Open Spaces Strategy has not been carried out. The Core Strategy SA scoping report included information and issues relating to open spaces to inform Policy 11 on open spaces. The comments and the outcomes of the Core Strategy SA scoping report were taken into account in writing this SA for the Open Spaces Strategy. In particular, any comments made in relation open spaces, biodiversity, green spaces etc were used.

## 2.5 Consultation

2.4.1 As part of the preparation of the Open Space strategy, a stakeholder workshop was held in July 2011 and a telephone survey of 750 residents was undertaken. The results of these consultation events have been used to inform the final strategy.

2.4.2 There was also a significant amount of consultation activity that was carried out for the 2010 open space study. This work included a number of focus group sessions, a children and young people's survey and other external consultation with users and non-users of open space e.g. friends of parks groups. The findings from this work have also fed into the draft Open Spaces Strategy 2011, in particular the identification of open space needs.

2.4.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Planning Act 2008) and our Statement of Community Involvement 2007 set out consultation requirements for LDF documents. Whilst the Open Spaces Strategy is not an LDF document, the findings of

the report will be used to inform the policies set out in our planning documents and therefore we will consult on the strategy in line with the requirements set out in our SCI.

- 2.4.4 A consultation plan has been prepared which sets out the consultation that will be carried out on the open spaces strategy. The open spaces strategy will be published on 17 January 2012. In all, the document will be available for public consultation for a period of 12 weeks (17 January – 10 April 2012), which complies with the standards in the council's Statement of Community Involvement. As well as making the document available on the web and in local libraries, the council will write to around 3000 consultees in the planning policy team's database. In addition, the council will present the strategy at community council's across the borough.

### **2.5 Any difficulties undertaking the SA**

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

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

**a. Important:**

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

**b. Supported by readily available information:**

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

**c. Capable of showing trends over time:**

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

**d. Easy to understand and communicate:**

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



### 3 Open Space Strategy Objectives

#### 3.1 The Purpose of the strategy

3.1.1 The aim of the Open Space Strategy is to prepare a strategy that balances land supply for regeneration with the protection and creation of open space.

3.1.2 The study will:

- Inform the implementation of Core Strategy Policy 11 – Open spaces and wildlife
- inform the development of the Local Development Framework (LDF) – particularly the open space policies in the emerging Area Action Plans;
- provide the Council with adequate planning guidance and open space standards;
- assist the Council in identifying needs for new open spaces and outdoor and indoor sports facilities;
- inform the future management of open spaces and sports facilities including the identification of opportunities to enhance and reconfigure open space provision; and
- enable the Council to identify priorities for future investment and provide a rationale to secure external funding for the improvement and additional provision of facilities particularly via developer contributions.

#### 3.2 The Vision and Objectives

3.2.1 The vision for the Open Space Strategy is:

*“To encourage a diverse network of sustainable open space of high quality which meets the needs of those living and working within the borough and encourages the development of more inclusive communities, safeguards natural resources and cultural heritage, improves access to natural greenspace, provides recreational and educational opportunities and helps to promote sustainable development.”*

3.2.2 A number of objectives have been set out in order to help us achieve this vision including protection of open space from development and ensuring new development includes provision of new open space where appropriate. The objectives are split into the following topics:

- Enhance Provision to Meet the Needs of an Increasing and Changing Population
- Health and Well Being
- Regeneration
- Biodiversity
- Community Cohesion
- Tackling inequality
- Education and Culture

3.2.3 The full text of the objectives can be found in the Open Spaces Strategy in section 4.

#### 3.3 Open space standards

3.3.1 As well as setting out the vision and objectives for the borough, the open spaces strategy identifies key needs and priorities for the different types of open space. The strategy sets standards of open space for each type of open space and highlights the key priorities for investment and improvement. The different types of open space include: networks, chains and grids, parks, children’s play areas and spaces for young people, natural and semi-natural green spaces, allotments and community gardens and housing amenity space.

3.3.2 The strategy identifies areas deficient in access to all public parks. Park deficiency areas have been derived by considering pedestrian access to any form of public park. A catchment of 400m is shown around all parks, as this is the overall standard recommended for access to all parks by the GLA. Those areas of the borough which are deficient in public parks are defined as those which are further than 400m from any form of public park.

3.3.3 The following table is from Section 6 of the Open Spaces Strategy and sets out the standards for the different types of open space:

Open space	Quantity standard	Accessibility standard	Quality standards
Parks	0.76 ha of park space per 1,000 population	Metropolitan Parks – 3.2km District Parks – 1.2km	All spaces should meet Green Flag standard wherever possible
		Local Parks, Small Local Park or	
		Pocket Park – 400m	
Children's Play	10sq.m per child, including formal and informal provision	Small areas for play for younger children – 100m Local facilities – 400m Larger equipped areas of play for older children – 800m	Children's play provision should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility. The playable space typology should be used to assess levels of adequacy in terms of the range and quality of provision
Natural Greenspace	1.5ha of natural greenspace per 1,000 population	Maximum of 500m from Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace should be of adequate quality and support local biodiversity
Allotments/ Community gardens	No quantity standard	All allotment and community garden facilities – 800m	Allotment and community garden sites should be of adequate quality and support the needs of the local community.
Amenity Greenspace	Set out within our Residential Design Standards SPD	No standard – should be design-led	Amenity greenspace provision within the borough should be of adequate quality and provide a range of facilities associated with the size of the facility

### 3.4 Sub-areas

3.4.1 The Open Spaces Strategy breaks the borough up into the following sub-areas:

- Peckham and Nunhead
- Camberwell
- Dulwich
- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge
- Elephant and Castle
- Canada Water and Rotherhithe
- Aylesbury and Walworth

3.4.2 Each sub-area section of the strategy includes an area profile, proposals to address deficiencies, measures to improve quality of spaces and potential improvements to linkages between spaces for each of the sub-areas within the borough. The sub-area strategies will be used to inform the policies in the Area Action Plans we are preparing e.g. Peckham Area Action Plan and also area Supplementary Planning Documents e.g. Elephant and Castle SPD

3.4.3 See Section 7 of the Open Spaces Strategy for the sub-area strategies and maps.

## **4 Context and Baseline**

### **4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes**

- 4.1.1 The Open Space Strategy needs to take into account other relevant policies, plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the strategy, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled. The relevant documents are set out in a table found in **Appendix 2**.

### **4.2 Baseline Information**

- 4.2.1 The Open Spaces Strategy is accompanied by an Evidence Base Report which includes an assessment of the quantity, quality and value of parks and open spaces in Southwark and identifies whether existing provision is currently meeting local needs. The report also identifies whether the existing provision in the borough will be sufficient to meet the projected needs of the borough up to 2026 before developing local standards and measures to address current and projected deficiencies in open space provision.
- 4.2.2 This evidence base includes the following 4 sections: has been undertaken in four phases:
1. The National, Regional and Local Framework. A desk top study looking at National, Regional and Local initiatives as well as an analysis of the local context.
  2. Assessment of Supply. Looking at the quantity and quality of the open spaces in the borough and identifying opportunities for improvement and enhancement.
  3. Assessment of demand. Identifying strategic, borough-wide concerns and assessing the demand for Open Space.
  4. Recommendations to Inform the Strategy. Analysis of strategic demand and supply, leading to recommendations for the protection and enhancement of existing spaces to inform the Open Space Strategy and guide future policy development.
- 4.2.3 Please refer to the Evidence Base Report for details of all the baseline information that was used to inform the production of the Open Space Strategy.

#### **Problems in collecting baseline data**

- 4.2.1 Problems arose because in some instances where data did exist it was often either at the wrong geographical scale e.g. borough/regional/national or held over insufficient time to show a trend. Where qualitative data has been used, it has not always been possible to provide an analysis of trends.
- 4.2.2 Monitoring is carried out more frequently for some indicators than others. In addition, some of the gaps in data still remain. In the future, if data is still not available for some of the indicators it may be more appropriate to select alternative indicators. However, in some cases where there are no suitable indicators relating to an objective, the objective itself may need to be revised or deleted.
- 4.2.3 The baseline data has been used to describe the current social, economic and environmental characteristics.

## 5 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

### 5.1 Sustainability Issues

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

- Protecting and improving the network of green and open spaces
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
- Need to ensure that there is social, physical and green infrastructure capacity for existing and future needs
- Health inequalities
- Need to promote equality, diversity and social cohesion
- High levels of crime and fear of crime
- Poor air quality
- Need for sustainable use of water resources
- Protection of landscape features and designated sites and need to address contaminated land issues
- Need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the archaeological environment
- Minimising flood risk and improve the quality of controlled waters within the borough
- Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- Relatively high levels of deprivation
- Employment inequalities and employment opportunities
- Education, skills and training deprivation

### 5.2 Sustainability Objectives

5.2.1 Eighteen Sustainability Objectives have been identified, which are set out below. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough.

<b>SDO 1</b>	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
<b>SDO 2</b>	To improve the education and skill of the population
<b>SDO 3</b>	To improve the health of the population
<b>SDO 4</b>	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
<b>SDO 5</b>	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
<b>SDO 6</b>	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change
<b>SDO 7</b>	To improve the air quality in Southwark
<b>SDO 8</b>	To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment
<b>SDO 9</b>	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
<b>SDO 10</b>	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
<b>SDO 11</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
<b>SDO 12</b>	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
<b>SDO 13</b>	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
<b>SDO 14</b>	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
<b>SDO 15</b>	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
<b>SDO 16</b>	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
<b>SDO 17</b>	To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys
<b>SDO 18</b>	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

## 6 The Sustainability Framework

### 6.1 What is the SA Framework?

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

### 6.2 The SA Framework

Sustainability Issue	Sustainability Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators
<b>Economy, Regeneration and Employment Opportunities</b>	<p><b>SDO 1:</b>  <b>To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation</b></p> <p>Will it improve the range of job opportunities?            Will it help to diversify the economy?            Will it encourage the retention and /or growth of local employment?            Will it close the gaps between equalities target groups compared with the National average?            Will it encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses?</p>	<p>1.1 Employment land available            1.2 Change in VAT registered businesses            1.3 Numbers and % jobs in Southwark by sector            1.4 Southwark compared to London (broken down by micro, small and medium sized businesses)</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p><b>SDO2:</b>  <b>To improve the education and skill of the population</b></p> <p>Will it provide opportunities to improve the skills and qualifications of the population, particularly for young people and adults?            Will it help improve employee education/training programmes?            Will it help reduce skills shortages?            Will it help to reduce the disparity in educational achievement between different ethnic groups?</p>	<p>2.1 Indices of multiple deprivation; Education deprivation            2.2 % of the population with higher education qualifications            2.3 % of population with no qualifications            2.4 Proportion of resident pupils attending Southwark schools achieving 5+ A-Cs including English and Maths split by equality group</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p><b>SDO3:</b>  <b>To improve the health of the population</b></p> <p>Will it promote and facilitate healthy living and active lifestyles?</p>	<p>3.1 Health life expectancy at age 65 by equality group            3.2 Indices of multiple deprivation: Health deprivation</p>

<b>Crime and Community Safety</b>	Will it reduce health inequalities?	3.3	Rate of obesity in children	
	Will it promote non-polluting forms of transport?	3.4	Mortality from cancer, heart disease and stroke	
	Will it improve access to health and social care/treatment?	3.5	Incapacity benefit for mental illness	
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion</b>	<b>SDO4:</b> To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	3.6	Distance to GP premises from home	
	Will it improve safety and security?	3.7	Admissions to hospital per 1,000 people	
	Will it incorporate measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime, including anti-social behaviour?	4.1	Indices of multiple deprivation: Crime deprivation	
	<b>SDO5:</b> To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	Will it help support voluntary sector and promote volunteering?	4.2	Numbers of crime per annum
		Will it support active community engagement?	4.3	Percentage of residents who feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day/night
		Will it support a diversity of lifestyles?	4.4	Reports of anti-social behaviour
	Will it address equality's groups?	5.1	Proportion of people who think they can influence decision-making in their locality	
	<b>Mitigation of and adaption to climate change</b>	<b>SDO6:</b> To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	5.2	Employment/Skills/Health/Homelessness waiting list by equality group
		Will it reduce consumption of energy?	5.3	Satisfaction with area
		Will it use renewable sources of energy?	6.1	CO2 emissions and energy consumption (break down by source/type)
Will it help local people cope with hotter drier summers and warmer wetter winters?		6.2	No. of extreme weather events by type	
<b>Air Quality</b>	Will it mitigate against the urban heat island effect?	6.3	No. of hospital admissions as a result of extreme weather	
	<b>SDO7:</b> To improve the air quality in Southwark	6.4	SAP rating of borough's housing stock	
		Will it help to reduce emissions of PM10, NO2?	7.1	Number of days of high pollution
		Will it encourage a reduction in amount and length of journeys made by car?	7.2	Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedences of nitrogen dioxide in air
<b>Noise</b>	<b>SDO8: To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment</b>	7.3	Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of PM10 in air	
		8.1	Number of Priority Areas in the Borough.	
		8.2	The number of persons affected by a noise	

<b>Waste Management</b>	Will it help to minimise the ambient noise environment?		level above 55 dB(A) Lden
	Will it improve the soundscape of the area?		
	Will it introduce new noise sources to the area?		
	<b>SDO9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource</b>	9.1	Municipal waste land-filled (tonnes)
<b>Water Resources</b>	Will it promote the reduction of waste during construction / operation?	9.2	Residual household waste per household (tonnes)
	Will it minimise the production of household and commercial waste?	9.3	Percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting
	Will it promote sustainable processing of waste?		
	<b>SDO10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources</b>	10.1	Average domestic and commercial potable water consumption (l/head/day)
<b>Soil and Land Quality</b>	Will it encourage reuse of water?	10.2	Water quality measure
	Will it maximise use of rainwater or other local water supplies?		
	Will it reduce discharges to surface and groundwater?		
	<b>SDO11: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils</b>	11.1	Number of contaminated sites
<b>Quality in Design</b>	Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated?	11.2	Number of contaminated sites not remediated
	Will it prevent further contamination of soils?		
	<b>SDO12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape</b>	12.1	Satisfaction with local area
	Will it have a negative impact on important strategic/local views?	12.2	People who can identify with their local area
<b>Conservation of the Historic Environment</b>	Will it improve the quality of public spaces and street?	12.3	Building for Life Assessments
	Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the public domain?		
	<b>SDO13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</b>	13.1	Amount of Southwark covered by Conservation Area or APZ
	Will it involve the loss or damage to historic buildings and remains and their setting?	13.2	Numbers of heritage assets in the borough on the English Heritage at Risk Register
	Will it improve the historic value of places?	13.3	Changes in numbers of listed buildings
		13.4	Number of scheduled ancient monuments at

<b>Open Space and Biodiversity</b>	Will it promote the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment?	13.5	risk
			Number of conservation areas at risk
		13.6	Number of conservation areas with up-to-date appraisal/ management plans
	<b>SDO14: To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity</b>	14.1	Change in quantity of open space (ha)
	Will it encourage development on previously developed land?	14.2	Resident satisfaction with open space
	Will it improve the quality and range of open spaces?	14.3	Change in SINCS and LNRs
	14.4	Change in quality of open space (ha)	
	14.5	Open space deficiency	
	14.6	Deficiency in access to nature	
	14.7	Number /types of habitats	
	14.8	No. of green roofs/facades	
<b>Flood Risk</b>	<b>SDO15: To reduce vulnerability to flooding</b>	15.1	Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)
	Will it minimise the risk of and from flooding?	15.2	Condition of flood defences
	Will it protect and improve flood defences and allow them to be maintained?		
<b>Housing</b>	<b>SDO16: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home</b>	16.1	Amount of homes in the borough (by type/tenure)
	Will it contribute towards meeting housing need, in particular affordable housing and family homes?	16.2	Percentage of households living in temporary accommodation
	Will it improve the supply and range of housing?	16.3	No. of households in housing need
	Will it contribute towards improving the quality of homes and the living environment?	16.4	No. of households on housing register
	Will it reduce overcrowding?	16.5	No. of households unintentionally homeless and in priority need
		16.6	Income to average house price ratio
		16.7	No. of families living in overcrowded properties
		17.1	Estimated traffic flows per annum (mil.vehicle km)
		17.2	The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions
		17.3	Proportion of personal travel made on each mode of transport overall and by equalities groups
<b>Sustainable Transport</b>	<b>SDO17: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys</b>		
	Will it reduce car use?		
	Will it promote walking and cycling?		
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys?		
	Will it improve public transport?		
	Will it reduce road traffic accidents?		



<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>SDO18: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development</p>	<p>18.1 No. and type of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p>
	<p>Will it provide enough social infrastructure ?</p>	<p>18.2 Capacity of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p>
	<p>Will it provide enough physical infrastructure?</p>	<p>18.3 No. and type of proposed infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p>
	<p>Will it provide enough green infrastructure?</p>	<p>18.4 Capacity of future infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p>

### 6.3 Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives

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

Objective	SDO1	SDO2	SDO3	SDO4	SDO5	SDO6	SDO7	SDO8	SDO9	SDO10	SDO11	SDO12	SDO13	SDO14	SDO15	SDO16	SDO17	SDO18	
SDO2	✓																		
SDO3	✓	✓																	
SDO4	✓		✓																
SDO5	✓	✓	✓	✓															
SDO6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
SDO7	✓		✓			✓													
SDO8	✓		✓																
SDO9	✓	✓				✓													
SDO10	✓					✓													
SDO11	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓									
SDO12	✓			✓	✓	?		✓	?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO13	✓			✓	✓	?		✓	?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO14	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO15	✓		✓										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO17	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDO18	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Compatible  
 0 No significant link  
 ? Depends on implementation

✓ positive impact  
 no significant impact  
 ? uncertain impact

6.3.2 The compatibility of SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and SDO 9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource with SDO12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape and SDO13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets score an uncertain result as the impact will depend upon implementation. The careful application of renewable technologies and waste disposal facilities will be needed to ensure that quality in design or the setting of the historic environment is not compromised.

6.3.3 An uncertain impact is also given for SDO 18: To promote the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development against the following objectives:  
 SDO12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape  
 SDO13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets  
 SDO14: To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity

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

## **7 Sustainability Appraisal of the Open Space Strategy**

### **7.1 How has sustainability been considered in the development of the strategy?**

- 7.1.1 It is considered that the findings contained in this report will help to improve the sustainability of the strategy. In particular, where the appraisal highlights areas where special care will need to be taken, this will help to ensure potential conflicts are avoided. The results of this appraisal have also provided a good basis for determining whether or not the strategy is likely to advance the principles of sustainability, something that the sustainability objectives are considered overall to do particularly well. It will be important that the strategy helps to implement the sustainability objectives, building on their success in seeking to achieve sustainable development.
- 7.1.2 The appraisal has involved making a certain amount of subjective judgement of the likely sustainability impacts of proceeding with any policy over the short, medium and long term. The judgement is made with reference to what the sustainability objective is trying to achieve and the possible impact a proposed action may have. Impacts of strategic policies may be hard to predict at the local level but once more detailed information is available it will be easier to establish mitigation measures.
- 7.1.3 The Open Space Strategy related to the Core Strategy and in particular Policy 11: open spaces and wildlife. The Core Strategy has been subject to a full sustainability process and the impacts of this policy have been considered.

### **7.2 SA of the Open Space strategy vision and objectives**

- 7.2.1 An assessment of the compatibility of the SA objectives against the Open Space Strategy vision and objectives has been carried out.
- 7.2.2 The vision and all the objectives scored well against the SDOs, with all the objectives having a significantly positive or positive impact. The objectives and the overall vision will have a significant positive impact on SDO 3 (health), SDO5 (social cohesion) and SDO13 (open space), particularly where the objectives in the strategy concentrate specifically on issues such as health, community safety and generally increasing the quality and quantity of open space across the borough.
- 7.2.3 The full results with a commentary can be found in **Appendix 3**

### **7.3 SA of the Open Space Strategy quantity standards and the sub-area strategies**

- 7.3.1 An assessment of the compatibility of the SA objectives against the quantity standards for parks, children's play space and natural greenspace was carried out. The strategy does not set out a quantity standard for the other types of open space – allotments/community gardens and amenity greenspace. However, standards for the provision of amenity space in residential developments are set out in the Residential Design Standards SPD 2011, which was subject to its own Sustainability Appraisal.
- 7.3.2 Overall, the standards had a positive impact on the relevant SDOs, especially SDO3 (health) and SDO14 (open space). There were a number of SDOs that would not be significantly affected by the standards e.g. SDO 9 waste, SDO 2 education, SDO 8 noise.
- 7.3.3 The Open Spaces Strategy splits the borough into sub-areas. Each sub-area section of the strategy provides more detailed proposals for addressing the specific issues in that area e.g. improving certain spaces or improving the link between spaces and key landmarks in the area. The following table summarises the possible impacts of the sub-areas.

- 7.3.4 The SA considers the impact of the sub-area strategies on the SA objectives. All of the sub-area strategies are considered together, rather than appraising each strategy separately. The sub-area strategies will have a positive impact on the relevant SDOs. The only uncertain impact is on SDO10: the sustainable use of water resources. This is because the strategies all aim to improve or increase the amount of open space in the sub-area. New or improved open space may need more water for irrigation and general maintenance. This issue is discussed in more detail in 7.7 below.
- 7.3.5 The detailed analysis can be found in **Appendix 4**.

## **7.4 What are the significant positive effects of the strategy?**

- 7.4.1 The appraisal found that the strategy will have a positive impact overall on almost all the Sustainability Objectives. For every objective or standard, the positive impacts outweighed the uncertain or negative impacts when assessed across the range of sustainability objectives.
- 7.4.2 As would have been expected, all the elements of the strategy have scored very well against SDO13: to protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity. This is because the strategy will result in improved and/or increased provision of a range of open spaces and green infrastructure including areas with importance for biodiversity.

## **7.5 What are the significant negative effects of the strategy?**

- 7.5.1 There were no SDOs which scored negatively against any part of the strategy. Overall the strategy will have a positive impact on the SDOs or there will be no significant impact. This reaffirms that the strategy is a positive tool that will be used to reinforce the policies in the Core Strategy and the rest of the Local Development Framework.

## **7.6 Uncertain impacts**

- 7.6.1 The impact of the strategy on SDO 10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources scored as uncertain for certain parts of the strategy such as the vision and the objectives which relate to increasing the amount of open space. This is because new open space may require more water for irrigation unless the way it has been planted e.g. using plants which can survive in our climate with out regular watering or the way it is managed e.g. by using grey water from surrounding developments has been considered during the design process.

## **7.7 Cumulative impacts**

- 7.7.1 This SA includes an assessment of secondary, cumulative, and synergistic effects, which should be incorporated in the SA. Collectively these effects are called cumulative impacts. Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
- 7.7.2 Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.

- 7.7.3 The cumulative impact of policies with a minor negative or uncertain impact could result in a major negative impact overall. It is difficult to assess the extent of such impacts. Providing that suitable mitigation measures are applied to individual proposals it is considered that the potential negative impacts will remain minor and, with the development of new technologies and regulations, could even be reduced further over time. Cumulative impacts may also be positive – for example several minor positive impacts on open space and biodiversity could lead to a major positive impact for the area as a whole.
- 7.7.4 The cumulative impacts of the strategy will need to be kept under review through the monitoring process and assessment of planning applications to measure the success of implementing the strategy and inform any amendments that may be needed.

### **7.8 Proposed mitigation**

- 7.8.1 Where the SA identified potential shortcomings, mitigation measures are proposed to help off-set the negative impacts. Many of these mitigation measures are already policy requirements in the Core Strategy or Supplementary Planning Documents e.g. the Residential Design Standards which sets out the required levels of public and private amenity space or Strategic Policy 11 in the Core Strategy, which set out the Council's approach to improving, maintaining and protecting open space.
- 7.8.2 Some of the negative impacts will be mitigated through other policies in the LDF.

### **7.9 Uncertainties and risks**

- 7.9.1 The conclusions that were reached in undertaking the SA were a result of qualitative (i.e. subjective) judgement, albeit by planning professionals within the Council. Where possible, the quantitative impacts of the strategy will be considered in the Annual Monitoring Report.
- 7.9.2 In addition, predicting the outcome of a potentially complex mix of social, economic and environmental factors is an inherently difficult task to undertake, and can only be undertaken on the basis of the background data that is available. Consequently, there may be some questions about the way some objectives or standards were ranked against particular sustainability objectives. However, whilst some individual rankings may possibly be challenged at this level, it is the overall performance of a policy against the Sustainability Framework taken as a whole, which is the most important element to consider.

## 8 IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1 What are the next stages in the plan preparation?

<b>SA PRODUCTION STAGE</b>	<b>TIMETABLE</b>
Consultation on the Open Space Strategy and draft sustainability appraisal report.	17 January 2012 – 10 April 2012
Consideration of the responses to the consultation on the Open Space strategy and draft sustainability appraisal report.	May – June 2012
Preparation of the Final Sustainability Appraisal report to accompany the final strategy	July – August 2012
Adoption of the strategy and publication of the final sustainability appraisal report.	September 2012

### 8.2 How will the plan be implemented?

- 8.2.1 The strategy sets out the vision for the provision of open space in Southwark and is an important part of the evidence base needed in the preparation of LDF documents. It will be implemented through policy 11 – Open spaces and Wildlife, from our Core Strategy and our area based LDF documents such as Peckham Area Action Plan and Elephant and Castle Supplementary Planning Document. It will also be implemented through our development management function when we receive planning applications.
- 8.2.2 New development also needs to be supported by adequate social, physical and green infrastructure. This includes green infrastructure such as parks and open spaces. Where green infrastructure is needed to support development, it should be provided along side it.

### 8.3 Links to other tiers of plans, programmes and other guidance

- 8.3.1 The LDF for Southwark will guide development in the future and is made up of a series of documents, prepared in stages. More information on the LDF can be viewed on the Council's website. This includes the Local Development Scheme which sets out the programme for the production of documents.

### 8.4 Proposals for monitoring

- 8.4.1 The Open Space Strategy will inform the core strategy policy 11: Open space and Wildlife. All the policies in the Core Strategy are monitored through the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR monitors the type of development that is occurring as a result of all of the council's planning policies and guidance and what effects this development is having in terms of sustainability. Where new indicators have been identified, through the SA process, these will be added to the AMR.

## Appendices

<b>APPENDICES</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes	
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Sustainability Appraisal of the Vision and Objectives	
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Sustainability Appraisal of the Quantity Standards and Sub-area Strategies	
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Glossary	

**Relevant plans and policies**

**International**

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

**European**

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	This strategy lays down a general framework for developing community policies and instruments to fulfil the community's obligations under the Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity. It is developed around four major themes, with specific objectives being determined and implemented for each by means of action plans.
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)	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.
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, including cultural, economic and social policies</p>
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Sustainable Development Strategy) (2002)	<p>The Sixth EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>



- Nature and biodiversity
- Environment and health
- Natural resources and waste

The Sixth EAP promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all community policies and actions and provides the environmental component of the community's strategy for sustainable development. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment

European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)

- Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy
- Address threats to public health
- Manage natural resources more responsibly
- Improve the transport system and land use management
- Combat poverty and social exclusion and deal with the economic and social implications of ageing society

EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)

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 Framework (EU Directive 96/62/EC and daughter directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)

Objective is to improve air quality through out Europe by monitoring certain pollutants and set alert thresholds for specific pollutants. The Framework Directive was followed by daughter directives, which set the numerical limit values, or in the case of ozone, target values for each of the identified pollutants. The daughter directives are to harmonise monitoring strategies, measuring methods, calibration and quality assessment methods to arrive at comparable measurements throughout the EU and to provide for good public information

Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (EIA Directive 85/337/EEC)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (EIA) (85/337/EEC) has been in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.

Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC)

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:

- 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.

The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).

Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)

- Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance.
- Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats

Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)

The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).

Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)

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;

This Directive lays down requirements as regards :

- (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings;
- (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;
- (c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;
- (d) energy certification of buildings; and
- (e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.

Floods Directive  
(EU Directive 2007/60/EC)

This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.

Groundwater Directive  
(EU Directive 2006/118/EC)

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:

- (a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and
- (b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals.

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.

Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC

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.

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.

Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport  
(EU Directive 2003/30/EC)

Objective to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources

Renewable Energy  
(EU Directive 2009/28/EC)

The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bioenergy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for biofuels.

Strategic Environmental Assessment  
(SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)

Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.

Urban Waste Water Directive  
(91/271/EEC)

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

Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC

To set up a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.

Water Framework Directive  
(EU Directive 2000/60/EC)

- The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater
- All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015.
- Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.

## National

Policy or Plan Regulations	Summary of objectives and targets
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	<p>These Regulations replace the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 implement the following Directives:</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (this Directive replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30 EC relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<p>Part L – Conservation of fuel and power The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect on 1 Oct 2010.</p> <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency) This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting ambitious, legally binding targets</li> <li>• raking powers to help meet those targets</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional framework</li> <li>• enhancing the UK’s ability to adapt to the impact of climate change</li> <li>• establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures</li> </ul>
Energy Act 2008	<p>The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging renewable technologies</li> <li>• correspond with the UK’s changing requirements for secure energy supply</li> <li>• protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes</li> </ul>
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004	<p>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</p>
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	<p>The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.</p>
Local Government Act 2000	<p>This act received Royal Assent in July 2000 and is made up of three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</li> <li>• Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.</li> <li>• Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.</li> </ul>
Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities (2009)	<p>The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.</p>

<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p>	<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>
<p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Planning and Energy Act (2008)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Planning Act (2008)</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>Town and Country Planning Act (1990)</p>	<p>The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2010</p>	<p>The regulations consolidate and update the 1999 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as amended, and explains amendments for screening changes and extensions. It also explains the requirement for the competent authority to provide reasons for screening decisions.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008</p>	<p>These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999</p>	<p>These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995</p>	<p>These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010</p>	<p>This order amends the GDPO 1995 in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and access statements</li> <li>• Publicity of planning applications</li> <li>• Time limits for lodging certain planning appeals</li> <li>• Provisions to include on the planning register applications for non-material amendments</li> </ul>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008</p>	<p>This order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995, which specifies procedures connected with planning applications, appeals to the Secretary of State, and related matters not laid down in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It came into force on 6 April 2008.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2006</p>	<p>This Order, which applies to England only, amends the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. It introduces further requirements to consult the Environment Agency before applications for development in certain areas are determined.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010</p>	<p>This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning</p>	<p>This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV</p>

(General Permitted Development)  
(Amendment) (England) Order 2008

and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.

The Town and Country Planning  
(General Permitted Development) Order 1995

The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Local Development) (England) (Amendment)  
Regulations 2009

These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning. Amongst the significant changes, they add the Homes and Communities Agency as a statutory consultee when preparing development plan documents, and remove the requirement for LPAs to consult the Secretary of State for Transport when preparing a Statement of Community Involvement.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Local Development) (England) (Amendment)  
Regulations 2008

The Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (“the 2004 Regulations”) to simplify and deregulate the local development plan making procedures in England.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries  
Procedure) (England) Rules 2005

These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Modification and Discharge of Planning  
Obligations) Regulations 1992

This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order  
2010

This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.

The Town and Country Planning  
(Use Classes) Order

This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.

### Planning Policy Statements (PPS)

Draft National Planning Policy Framework  
(2011)

The Government is producing a simple national planning policy framework setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs, will be integrated into a single document.

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government’s vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.

It will 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 provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development  
(2005)

PPS1 sets out the Government’s vision for planning. The main aims are promoting regeneration, regional, sub-regional and local economies, healthy, safe and crime free places, encouraging land to come forward for development, giving priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities. Putting developments that attract a large number of people, promoting more efficient use of land with higher densities and reducing the need to travel. This requires policies to achieve this.

Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to  
PPS1 (2007)

To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:

- Make a full contribution to delivering Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;
- In providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;

- Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- Secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;
- Conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;
- Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and
- Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

PPS3: Housing (2011) (This version was reissued, to provide technical amendments to Annex B: Definitions, to reflect the introduction of Affordable Rent).

PPS3 sets out the national planning policy framework for delivering the Government's housing objectives.

- High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.
- A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.
- A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice.
- Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.
- A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously developed land, where appropriate.

PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (2009)

The new PPS sets out how planning bodies should, in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, positively plan for sustainable economic growth and respond to the challenges of the global economy, in their plan policies and planning decisions.

PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)

This new document retains the principles set out in PPG 15 & 16 with concern to the historic environment and archaeological remains. PPS5 defines those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest as heritage assets. PPS5 covers heritage assets that are both designated (particular procedures apply to decisions that involve them) and those which are not designated but which are of heritage interest nonetheless.

PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Planning Practice Guide

The purpose of this guide is to assist local authorities, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) and to help in the interpretation of policies within the PPS.

PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)

PPS 9 sets out that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have the least impacts on biodiversity and they should improve it wherever possible.

The objectives are to:

- Sustain, maintain, restore and enhance biodiversity and environmental resources.
- Ensure appropriate assessment is made to protected sites of biological importance.
- To accommodate biodiversity within new development, recognising the link between nature conservation and a sense of well-being in the community.

PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)

PPS 10 helps implement national waste strategy and provides a framework which allows sufficient for provision waste facilities to meet the needs of the whole community. The framework aims to reduce waste by making sure re-use/recycling facilities are in new developments, and to manage waste as near as possible to its place of production because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact.

PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)

PPS12 sets out government policy on local development frameworks and explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It sets out the key ingredients of local spatial plans and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. The guidance should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.

PPG13: Transport (2001)

PPG 13 aims to integrate transport and planning by promoting more transport choices to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services

by public transport, cycling and walking and reducing the need to travel, especially by car. It requires developments that have a large number of trips to be in town centres close to major public transport, to use parking policies to reduce car use, to take the needs of disabled people into account and to improve design, to reduce crime and improve community safety.

PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)

PPG 17 sets local standards for open space, including both extra provision requirements and standards for existing facilities.

- Maintain an adequate supply of Open Space by protecting existing facilities (including playing fields), using development opportunities to improve open space and associated facilities, prevent the loss of quality of open space, better management of open space.
- New open space should taken into account; accessibility, contribute to town centre vitality, improve the quality of public realm, provision of open space in commercial areas, safety, meet regeneration needs, social inclusion and needs of tourists.
- Use planning obligations to alleviate local deficiencies; particularly where quality and/ or quantity is threatened and where local needs are increasing through additions to housing stock

PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)

PPS22 sets out objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, and to keep reliable and efficient energy supplies. The development of renewable energy sources needs to be linked to improvements in energy efficiency. Local planning authorities should adhere to a set of key principles in their approach to planning for renewable energy

PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)

PPS23 is intended to complement the pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000. PPS 23 works towards minimising the levels of pollution caused by development. The guidance states that LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.

PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)

PPG24 guides local authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise. It also advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.

PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)

PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. The aim of the guidance is to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.

The following needs to be taken into account:

#### **Appraising Risk**

- identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas;
- preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as free-standing assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal.

#### **Managing risk**

- framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;
- only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding;

#### **Reducing risk**

- safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management
- reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);
- using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences

Draft PPS Planning for the Natural and Healthy Environment (2010)

The proposed Planning Policy Statement (PPS) sets out streamlined and consolidated planning policy relating to:

- Biodiversity and geological conservation

- Landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality and forestry
- Coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast
- open space, sport, recreation and play

Proposed policy changes relate only to the strategic provision of green infrastructure and to the floodlighting of sports and recreational facilities.

### Planning Circulars

<p>Planning Circular 05/10 Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwelling Houses and Houses in Multiple Occupation (2010)</p>	<p>This circular gives guidance on the planning regulations for dwelling houses and houses in multiple occupation. SI 2010/653 amends the UCO in relation to residential properties. It effectively splits the old C3: Dwellinghouses class into two classes C3: Dwellinghouses and C4: Houses in multiple occupation.</p>
<p>Planning Circular 07/09 Protection of World Heritage Sites (2009)</p>	<p>This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.</p>
<p>Planning Circular 04/07 Planning for Travelling Show people</p>	<p>This circular provides updated guidance on planning aspects for travelling showpeople and how local authorities and travelling showpeople can work together to achieve that aim. The policies in this circular apply throughout England.</p>
<p>Planning Circular 02/07 Planning for the Strategic Road Network</p>	<p>This circular explains how the Highways Agency (the Agency), on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport, will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities, local highway/transport authorities, public transport providers and developers to ensure national and regional aims and objectives can be aligned and met.</p>
<p>Planning Circular 01/06 (ODPM) Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006)</p>	<p>This circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travelers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travelers can work together to achieve that aim</p>
<p>Planning Circular 05/05 (ODPM)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Circular is to provide guidance to local authorities in England on the use of planning obligations under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p>

### Government Strategies

<p>Air Quality Strategy (2007)</p>	<p>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 modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p>
<p>Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)</p>	<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>
<p>Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)</p>	<p>This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.</p>
<p>Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)</p>	<p>This policy statement sets out the progress the government has made in developing the new public health system. In doing so the paper sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population</li> </ul>



<p>healthcare;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</li> <li>• the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</li> <li>• the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant;</li> <li>• establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health;</li> <li>• clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</li> </ul> <p>Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010</p>	<p>The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment</p>
<p>Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (2009) (Draft)</p>	<p>The Heat and Energy Saving Strategy will help formulate a successful strategy for national and local government to help people individually, and as a part of their community, to heat and power their homes and businesses.</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>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE):Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking</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 is 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</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 policy makers and local practitioners respectively. Recommendations 1 to 12 outline a national framework for action. They break new ground for NICE by focusing on legislative, regulatory and voluntary changes – including further development of existing policies. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to reduce the nation's consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats</li> <li>• How to ensure food marketing and promotions aimed at children and young people do not encourage them to consume high levels of salt, saturated fats and trans fats</li> <li>• Commercial interests</li> <li>• Food product labelling</li> <li>• The European Union's common agricultural policy</li> <li>• Public sector catering guidelines</li> <li>• Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.</li> </ul>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification</p>	<p>This is one of three pieces of NICE guidance published in November 2010 on how to prevent unintentional injuries among under-15s. A second publication covers 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"> <li>• How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer.</li> <li>• Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance.</li> <li>• Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.</li> </ul>
<p>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promoting physical activity: active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community</p>	<p>This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The NICE recommendations give advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation</li> <li>• high level strategic planning</li> </ul>

settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it</li> <li>• planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities</li> <li>• training people to run programmes and activities</li> <li>• how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life.</li> <li>• Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads.</li> <li>• Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.</li> </ul>
Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the best wildlife sites.</li> <li>• Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats.</li> <li>• Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making.</li> <li>• Enthusing people</li> <li>• Developing the evidence base.</li> </ul> <p>An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK <a href="#">Biodiversity Action Plan</a> in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing</p>
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make 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>
Planning for Growth (2011)	<p>The Government's strategy that established the need for planning reforms in order to facilitate more sustainable economic growth and the creation of new jobs. The strategy asserts that local planning authorities should consider favourably development proposals that promote enterprise and facilitate housing, economic or other forms of sustainable development.</p>
Securing the Future – UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>This is the most important document for sustainability in the United Kingdom and sets out the national framework based on 4 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>• effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>• prudent use of natural resources; and</li> <li>• maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <p>making the polluter pay.</p> <p>The strategy also set five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• living within environmental limits</li> <li>• ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>• achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• promoting good governance</li> </ul>

Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)

- using sound science responsibly

In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The strategy will include policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities.

The Review had four tasks

- 1 Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action
- 2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice
- 3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy
- 4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post- 2010 health inequalities strategy

Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)

The action plan sets out the policies, resources and partnerships to achieve sustainable communities throughout the UK

Sustainable Construction Strategy (2008)

This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by:

- Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;
- Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas;
- Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward

UK Climate Change Programme (2006)

This Climate Change Programme seeks to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 2050. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.

UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)

The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget – an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.

UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)

The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for;

- 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)

The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government which will strengthen delivery of these targets.

Water Strategy - Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)

The overarching aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects.

The intermediate outcomes are:

- No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation

- Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought
- High levels of drinking water quality
- Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges

Waste Strategy (2007)

This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps.

The Government's key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

### Guidance and Other Reference Documents

A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)

Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".

By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR / CABE (2000)

The aim of this guide is to promote high standards in urban design. The central message is that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed if better places are to be created.

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) (2008)

BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It uses a straightforward scoring system that is transparent, easy to understand and supported by evidence-based research; has a positive influence on the design, construction and management of buildings and sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification

CABE: From Grey to Green (2009)

This document provides fresh ideas and evidence, showing how we could design and manage places in radically different ways

CABE: Sustainable Places

Sustainable Places gives expert advice on planning, designing and managing a sustainable place. It includes clear priorities for action alongside expert advice on effective leadership for your neighbourhood, town or city.

Department of Health: Next Step Review: High Quality Care for All (2008)

High Quality Care for All sets a new foundation for a health service that empowers staff and gives patients choice. It ensures that health care will be personalised and fair, include the most effective treatments within a safe system, and help patients to stay healthy.

Environment Agency - Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)

This strategy sets out the Environment Agency's aims for the period to 2015 and describes the role they will play in being part of the solution to the environmental challenges society faces. It sets out how the EA will continue to review their priorities and ways of working to ensure value for money whilst creating a better place for people and the environment..

Environment Agency – Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)

This report shows how the Environment Agency are working, often in partnership with others, to help communities and businesses adapt, while still protecting the natural environment.

Environment Agency – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)

This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied.

Environment Agency State of Environment Report for Southwark (2010)

This report provides a snapshot of the environment in the London Borough of Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the

English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	<p>boroughs and the health of their environment.</p> <p>This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment. This includes historic buildings, areas and their setting; archaeology; historic parks and gardens; heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the areas local distinctiveness. The document is used when considering heritage values, how to assess their significance and manage successful change in the historic environment.</p>
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	<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>
English Indices of Deprivation 2010	<p>The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.</p>
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	<p>The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services, transport etc.</p>
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	<p>The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination.</p> <p>The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.</p>
Natural England: A Natural Development (2009)	<p>The Natural Development Project launched on 3 November 2009 to demonstrate how both large and small scale development can incorporate green infrastructure in practice. Natural England and key players in the development sector formed a partnership to understand how to value, design and create quality green infrastructure. The partnership aims to demonstrate how – at different scales and locations – the contribution of the natural environment in regeneration can move from that of traditional landscaping to one of providing vital spaces for people, wildlife, health, wellbeing, and climate change adaptation. The Natural Development project will provide a focus for our engagement with real sites and enable us to practically demonstrate positive planning with developers. It will work to highlight opportunities and overcome barriers to success and enable sharing of best practice to support the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in development and regeneration.</p> <p>Over the coming months and years the project will collect and share:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case Studies, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the project progresses.</li> <li>Commentary on problems, opportunities, and issues for large and small scale developments.</li> <li>Technical information relating to our work with developers across the country.</li> </ul>

## Regional

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Air Quality	
Air Quality Strategy (2010) (Draft)	<p>This strategy sets out a framework for delivering improvements to London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues. Over the last few</p>

years, a number of innovative measures have been introduced to help improve air quality in London. Nevertheless, air pollution remains a problem in the capital, as is clear from the fact that European Union targets for air quality standards that were intended to be met in 2004 and 2005 have still not been achieved.

Cleaning London's Air, The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)

The Mayor's aim is to minimise the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and to improve air quality to a level that everyone can enjoy, making London a more pleasant place in which to live, work and to visit.

Key areas of work set out in the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy are;

- Reducing pollution from road traffic by reducing the amount of traffic and reducing emissions from individual vehicles
- Grants for cleaner vehicles
- Reducing emissions from air travel
- Sustainable buildings
- Reducing pollution from industry and construction

The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition - Best Practice Guidance (2006)

The GLA and London Councils have produced 'Best Practice Guidance' to control dust and emissions from construction and demolition. The Guidance will be used to inform the planning process within London boroughs; assisting developers in understanding the methods available to them and what London boroughs might expect. The Guidance will be reviewed regularly, in order to update new best practice in dust and emissions management.

### Accessibility and Equity

Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)

This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.

Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)

This SPG:

- provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities;
- sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes;
- highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context;
- sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these

### Culture

Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010)

The Mayor's Cultural Strategy sets out his vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city, and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment – particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics and the opportunity it presents for London to undertake a step change in cultural activity and participation.

### Economy

Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)

The Mayor's vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Economic Development Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.

GLA Economics- Evidence Base (2009)

The latest Economic Evidence Base document supports the public consultation drafts of the three Mayoral strategies currently being revised: the London Plan, the Economic Development Strategy and the Transport Strategy.

GLA Economics- Working Paper 39 – Borough Employment Projections to 2031 (2009)

GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.

GLA Economics- Working Paper 38 – Employment Projections for London by sector

GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.

Technical paper 1: London employment sites database (2009)

GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.

Technical paper 2: Accessibility-based employment projections (2009)

GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.

London Office Policy Review (2009)

Prepared by a consortium of independent office specialists led by Ramidus Consulting, the 2009 Review charts the relationship between office demand and supply to the end of 2008, with a mid-year update to 2009, and provides forecasts of demand for office floorspace to 2031. The report also covers other issues facing the London office market including a market view of the prospects for office markets and town centres outside of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) including the Outer London Development Centres. The report also considers issues such as transport infrastructure, the conversion of surplus offices to other uses, mixed use development, climate change and the cumulative impact of ‘mega-schemes’ on the edge of or beyond CAZ.

Industrial Capacity Mayor’s Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008)

The importance of integrating transport and industrial development is recognised in this document, with particular reference to improving linkages between rail connectivity and major distribution locations. It also provides guidance for freight requirements for Storage and Distribution functions.

GLA Hotel Demand Study (2006)

This study tests the hotel demand assumptions used in the 2004 London Plan to inform the draft alterations to the plan. It adds a finer grained geographic dimension which will help develop sub regional and more local monitoring benchmarks.

**Energy and Climate Change**

Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London (2010)

The Mayor’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:

- identifies who and what is most at risk today
- analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century
- describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it.

The key actions proposed in the strategy are:

- To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk
- An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather
- To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes

Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)

This Strategy has a positive message on targets. It shows that if all the existing policies and programmes that are already in train – whether at national or local level – actually deliver as promised, we will be able to get very close to London’s ambitious CO2 reduction target of 60 per cent against 1990 levels. The Strategy also identifies the further measures needed to close the gap.

Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor’s Energy Strategy (2004)

The Strategy’s specific aims are:

- Reducing London’s contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen.
- Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth.
- Contributing to London’s economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London’s housing and other building stock.

The aim is to change energy provision and use by 2050 with a key target of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions of more than 60% of those in 2000. The ways to achieve this are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, using less energy and preventing fuel poverty where people cannot afford energy.

**Flood Risk**

Thames Region Catchment Flood

This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk

Management Plan, 2009	within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)	In June 2007 the Mayor published the draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) for the London Plan, for public consultation. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed.
<b>Health</b>	
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	The strategy sets out the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. Key aims of the strategy include encouraging physical activity, supporting long-term investment to reduce poverty, improving access to primary care and NHS services, supporting individuals to make healthier choices and promoting well being in the workplace.
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action (2007)	Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action presents a powerful vision of how different healthcare in London could be – safer, more accessible, higher quality – and of how much healthier Londoners could become. Its recommendations include innovation and challenge in equal measure.
<b>Heritage</b>	
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk- London 2010	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.
<b>Housing</b>	
London Housing Strategy (2010)	London's first statutory housing strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor's vision for housing in London to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme;</li> <li>• Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes;</li> <li>• Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.</li> </ul>
GLA Housing Design Guide 2010 Interim edition (2010)	The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.
GLA Interim Housing SPG (2009)	The SPG was published in draft form for the London Plan Examination in Public (EiP)
South East London Student Sub Report, Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)	This document is the one of the sub-group reports for South East London. Other sub-group reports include an analysis of the circumstances and housing requirements of older people, people with support needs, young people, families, Black and Minority Ethnic groups, migrant workers, public sector workers, the private rented sector, Low Cost Home Ownership, intermediate housing, low earners and Gypsies and Travellers.
South East London Housing Market Assessment (2009) and sub reports	Opinion Research Services (ORS) was commissioned by local authorities in South East London to undertake housing requirements studies in each borough and a strategic housing market assessment for the sub region.  The local authorities involved in the project are Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark. A SHMA is a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development document and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in planning policy statement 3: housing (PPS3).



GLA 2008 Round Population Projections	Detailed ward level population projections to support the London Plan. Incorporating housing provision targets as outlined in the consultations draft of the revised London Plan
London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)	BBP Regeneration, SQW Ltd., Tribal Consulting, and Opinion Research Services undertook a study in 2006 to assess the impact that growth in the Higher Education (HE) sector may have on housing requirements and housing markets in Greater London. The primary aim of this research was to inform the implementation of London Plan and borough policy. The study incorporates a policy review, an analysis of baseline data on London's student population and student accommodation, and primary research. The data has been used to help forecast future student population growth and accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.
Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2005)	This SPG gives detailed guidance for boroughs on how to develop sites for housing and how to determine housing mix and density for any individual site. It emphasises that new developments should make the most effective and appropriate use of the land available, consistent with the principles of Sustainable Residential Quality.

**Infrastructure**

Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)	The study aims to provide a strategic understanding of the implications of growth for the whole of Central London, with an indication of how growth, and therefore demand for infrastructure, is distributed across the study area. This analysis allows Central London Forward to build a robust case for additional infrastructure investment for Central London to achieve sustainable growth up to 2026. In particular, as well as offering local authority level information and analysis, the report provides evidence of sub-regional issues and opportunities, encouraging joint solutions wherever appropriate. This study also identifies existing gaps and shortfalls in infrastructure provision.
--	---

**London Plan**

London Plan (July 2011)	<p>The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. The new London Plan policies deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quality of life issues in particular places within London – particularly those on the 2012 Games and their legacy, outer London, inner London, the Central Activities Zone, regeneration areas, town centres and green infrastructure</li> <li>• ensuring equal life chances for all, improving and addressing health inequalities, ensuring an adequate supply of good quality homes for all Londoners and sufficient social infrastructure</li> <li>• ensuring and developing a London economy that provides jobs, goods and services Londoners need – including those on developing the economy, arts, culture and entertainment, retail, town centres and small shops, encouraging a connected economy, and improving opportunities for all</li> <li>• mitigating the scale of future climate change, adapting to the change that is now inevitable and, as part of this, ensuring high water quality and sufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure</li> <li>• providing a transport network enabling easy access to jobs, opportunities and facilities while mitigating adverse environmental and other impacts in</li> <li>• supporting a high quality urban living space – including building neighbourhoods and communities, inclusive environments, high quality built environments (7.3–7.7), protection of London's heritage, air and noise pollution, protection and enhancement of open and natural environments and of the Blue Ribbon Network of waterways</li> <li>• strategic priorities for use of the planning system to secure infrastructure and other benefits to support improving quality of life</li> <li>• Monitoring and Review</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

**Noise**

London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)	The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.
Souder City: The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	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.

Three key issues are:

1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces
2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London
3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing

### Open Space and Biodiversity

Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	The document details the Mayor's vision for protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important step in establishing a London-wide framework for maintaining London's diversity of wildlife.
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"> <li>• create a better and more sustainable London</li> <li>• deliver better quality places to live and work</li> <li>• create a low-carbon city</li> <li>• adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change</li> </ul>
Forestry Commission – The case for trees (2010)	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
London Trees and Woodland Framework (2005)	The London Trees and Woodland Framework is part of the Environment Strategy of the Greater London Authority. It was launched on the 23rd March 2005 and is the result of a broad partnership of London-wide bodies headed by the Forestry Commission and the GLA.  Chapter 2 describes the current status of trees and woodlands in London Chapter 3 provides the national and London policy context Chapter 4 sets out the Framework. It puts forward key aims and objectives for trees and woodlands in London to realise their contribution to the natural, built and managed environment, people, and the economy Chapter 5 provides detailed proposals on how the Framework should be turned into action
Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2008)	This SPG aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The Mayor wants to see a child-friendly London with inclusive, accessible, and safe play spaces that allow all young Londoners to engage in fun, positive, and healthy play and recreation in their own communities and throughout London.

### Sustainability

Sustainable Design and Construction. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)	London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.
Adapting to Climate Change: A checklist for development (2005)	This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance
Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission (June 2003)	This Framework has been developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission, appointed by the Mayor in May 2002 to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. It is the first Sustainable Development Framework for London. It sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of objectives to guide decision making. The Framework should be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-provide the context for policy development and decision-making;</li> <li>-undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies;</li> <li>-monitor progress towards a more sustainable city</li> </ul>
Sustainable Communities Plan for London:	This document is part of a national programme of action setting out how the Government intends to achieve sustainable communities

Building for the Future (2003)

in London. The main challenges for London are to accommodate growth and to reduce poverty and deprivation. To do this, the main aims are for more and better-designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers. To improve public transport and other infrastructure to support the development of new and growing communities; to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.

## Transport

Mayors Transport Strategy (2010)

The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision. Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should:

- Support economic development and population growth
- Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners
- Improve the safety and security of all Londoners
- Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners
- Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience
- Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy

Land for Transport Functions. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)

The key aim of this SPG is to ensure that efficient and effective use of land for transport purposes is delivered in order to meet broader sustainability objectives. It provides more detailed guidance to boroughs, developers, operators and landowners on the specific land requirements needed to support different modes of transport. It also suggests how these requirements can be supported in boroughs' UDP/LDF policies.

London Cycle Network Plus Annual Report 2008/2009

This report is a record of activity for the London Cycle Network plus (LCN+) project during the 2007/08 financial year. The LCN+ is a planned 900km network of radial and orbital cycle routes across London, involving borough roads, the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and off-highway segments. The project seeks to provide a network of quality cycling facilities across the city, and in doing so encourage more Londoners to cycle

## Views

London View Management Framework. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2010)

The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.

## Waste

Mayors Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)

The Strategy is made up of six key policy chapters, outlining where the Mayor thinks he can make most difference. The six overarching policies are;

Policy 1 – Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling

Policy 2 – London will have a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change

Policy 3 – Capture the economic benefits of waste management

Policy 4 – London to achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031

Policy 5 – Catalysing municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies

Policy 6 – Achieving a high level of street cleanliness.

London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further sensitivity testing

Subsequent to the reiteration of the apportionment, published in December 2006, further data of relevance to criteria within the model has become available. The update includes

- 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

London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	waste apportionment . This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Waste Management Strategy (2003)	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out a number of policies and proposals to improve waste management in London including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that waste authorities look at maximising waste reduction, recycling and composting before considering energy recovery and disposal.</li> <li>• Developing a 'Waste Reduction and Reuse Programme' for London.</li> <li>• Aiming to exceed the recycling and composting targets set by the Government for London's waste authorities.</li> <li>• Increasing recycling collections by waste authorities, with collections to be introduced wherever possible, and more types of materials to be collected including waste for composting.</li> <li>• Increasing bottle banks and recycling banks for other materials, so that everyone is close to facilities for recycling.</li> <li>• Increasing recycling facilities, with Civic Amenity sites turned into 'Reuse and Recycling Centres', making it easier for people to recycle a much wider range of things, including furniture, household goods, and green garden waste.</li> <li>• Encouraging new business ideas for recycling and looking at ways to increase the amount of products made from recycled material.</li> <li>• Planning for new and improved waste and recycling facilities in London.</li> <li>• Improving public awareness of waste issues including the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste and also to buy recycled goods.</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	
Water Strategy (2009) (draft)	The draft London Water Strategy is intended to complement the plans and strategies of other organisations by presenting a London-specific view of managing water resources. The draft strategy has been developed with the support of Thames Water and the Environment Agency. Its goal is improved water management – both the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place).
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 plan	This document provides regional guidance on the predicted effects of climate change in relation to tidal flood risk
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard the sustainable use of water</li> <li>• To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances</li> <li>• To reduce groundwater pollution; and</li> <li>• To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts</li> </ul>
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities 2007)	Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the likely impact on bills.
Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2035	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2015	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.
Draft Strategic Proposals for Sludge Management (Thames Water Utilities) 2008	Thames Water Utilities Ltd. (Thames Water) has developed high-level strategic proposals for sludge management/disposal in our region for the 25 years to 2035. The decision to carry out the strategy development was taken for the following reasons: (1) to provide

a broad framework for the specific investment proposals, particularly in the period 2010-2015 for the periodic review of our charges in 2009, and (2) to review the appropriateness of the current strategy (i.e. wherever possible recycle sludge to land) going forward, given the increasing costs and regulatory/other constraints arising from this outlet.

Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)

This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority in November 2005. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance.

## Local

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Community</b>	
London Borough of Southwark: Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-16	The Community Strategy is prepared by Southwark Alliance (the local strategic partnership) and sets out a vision and priorities for the Borough from 2006 to 2016. The vision is 'the belief of making Southwark a better place to live, to learn, to work and have fun'. This was developed in consultation with the local community. The strategy seeks to improve life in Southwark by: tackling poverty, making Southwark cleaner and greener; cutting crime and fear of crime; raising standards in our schools; and improving the health of the borough.
Southwark, Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013	This strategy provides a plan for all local services affecting children and young people in Southwark. The aims in the next three years are: improved literacy and numeracy; more things to do; less crime against children and young people; fewer teenagers getting pregnant; and a reduction in the rate of increase of children who are obese.
Southwark Supporting People Strategy (2005-2010)	This five-year strategy sets out how Southwark intends to manage and develop this sector in order to build upon the expertise and diversity that the borough has inherited.
Southwark Statement of Community Involvement (2008)	The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when Southwark Council involve the community in the alteration and development of town planning documents and applications for planning permission. This ensures there is effective community involvement in the planning process.
Metropolitan Police Estate – Asset Management Plan (2007)	This document sets out the strategy for improving the Metropolitan Police Estate in Southwark over the next three years. The future estate will be based around the following five operational policing themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer Neighbourhoods bases</li> <li>• Custody Centres</li> <li>• Patrol Bases</li> <li>• Front Counters</li> <li>• Office accommodation</li> </ul>
Southwark Council Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008	AMP 2008, which was approved by Executive on 20th May 2008, establishes the Council's overarching approach to the management of its property assets and how these can most effectively be arranged to ensure that the Council can achieve its core objectives and deliver key corporate outcomes.
Strategy for the future Management of Council owned properties occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector, Southwark Corporate Property, April 2009	The strategy sets out the Asset Management Strategy framework for Southwark's portfolio of Council owned properties that are occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). It describes the baseline position for the estate as it stands currently, the Council's objectives in holding the assets concerned and examines the drivers that are likely to influence the development of the portfolio into the future. The paper also explains the review processes that have been undertaken to inform the development of the strategy. The VCS Asset Management Strategy derives directly from the Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008 (AMP 2008) and underpins this key strategic document with an additional tier of detail.
Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010/2015	The Southwark violent crime strategy 2010/15 detailing how the council, police and other partners in Southwark are tackling violent

crime in the borough.

## Economy and Employment

Southwark Employment Land Review 2010	The study provides an assessment of the quantity, quality and viability of employment land throughout the borough and evaluates the viability of existing (UDP) employment policies as well as informing the LDF evidence base and associated policies.
South Bank Partnership Manifesto, "Under pressure and on the edge: London's South Bank – a Manifesto for Action" (2006)	Highlights the improvements required in the areas of economic growth and employment, inward investment, environment, safety and security, and transport. It also addresses a number of quality of life issues.
Southwark Tourism Strategy: 2005-2010 Southwark Economic Strategy 2010	The strategy sets out a policy framework to guide development and promotion of tourism for the benefit of the area and its residents.

## Education

Southwark School Organisation Plan and Education Development Plan	<p>This aims to: raise levels of educational achievement; to respond to technological, economic and social change by more people of all ages learning; improve the efficiency and effectiveness of schools and the councils education services; develop partnerships to improve learning opportunities, promote equality of opportunity and combat social exclusion; and to put education at the heart of the regeneration.</p> <p>The Schools Organisation Plan has now been largely replaced by the Southwark Schools for the Future Programme. This is part of a national initiative to rebuild schools to provide excellent facilities for education. This does not include higher education.</p>
Southwark Schools for the Future, New School Provision, 2006	<p>Southwark council officers report asking the executive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve the revised strategy to meeting the pupil place planning requirements, including the development of proposals to open two new secondary schools.</li> <li>• Approve the commencement of the initial statutory consultation with relation to the opening of two new secondary schools by 2012 (subject to the results of initial consultation).</li> <li>• Request that officers prepare the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Outline Business Case on the basis of this revised strategy for December 2006.</li> </ul>
Southwark Schools for the Future BSF Outline Business Case report 2007	Southwark Council officers have developed five programme options, with differing degrees of transformation of the secondary schools involved and different associated costs. In arriving at these programme options, officers have investigated a range of possible solutions for each school included in the programme ranging from doing nothing through to complete rebuild for each school.
Southwark Primary Strategy for Change, 2008	The Primary Strategy for Change highlights the key areas of focus for the borough based on an analysis of the baseline data and provides a snapshot of primary education provision in the borough at this time.
Southwark Schools for the future: Strategic Business Case for Investment in Secondary Mainstream and Special Schools under the BSF programme, 2006	<p>Southwark council officers report asking the executive to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Approve the education vision for Southwark Schools for the Future</li> <li>2 Approve the conclusions of the review of Special Educational Needs provision in Southwark, articulating a strategy for special schools and resourced units in Southwark</li> <li>3 Approve the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Strategic Business Case (SBC) Programme Options (as outlined in paragraph 36).</li> <li>4 Note the significant funding that Partnerships for Schools (PfS) has indicated will be made available as a contribution to delivering these options (£188.4m).</li> <li>5 Note the opportunity for the Council to contribute additional funds, subject to their availability, and the preferred programme option selected.</li> </ol>

The strategy anticipates that providing extended services will

- support improvements in standards
- enable children to have fun and develop new skills
- enhance support for vulnerable children
- encourage parental involvement in children's learning
- make better use of facilities by opening them up to the community
- provide better help to address children's wider needs

### Flood risk

Southwark Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (February 2008)

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared to ensure that flood risk is taken into account and minimised in all new developments. The SFRA sets out the level of flood risk in different areas of the borough. This will help plan for new developments and assist in the determination of planning applications.

### Health

Alcohol Strategy 2010-2012

The three year alcohol strategy sets out the following:

- Focus on children and young people, supporting children of problem drinkers and running health campaigns for young people.
- Address alcohol related crime and community safety concerns especially regarding alcohol fuelled violence and domestic violence.
- Support problem drinkers via health and social care services involving outreach workers targeting hidden or hard to reach drinkers.
- Southwark Council will ensure a joined up approach is taken regarding local concerns about alcohol.

Annual Public Health Report 2010

Life expectancy in Southwark has never been higher, with women in Southwark living to an average of 82.9 years, which is above the national average of 82.3 and men in Southwark living to an average of 77.8 years. However, every year up to 600 people die in Southwark before the age of 75. This year's Annual Public Health Report for Southwark focuses on how GP practices can work with their patients to prevent more early deaths. Southwark's early death rates from heart attack and chronic obstructive lung disease (covering emphysema and bronchitis) was significantly higher than the national average.

Children and Young People's Health Needs Assessment (2010)

A detailed analysis of the demand and performance of Southwark's services and how this contributed to the development of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013.

NHS Southwark: Commissioners Investment & Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS): Understanding the Estate - A comprehensive audit of the NHS Southwark primary and community services estate (December 2009)

The Commissioners Investment and Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS) will set out how the PCT intends to develop its estate to meet its commissioning objectives in developing health services within its available resources. This document represents the first stage in developing that Strategy – reviewing the existing primary care estate, both the PCT's own properties and other primary care premises – to assess its quality, cost and condition.

NHS Southwark Strategic Plan 2010/2011 – 2014/2015

This Strategic Plan sets out our plans over the next five years to deliver improvement in health outcomes and high quality and effective services for our population. The Strategic Plan sets out the PCT vision for improved health in Southwark and describes how we will work with our partners to achieve those goals.

This plan outlines our work to prioritise initiatives and actions given a clear understanding of health need, the current provider landscape and steps the PCT will take to manage the market for provision to secure the standards required by commissioning intentions.

Southwark Children and Young Peoples Health plan

This plan sets out how we will improve the wellbeing of children and young people in regard to the five Every Child Matters outcomes:

- Be healthy

- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic wellbeing

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.

Southwark Health Profile 2010

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities. Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

Southwark Health: Strategy to reduce health inequalities within Southwark 2009-2020

This strategy sets out our intentions to address health inequalities in Southwark. The document builds on earlier work including a recent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and consideration of national and other evidence about the most effective ways of reducing health inequalities.

Southwark Crime and Drugs Strategy 2005 - 2008

This sets out a strategy for co-ordinating the statutory agencies response to reduce crime levels and improve perception of public safety and sets crime reduction targets.

### Heritage and archaeology

Southwark Conservation Area Appraisals

The government requires all councils to produce appraisals for the conservation areas in their borough. Conservation area appraisals are intended to: Provide an analysis and account of the area; Explain why it is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest; Give a clear indication of the council's approach to its preservation and enhancement. They are also used by the council in assessing the design of development proposals.

Southwark Archaeology Priority Zones

Southwark Council has policies to protect the borough's archaeology. The policy identifies seven archaeological priority zones (APZs). When development proposals are submitted for these areas, the archaeology officer conducts initial appraisals to assess the archaeological implications and ensures that any necessary investigations take place

### Housing - General

Southwark Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010)

This report examines in terms of financial viability, the potential for development sites in Southwark to deliver affordable housing at varying percentages and mixes, while maintaining other planning obligations at the current levels as advised.

Southwark Housing Requirements Study (and sub reports) 2010

The study was undertaken to inform local policies, in particular relating to the development plan and housing strategy surrounding affordable housing provision. The study provides a key component of the evidence base required to develop and support a robust policy framework.

Southwark Housing Strategy 2009

This aims to: improve the quality of all homes and neighbourhoods; increase the supply of housing, in particular affordable housing; reduce homelessness and improve the standard of temporary accommodation; improve the quality of life for vulnerable people through housing support and deliver community-focused services;

Southwark Housing Development Capacity Assessment (2010)

This assessment provides further information on possible sites that may come forward in the next 15 years to 2026.

### Housing - Student

Research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark (2008)

London Borough of Southwark undertook research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark in 2008. The study was initiated to inform the comprehensive review of the Southwark Housing Strategy and to inform the preparation of the core strategy. It was produced at the time when the borough was beginning to experience an increasing number of planning applications from developers wishing to build accommodation for students in Southwark. BNP Paribas Real Estate has been instructed to undertake further research into student housing schemes in the London Borough of Southwark. The objective of this study is to report provide consolidated information on: Existing student accommodation in the Borough; the schemes of student housing currently in the pipeline with planning consent to include those under construction and those not yet started; and the student housing schemes with current



applications.

Neighbouring Boroughs	
Lambeth Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)	The strategy sets out a long-term vision for the borough and seven long term outcomes which the council and partners will strive to achieve. In addition, the Sustainable Community Strategy contains improvement targets for the next three years as well as key projects/programmes that Lambeth First will be taking forward.
Lewisham Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)	Sets out the vision for Lewisham and the priority areas for action between 2008 and 2020. It is based on a thorough understanding of the borough and its citizens as they are today as well as what the borough and its population will look like in the future. The strategy establishes two cross-cutting principles, that will underline all partnership work in the borough, and six priority outcomes that describe sustainable communities in Lewisham.
Open space and biodiversity	
Southwark Open Spaces Strategy, 2003	The vision of the strategy is to: “develop the extent and quality of public open spaces in Southwark in order to accelerate regeneration, encourage social inclusion, improve community health, enhance biodiversity, provide educational opportunities and enhance the quality of life of those people who live, work and visit the borough.”
Parks and Public Spaces Strategy, February 2006	The Parks and Public Spaces Strategy relates to the management of parks and open space provision in the borough. It includes a series of action points, including continuing to develop open space projects in development areas, with emphasis on Elephant and Castle and Rotherhithe. The report to council on the Parks and Public Spaces Strategy recognised the recommendations of the Southwark Open Spaces Strategy in respect of planning policy.
Southwark Play Strategy 2008-2011	The Play Strategy is a five year plan to make sure that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children’s rights to play are recognised</li> <li>- Everyone knows the importance of play in children’s lives</li> <li>- All children across the borough have a space where they can play</li> </ul> Those responsible for roads, housing, parks and open spaces recognise the need for play space and include it in their planning
Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan	This ‘toolkit’ provides information and guidance on protecting, managing and promoting key wildlife habitats and species within London.
Southwark Tree Management Strategy, Dec 2010	A tree management strategy is a policy framework for the trees owned, managed and/or protected by an organisation. Southwark Council’s tree management strategy sets out a vision for the next five years and explains how we will achieve this vision. It is a reference document for anyone with an interest in Southwark’s trees.
Planning	
Southwark Core Strategy (2010)	The Core Strategy is a planning document that sets out how Southwark will change up to 2026 to be the type of place set out in our Sustainable Community Strategy (Southwark 2016). It affects everyone living, working and visiting Southwark. The core strategy sets out our long term vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies with an implementation plan up until 2026 to deliver sustainable development.
Southwark Plan Saved Policies (2010)	The Southwark Plan policies are saved where they are consistent with the core strategy. This is set out on our website at <a href="http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/1241/the_southwark_plan/1">http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/1241/the_southwark_plan/1</a>
Southwark Core Strategy DPD submission version (2010) – Background evidence papers	The publication draft of the core strategy is accompanied by a sustainability appraisal report, an equalities impact assessment, an appropriate assessment, a consultation statement, a consultation plan and a number of background papers which set out the council's evidence base and describe the council's strategy.  These include:

- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Tall Buildings
- Bankside, Borough and London Bridge Opportunity Area Tall Buildings Study - Stage 1 and 2
- Environmental Performance and Feasibility Study
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
- Retail
- Employment
- Environmental Performance and Flood Risk

Southwark Plan Proposals Map (updated 2010)

The adopted proposals map (January 2010) is part of Southwark's local development framework (LDF) and shows the proposals and policies for the following adopted plans which are used to make decisions on planning applications:

- Southwark Plan (Southwark Unitary Development Plan) adopted July 2007
- Aylesbury Area Action Plan adopted January 2010

The adopted proposals map is updated each time a new Development Plan Document in the LDF is adopted. It will be updated again in July 2010 when some policies in the Southwark Plan which have not been "saved" will no longer be in use.

Southwark Canada Water AAP submission version (2010)

The Canada Water area action plan (AAP) is a plan to regenerate the area around Canada Water. Looking forward to 2020, it sets out a vision which describes the kind of place that Canada Water will be and a strategy for implementing the vision.

Southwark Canada Water AAP submission version (2010) – Background evidence papers

The publication draft of the Canada Water AAP is accompanied by a sustainability appraisal report, an equalities impact assessment, an appropriate assessment, a consultation statement, a consultation plan and a number of background papers which set out the council's evidence base and describe the council's strategy.

Aylesbury Area Action Plan 2010

The Aylesbury area action plan (AAP) is a document that will aim to bring about real change within the Aylesbury area over the coming years. It is focused on the Aylesbury estate itself and considers the long-term needs of residents in the estate - the economy, employment, housing, shopping, transport, open spaces and the overall look of the area. It considers what physical changes are needed in the area that will make a positive improvement to all of these factors.

Aylesbury Area Action Plan (2010) – Background evidence papers

The Aylesbury Area Action Plan is accompanied by a sustainability appraisal report, an equalities impact assessment, an appropriate assessment, a consultation statement, a consultation plan and a number of background papers which set out the council's evidence base and describe the council's strategy.

Draft Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan – Towards a Preferred Option (2011)

The PNAAP is a planning document that will help bring long lasting improvements to Peckham and Nunhead by 2026. It does this by making sure that over the next fifteen years we get the right development needed to support a healthy, safe and prosperous community. The area action plan covers the two community council areas of Peckham and Nunhead and Peckham Rye. There is a core area around the town centre where major development is proposed and a wider area where improvements will be of a smaller scale and more focused on accessibility, health and safety and public realm.

The role of the Development Framework is to expand, explain and clarify the strategy and policies of the London Plan and the Southwark Plan. It provides the content for area specific SPG for the Elephant & Castle and in so doing establishes the preferred structure, form and setting out of development in terms of:

- Land use quantum, distribution and mix.
- Movement and circulation (all modes).
- Public realm: open spaces and places.
- Siting, bulk and massing of the built form.

It also provides guidance in relation to:

- Design quality and character of the built form.
- The character and approach to the treatment of the public realm.
- Energy conservation, resource consumption and waste reduction.
- Planning obligations.

Elephant & Castle Enterprise Quarter SPD 2008

- The process of implementation & delivery.

The objectives of the SPD are to:

- provide further guidance to policy 6.1 of the Southwark Plan for the Elephant and Castle enterprise quarter
- provide further detail for stakeholders in the Elephant and Castle area about acceptable types of development and encourage appropriate developers to become involved
- set out detailed guidance on land use, layout, access, accessibility, permeability and planning obligation requirements.

Southwark adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs)

Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and supplementary guidance documents (SPGs) are used to provide more information and guidance on the policies in the development plan. They can be based on certain topics such as transport or design, or they can be specific to certain places such as Canada Water or Dulwich. Southwark has several SPDs and SPGs which provide additional information on the saved policies in the Southwark Plan (UDP) and Core Strategy.

## Pollution

Southwark Draft Air Quality Management and Improvement Plan (2010)

This draft document will help deliver the National Air Quality Strategy for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).

Southwark Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)

This document establishes a programme to identify contaminated land and water in Southwark, and to facilitate its remediation according to UK National Regulations.

## Retail

Southwark Retail Capacity Study (February 2009)

The study considers:

- The vitality and viability of Southwark's existing town centres
- The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough
- The need for further retail development during the LDF period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace

## Southwark Council documents

Southwark Corporate Plan 2009-2011

The corporate plan provides a summary of the council's priorities, what we will do to ensure progress is continued and includes key milestones which local people can use to monitor our process.

Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2010)

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.

The AMR sets out:

- progress in producing planning documents
- whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan
- what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy
- details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets

Southwark: Local Area Agreement (2008)

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are three-year agreements between central government and a local area. The priorities of Southwark's LAA reflect those of the sustainable community strategy, Southwark 2016. This sets out the long-term vision for the future of the borough. It was agreed in 2006 by the borough's local strategic partnership, the Southwark Alliance. Southwark's LAA is in two parts. The first part – narrative of place – sets out the background to the LAA. The second part of the LAA is a series of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed by the Southwark Alliance and central government.

## Sustainability

Environment Agency summary for Southwark (2010)	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 Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy (2006)	This document sets a strategic direction for climate change strategies in the borough with targets.
<b>Transport</b>	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	The new <a href="#">Transport Plan</a> 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 <a href="#">Mayor's Transport Strategy</a> (MTS), the emerging Sub-Regional Transport Plans (SRTPs), Southwark's Sustainable Community Strategy and other relevant policies.
Southwark Development Impact Report (Canada Water) 2010	The objective of the study was to identify both short and long-term transport impacts on the Canada Water regeneration area within Rotherhithe during multiple peak travel periods. Developments in the local and adjacent areas as well as major transport proposals in the related vicinity were assessed.
<b>Waste</b>	
Southwark Waste Management Strategy: 2003 – 2021	This sets out Southwark council's programme for achieving the waste management targets set out in the GLA Waste Management Strategy.
Southwark Waste Minimisation Strategy 2007-2010	Southwark's Waste Minimisation Strategy is intended to provide cohesion to the different areas of waste minimisation. It reflects the principles of the waste hierarchy, which identifies the order of preference for dealing with waste and represents a chain of priority for waste management and covers waste prevention, waste reduction, reuse and refurbishment and home and community composting. The principal aim of this Strategy is to address the issue waste growth, which is attributable to a number of factors including population and economic growth and lifestyle changes.

Summary table:

Sustainability Objectives	Vision and objectives								Key
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	1 Vision Objectives: 2 Enhance provision 3 Health and well-being 4 Regeneration 5 Biodiversity 6 Community cohesion 7 Tackling inequality 8 Education and culture  ✓✓ major positive ✓ minor positive XX major negative X minor negative ? uncertain - no significant impact
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	
SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	
SDO 8: To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	
SDO 9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	-	?	✓	-	-	-	
SDO 11: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓?	✓	-	✓?	✓	-	-	-	
SDO 12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	
SDO 13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	
SDO 14: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
SDO 15: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	
SDO 16: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SDO 17: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	
SDO 18: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy vision
	1	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces in the borough will improve the quality of life and provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces in the borough will also provide a range of employment and education opportunities which will help to improve education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens for recreation which help will improve well being and quality of life as well as encourage more physical activity which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces will ensure that they are safer and well used helping to reduce fear of crime and providing more facilities for young people which may help to reduce incidences of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces in the borough especially in areas that are currently deficient will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens for recreation improving the quality of life for local residents as well as providing a range of employment opportunities which will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion. The strategy identifies the areas of priority for the borough. New development will be required to meet the needs of a growing population and avoid harming protected and priority plants
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and encouraging more open space in the borough will help to reduce contributions to climate change. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and encouraging more open space in the borough will help to improve air quality. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and encouraging more open space will help to improve ambient noise levels as park, trees and other green infrastructure provide a buffer which can help to dissipate noise.
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Water may be required for irrigation of new and existing open spaces therefore the sustainable use of water is dependent on the implementation measures used to address this. The type of plants that are planted can also affect how much water is required to maintain them. Recycled water could also be used which would help to minimise the water consumption. Further guidance on design are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Protecting existing open spaces and encouraging more open space in the borough will help to enhance the quality of land and soils although, this will depend on how open spaces are managed to ensure conservation and protection of priority habitats.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces which meet the needs of Southwarks population will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape in the borough. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction, Sustainability Assessment and Design & Access SPDs.

SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The open spaces strategy vision specifically refers to safeguarding cultural heritage. The implementation of the strategy and the vision will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets in the borough, particularly the listed parks in the borough, which are of specific importance
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging a diverse network of sustainable open space which meets the needs of those living and working in the Borough will result in more high quality open spaces and green corridors as well as increased levels of biodiversity in the borough. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development. New development will be required to meet the needs of a growing population whilst avoiding harm to protected and priority species.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting existing open spaces and encouraging more open space and greening of buildings in the borough will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will help to decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces, reducing risk associated with new development.
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving existing open spaces and encouraging more green corridors in the borough will encourage more people to walk and cycle reducing the need to travel by car. Better links between open space in the Borough will also promote walking and cycling.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging a network of sustainable open spaces will increase green infrastructure provision in the borough and help to meet the demands associated with a growing population. The strategy will ensure provision of public parks is at least 0.76ha per 1000 people to ensure there is no deficiency of open space for the growing population.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Objectives
	2	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will improve the quality of life and provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will also provide a range of employment and education opportunities which will help to improve education and skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens for recreation which help will improve well being and quality of life as well as encourage more physical activity which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will ensure that they are safer and well used helping to reduce fear of crime and providing more facilities for young people which may help to reduce incidences of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population, especially in areas that are currently deficient will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens for recreation improving the quality of life for local residents as well as providing a range of employment opportunities which will promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion. The strategy identifies the areas of priority for the borough.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will help to reduce contributions to climate change. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.

SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will help to improve air quality. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will help to improve ambient noise levels as park, trees and other green infrastructure provide a buffer which can help to dissipate noise.
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population may impact on the use of water. Water may be required for irrigation of new and existing open spaces therefore the sustainable use of water is dependent on the implementation measures used to address this. The type of plants that are planted can also affect how much water is required to maintain them. Recycled (or grey) water could also be used which would help to minimise the water consumption. Further guidance on design are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will help to enhance the quality of land and soils, especially where previously developed land is brought back into use as a park or open space. The impact will depend on how open spaces are managed to ensure conservation and protection of priority habitats.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape in the borough. Further guidance on design and the targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction, Sustainability Assessment and Design & Access SPDs.
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will have a positive impact on the historic environment and cultural assets in the borough.
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will result in more high quality open spaces and green corridors as well as increased levels of biodiversity in the borough.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding as it will help to decrease surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces, reducing risk associated with new development.
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will encourage more people to walk and cycle reducing the need to travel by car. Better links between open space in the Borough will also promote walking and cycling.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Enhancing the provision of open space to meet the needs of a growing and changing population will increase green infrastructure provision in the borough and help to meet the demands associated with a growing population. The strategy will ensure provision of public parks is at least 0.76ha per 1000 people to ensure there is no deficiency of open space for the growing population.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Objectives – health and well being
	3	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Providing high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will improve



SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	the quality of life and provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will also provide a range of employment opportunities which will help to reduce poverty and encourage wealth creation.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing more high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will ensure social inclusion and community cohesion by encouraging more people to use parks and open spaces, particularly those who find it difficult to use or access open space.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing more high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will help to reduce Southwark's contribution to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing more high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will help to improve air quality as new and improved open space will help to combat air pollution..
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing more high quality open spaces and recreation opportunities to improve health will encourage people to walk and cycle.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Objectives - Regeneration
	4	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will improve the quality of the environment across the Borough and encourage inward investment.

SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will provide opportunities for education and training.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will ensure that open space makes a better contribution towards health and well-being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will provide new focal areas and spaces that are better used and more attractive which will help to reduce the fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens and recreation and meet the needs of a growing population in a built up area.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will help to improve air quality, particularly where new spaces are introduced in areas which were previously deficient in open space.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will help to provide quiet areas and minimise the impact of the ambient noise environment.
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	More green spaces can help to reduce surface water run-off and improve water quality, however water will be needed for irrigation. The use of water will need to be controlled through appropriate management techniques. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Improved open spaces may improve soil quality, this will depend on how open spaces are managed to ensure conservation and protection of priority habitats.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will should reinforce the character and distinctiveness of the surroundings. A high quality network of open spaces will enhance the quality and appearance of the Borough.
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality open spaces will enhance the historic value of the area by improving their setting.
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will have a positive impact on this sustainability objective.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Improvement of and new open spaces will reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces reducing flood risk.
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will provide better links between open spaces and will promote walking and cycling and reduce car journeys.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the design of existing and providing new open spaces when regenerating housing estates, town centres and employment areas will ensure that regeneration schemes will also have the appropriate level of new and improved open spaces and green infrastructure.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Objectives - Biodiversity
	5	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	<b>Commentary on Results</b> No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will provide an experience of nature and opportunities to learn about the natural environment.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity will ensure that open spaces remain valuable and accessible to the public for education and recreational use where they are well-managed.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will help to improve air quality.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will help to encourage the sustainable use of resources, particularly for the habitats that require minimal irrigation and management.
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will help to maintain the quality of land and soils.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will have a positive impact on biodiversity and the conservation of wildlife habitats.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will help to reduce vulnerability to flooding.
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing areas that are important for biodiversity as well as encouraging new areas of natural habitat within existing open spaces will ensure that we protect existing important habitats but that we also include an element of biodiversity in new development.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Open Space Strategy Objectives – community cohesion	
		6	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2	To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3	To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving community cohesion by improving open space will have a positive effect on health by encouraging greater use of open space.
SDO 4	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving community cohesion by improving open space will help to reduce crime and the fear of crime. This objective aims to ensure that new open space is designed to reduce the possibility for anti-social behaviour and to increase the sense of community safety.
SDO 5	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	This objective specifically aims to improve community cohesion by encouraging greater use of open spaces and to ensure that new open spaces are designed to foster a sense of community ownership and safety.
SDO 6	To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7	To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO8	To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10	To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO11	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO12	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving community cohesion by improving open space will result in an overall improvement to open space, ensuring that they are made safer and become a greater part of the community.
SDO15	To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO16	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17	To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving community cohesion will ensure that open spaces are safer and therefore better used for walking and cycling.
SDO18	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Open Space Strategy Objectives – tackling inequality	
		7	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tackling inequality will have a positive impact across the Borough, particularly in disadvantaged areas where residents rely on open spaces close to their home.

SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tackling inequality will have a positive impact on health by ensuring that more open spaces are accessible, particularly to disadvantaged areas and within spaces close to employment areas.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	This objective specifically refers to providing a greater range of facilities for children and young people such as youth clubs and after school clubs that make use of open spaces and facilities.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tackling inequality will help to promote equality and diversity by ensuring that everyone has access to a range of open spaces and green areas.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tackling inequality will improve the landscape and townscape quality by ensuring that the link between open spaces are improved and that the design of open space makes it accessible to everyone.
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tackling inequality will ensure that Southwark's open spaces are more accessible to all by a range of modes e.g. walking, cycling and by public transport.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Objectives – education and culture
	8	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> The education and culture objective will have a positive impact by ensuring that open spaces are used to their potential as venues for a range of events. These events often attract people to the area which can increase investment and spending.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The education and culture objective will have a positive impact by improving the provision of educational information within open spaces. It also encourages the use of open spaces as outdoor learning resources for schools and the general public.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The education and culture objective will encourage people to use the range of open spaces in

SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	different ways e.g. for learning or for cultural events. Increased use of open space improves well-being which is related to health and mental health.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The education and culture objective will encourage the use of open spaces for cultural events and as meeting places. The increased use of open spaces will decrease the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The education and culture objective will encourage the use of open spaces as an educational resource, particularly for issues relating to the importance of sustainability, ecology, biodiversity etc which are all linked to climate change and how best to reduce our contribution towards it.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The education and culture objective will encourage the use of open spaces as an educational resource, particularly relating to heritage and cultural issues as many of the boroughs open spaces are listed and include historic buildings and monuments.
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The education and culture objective will encourage the use of open spaces for a range of uses. It will involve improving the facilities in open spaces as well as providing new facilities e.g. outdoor classrooms or learning centres,
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

**Appendix 3 – Appraisal of the Open Space Strategy Quantity Standards and the sub-areas strategy**

**Summary Table:**

Sustainability Objectives	Open space quantity standards			12. Parks 13. Children's play 14. Natural greenspace	Open space Strategy sub-areas strategy	
	9	10	11		12	12. Sub-area strategy
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	✓		✓	
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓	
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-		✓	
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 8: To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	-	-		✓	
SDO 9: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-		-	
SDO 10: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	-	✓		?	
SDO 11: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓		✓?	
SDO 12: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	-	-		✓	
SDO 13: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-		✓	
SDO 14: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓	
SDO 15: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓		✓	
SDO 16: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-		-	
SDO 17: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-		✓	

**Key**

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

SDO 18:  
To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development



Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Quantity Standards - Parks
	9	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will ensure that new open space is provided in line with expected population growth and change. New open space will improve the quality of the environment and encourage inward investment.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The standard will ensure that the provision of public parks is at least 0.761ha per 1000 people to ensure there is no deficiency in open space for the population over the next 15 years.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will ensure that deficiency in open space is addressed. This will improve community cohesion by ensuring that a growing population have space to play and relax.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will reduce contributions to climate change as the amount of parks across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will improve air quality as the amount of parks across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will increase the number of parks which can help to reduce surface water run-off and improve water quality, however water will be needed for irrigation. The use of water will need to be controlled through appropriate management techniques.
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will improve or maintain the quality of land and soils.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will ensure that parks are improved and that new space for parks is provided where opportunities allow.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks will mean new or improved parks which can help to reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces and therefore reduce flood risk
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact



SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of parks has taken the expected growth of the population up to 2026 into account and considered what would be a realistic level of park provision to expect development to provide or contribute towards.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Standards
	10	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will ensure that new open space is provided in line with expected population growth and change. New open space will improve the quality of the environment and encourage inward investment.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The standard will ensure that the provision of public children's play is at least 10 sqm per child to ensure there is no deficiency in this type of open space for the population over the next 15 years.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will ensure that deficiency in open space is addressed. This will improve community cohesion by ensuring that a growing population have space to play and relax.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will reduce contributions to climate change as the amount of children's play across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will improve air quality as the amount of children's play across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will improve or maintain the quality of land and soils.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will ensure that children's play are improved and that new space for children's play is provided where opportunities allow.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play will mean new or improved children's play which can help to reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces and therefore reduce flood risk
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of children's play has taken the expected growth of the population up to 2026 into account and considered what would be a realistic level of park provision to expect development to provide or contribute towards.

Sustainability Objectives	11	Timescale			Open Space Strategy Standards
		S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will ensure that new open space is provided in line with expected population growth and change. New open space will improve the quality of the environment and encourage inward investment.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The standard will ensure that the provision of public natural greenspace is at least 1.51ha per 1000 population to ensure there is no deficiency in this type of open space for the population over the next 15 years.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will ensure that deficiency in open space is addressed. This will improve community cohesion by ensuring that a growing population have space to play and relax.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will reduce contributions to climate change as the amount of natural greenspace across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will improve air quality as the amount of natural greenspace across the borough will increase or improve.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace means that more areas will be natural or semi-natural which require minimal maintenance and irrigation.
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will improve or maintain the quality of land and soils.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will ensure that natural greenspace are improved and that new space for natural greenspace is provided where opportunities allow.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace will mean new or improved natural greenspace which will help to reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces and therefore reduce flood risk
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Setting a quantity standard for the provision of natural greenspace has taken the expected growth of the population up to 2026 into account and considered what would be a realistic level of open space provision to expect development to provide or contribute towards.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Open Space Strategy Sub Areas Strategy
	12	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>Commentary on Results</b> Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will ensure that local improvements are made within the area which will improve the environment and encourage inward investment.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will provide opportunities for education and training, particularly where there are wider development opportunities.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will ensure that open spaces in the area make a better contribution towards health and well-being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will identify spaces where there are issues relating to crime and anti-social behaviour so that those spaces can be improved.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens and recreation and meet the needs of a growing population in a built up area.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will help to improve air quality.
SDO8 To minimise the (impact of) ambient noise environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will help to minimise the impact of ambient noise as new and improved open spaces act a buffer and provide 'zones' of quiet.
SDO9 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO10 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge can help to reduce surface water run-off and improve water quality as spaces are improved or new opens are provided. However water will be needed for irrigation. The use of water will need to be controlled through appropriate management techniques. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD
SDO11 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓?	✓?	✓?	✓?	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge may improve soil quality, this will depend on how open spaces are managed to ensure conservation and protection of priority habitats.
SDO12 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge should reinforce the character and distinctiveness of the surroundings. A high quality network of open spaces will enhance the quality and appearance of the area.
SDO13 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality open spaces will enhance the historic value of the area by improving their setting.
SDO14 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will ensure that the key open spaces in the area are improved and that opportunities for new open spaces are identified.
SDO15 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvement to and provision of new open spaces in the area will reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces and reduce flood risk.
SDO16 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will ensure better links between open spaces and will promote walking and cycling and reduce car journeys.
SDO18 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Providing a sub-area open space strategy for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge will provide detailed guidance on open space in the area by identifying key priorities and opportunities. New development will be expected to meet the objectives of the sub-area strategy.

## APPENDIX 4

### Glossary

#### **Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)**

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

#### **Archaeological Priority Zones**

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

#### **Biodiversity**

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

#### **Conservation Areas**

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

#### **Greenhouse gases**

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

#### **Local development framework (LDF)**

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

#### **Local Development Scheme (LDS)**

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

#### **London Plan**

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

#### **Proposals maps**

Illustrate the geographical extent of planning policies and designations.

#### **Renewable Energy**

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

**Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) or Guidance (SPG)** Guidance notes, additional and supplementary to the Unitary Development Plan, on how to implement the policies. They also

contain background information applicants may find useful when preparing their planning applications.

### **Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment**

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

### **Sustainable Development**

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

### **Unitary Development Plans (UDPs)**

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

**Southwark Plan** See “Unitary Development Plans”