



**Appendix B for the Cabinet Report:
Draft revised Canada Water Area Action Plan**

**Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report
April 2013**

No.	Title
Appendix A	Draft revised Canada Water area action plan (available with the report)
Appendix B	Sustainability appraisal (available on the website)
Appendix C	Equalities Analysis (available on the website)
Appendix D	Consultation Plan (available on the website)
Appendix E	Appropriate assessment (available on the website)

TIMETABLE FOR CONSULTATION AND HOW TO COMMENT

CONSULTATION	TIMETABLE
Consultation on sustainability appraisal scoping report	October - November 2012
Consultation on the Preferred Option Report and Sustainability Appraisal of the options	May – July 2013
Consultation on the publication version of the Canada Water Area Action Plan and sustainability report	Winter 2013
Publish final version of the Canada Water Area Action Plan accompanied by a final Sustainability Statement	2014

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
Tel: 020 7525 5471.

Comments can be returned by post or email to:
Planning Policy
Fifth Floor, Hub 3
160 Tooley Street
London
SE1 2TZ
Email: planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk

Formal consultation on this document begins 18 June 2013. All comments must be received by 5pm Tuesday **30 July 2013**.

CONTENTS	PAGE
Non Technical Summary	
1. Introduction	
1.1 What is this document?	
1.2 Why do we need to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal?	1
1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	
1.4 Structure of the report	
1.5 Why do we need and Area action Plan for Peckham?	
2. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology	
2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal	
2.2 Planning and Sustainable Development	
2.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Process	
2.4 SA stages	5
2.5 Timetable	
2.6 Consultation	
2.7 Any difficulties undertaking the SA	
2.8 Compliance with the SEA Directive	
3. Area Action Plan Objectives	
3.1 The purpose of the Area Action Plan	8
3.2 The vision and objectives	
3.3 Relationship of the vision to the AAP and SA	
4. Context and Baseline	
4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes	13
4.2 Summary Baseline Information	
5. Sustainability Issues and Objectives	
5.1 Sustainability Issues	17
5.2 Sustainability Objectives	
5.3 Any limitations of the information	
6. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	
6.1 What is the SA Framework?	19
6.2 The SA Framework	
7. The Area Action Plan Issues and Options	
7.1 What options have been considered and why?	
7.2 Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives against the Plan objectives	
7.3 How do the options compare in sustainability terms?	25
7.4 How have likely negative effects been avoided or reduced?	
7.5 How should the area action plan be implemented?	
7.6 Proposals for monitoring	
8. Effects of the plan policies	
8.1 How has sustainability been considered in the development of the AAP	
8.2 The preferred option	28
8.3 What are the significant positive effects of the plan	
8.4 What are the significant negative effects of the plan	
8.5 Proposed mitigation	
8.6 Uncertainties and risks	
9. Implementation	
9.1 What are the next stages of the plan preparation?	31
9.2 How will the plan be implemented?	
9.3 Links to other tiers of plans, programmes and other guidance	
9.4 Proposals for monitoring	

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Legal and Policy background/ The SEA Directive Requirements
Appendix 2	SA Scoping Report Consultation responses and officer responses
Appendix 3	Sustainability Appraisal of the Canada Water AAP Review Preferred Option Policies
Appendix 4	Relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes
Appendix 5	Glossary

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is this document?

1.1.1 This document reports on the interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Revised Canada Water Area Action Plan. The area action plan is being reviewed following the news that the Harmsworth Quays site will become vacant in 2014 when the current printworks relocates to Kent. The site allocation for the site and the parts of the AAP that are affected by the site becoming vacant need to be reviewed and updated. The overall vision and objectives will remain the same and have already been subject to consultation and sustainability appraisal. The SA focuses on those areas of the plan which have been amended. While this has been the focus, to ensure that the plan remains coherent, all policies have been reassessed in full.

1.1.2 This report does the following:

- Sets out the background to the requirement for the SA for the documents and plans within the LDF
- Identifies plans and policies that will be relevant to undertaking the SA
- Identifies relevant baseline data and any data gaps
- Sets out key sustainability issues in Canada Water
- Provides the SA framework
- Predicts and evaluates the likely significant effects of the reviewed policies in the AAP
- Identifies potential mitigation measures or ways in which positive impacts can be maximised.

1.1.3 1.1.2 The Canada Water AAP is part of Southwark's Local Development Framework (LDF). The Local Development Framework is made up of a collection of development plan documents (DPDs), including Area Action Plans (AAPs) and other documents which will be used to guide development in the area. Further explanation of the LDF documents is set out below.

- **Core Strategy (2011)** – this is a key element of the LDF, setting out the spatial vision for the borough and including a set of key strategic policies from which all other documents flow. Together with the other DPDs, it will replace the Southwark Plan 2007. Southwark's Core Strategy also identifies particular locations in the borough and outline what types of development would be appropriate there in the future.
- **Area Action Plans (AAPs)** – these provide spatial strategies for key areas of the borough. An AAP for Peckham and Nunhead is in preparation and AAPs for Aylesbury and Canada Water have been adopted.
- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** – provide additional detail around particular priority policies such as affordable housing and sustainable design and construction.
- **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) (2008)** – this sets out how interested people and organisations can be involved in preparation of the LDF and in future planning decisions.

1.2 Why do we need to update the area action plan for Canada Water?

1.2.1 Harmsworth Quays is a large, key site in the Action Area Core. It is shown on the map below as site 12. The existing AAP is predicated on the site remaining in use as a printworks and employment use as the majority of employment uses are concentrated in

and around this site. The option that the site could come forward as a development site during the life of the AAP was not fully considered. Therefore we now need to review the AAP to reflect the impact of the change on the area.

1.2.2 The relocation of the printworks represents a significant change for Canada Water that needs to be reflected in the AAP. The relocation will:

- Release a large, strategically positioned site for redevelopment
- Allow adjoining sites to be redeveloped in a different way
- Significantly change the nature and character of the area making it less industrial
- Impact land values, development feasibility and the timetable for the regeneration of the area

1.2.3 Objectives of the review:

- Consider the potential for redevelopment of Harmsworth Quays and the opportunities this generates
- Reassess the strategy for building heights
- Assess any implications of increased population on infrastructure, including the transport network, education, health etc
- Consider any other potential changes to the area which were not assessed as part of the AAP
- Manage the participation of stakeholders including residents, landowners and developers.

It is not envisaged that the review would go outside the scope of the vision in the adopted AAP.

1.3 What are the boundaries of the area action plan?

Figure 1: Area covered by the Canada Water AAP

1.3.1 Figure 1 shows the AAP boundary. The Harmsworth Quays site is at the centre of this area.

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

1.4.1 Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires Sustainability Appraisals of plans to be carried out. Under the requirements of the Act, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents is mandatory. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out as part of preparing the Canada Water Area Action Plan 2012. The appraisal tested how well the planning document considers social, economic and environmental issues in order to achieve sustainable development. We will update the existing SA for the review to take into account the amended site allocation and policies.

1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

1.5.1 Sustainability Appraisals also need to satisfy the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. The Directive requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. An SEA is required when preparing new or revised DPDs.

1.5.2 The Government guidance on sustainability appraisal can be found in '*A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005*' the '*Plan Making Manual*' and '*PPS12 Local Spatial Planning, 2008*'. The Government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. It is also stated in the guidance that provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the Plan-Making Manual there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA. For the purposes of simplicity,

the term sustainability appraisal (SA) is used throughout this document to include both the SA and SEA processes. Further details on the legislative and policy background to sustainability appraisal are set out in [Appendix 1](#).

1.6 Structure of the report

This report is divided into 9 sections:

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

2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

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

2.2 Planning and Sustainable Development

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

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

2.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that:

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

NPPF, para 165

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

2.2.3 The Government 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.

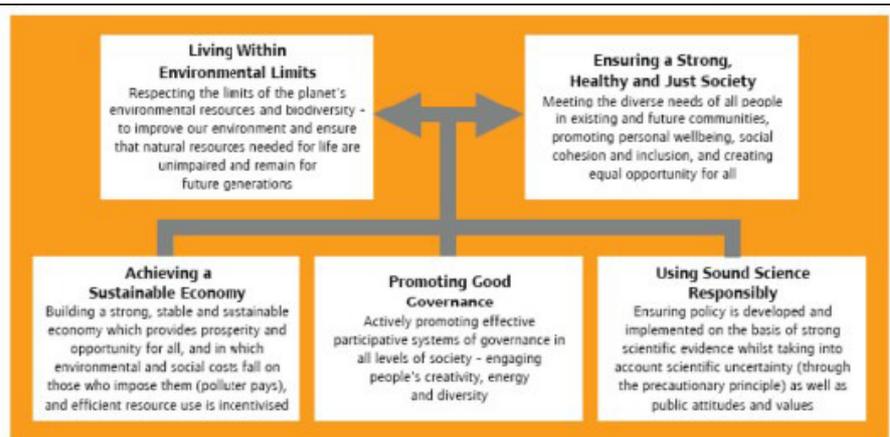
- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy

- 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

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

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

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

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Timetable
Stage A	
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Consultation on the scoping report took place from November until December 2012.
Stage B	
Developing and refining options and assessing effects against the SA framework.	December 2012 – March 2013
Stage C	
Prepare the SA report. This stage involves testing in detail the impacts of the preferred options. A sustainability appraisal report is prepared for consultation with the public along with the	Consultation on the preferred options document (the draft revised AAP) and interim sustainability appraisal will take place between May and July 2013

preferred options paper.	
Stage D	
Consult on the draft AAP and SA report.	Consultation on the draft AAP and sustainability appraisal report will take place in winter 2013.
Stage E	
Once the AAP has been agreed by the council, its social, economic and environmental impacts will then be monitored through the council's annual monitoring report.	Monitoring the AAP will take place once it has been adopted.

Table 2.1 – Stages of the SA

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

2.4 Consultation

As part of the review of the AAP, community consultation is being carried out to make sure that local residents, businesses and stakeholders are informed of the changes within the area. The adopted AAP was also subject to a full Sustainability Appraisals and 4 stages of consultation between 2009 and 2011. Our SCI sets out how individuals, community groups, developers and anyone else who may have an interest in the Local Development Framework should be consulted on planning documents.

The first stage of consultation for this revised SA involved the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which was published for consultation in November to December 2012. SEA guidance requires that the contents of the SA scoping report must be consulted on with the following 'authorities with environmental responsibility':

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage.

Government guidance also recommends that additional bodies can be consulted in order to represent the social and economic aspects of sustainability. The following additional bodies were consulted, in addition to an extensive list of local consultees on our planning policy database. We also published a Press Advertisement in the Southwark News.

- British Telecommunications
- Bromley Council
- Corporation of London
- Greater London Authority
- Lambeth Council
- Lewisham Council
- LFEDA
- London Development Agency
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of State for Transport
- Thames Water Property Services
- The Coal Authority
- Southwark Primary Care Trust
- Any of the bodies from the following list who are exercising functions or a function in the borough:

1. Person to whom a licence has been granted under section 7 (2) of the Gas Act 1986
 2. Sewage undertakers
 3. Water undertakers.
- Any person to whom the electronic communalisations code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003
 - Any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the borough.

The law requires the statutory organisations be provided with 5 weeks in which to respond to the SA Scoping Report. Consultation responses from all respondents to the consultation have been used to update the relevant elements of this SA report and inform the preparation of the draft AAP.

Consultation responses on the Scoping Report included suggestions for some minor amendments to be incorporated and also suggestions were put forward for: additional baseline information to be included in the appendices; recommendations for amending some of the objectives; recommendations for new sustainability questions and suggestions for amending and creating new indicators.

As we move forward to developing the submission version AAP we will continue to assess the sustainability implications across the wider area. We will also consult the same groups and organisations on the sustainability report at the next stage.

2.5 Any difficulties undertaking the SA

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.

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 it's relevance to sustainable development and the Local Development Framework.

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

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

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

2.6 Compliance with the SEA Directive

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

3 Area Action Plan Objectives

3.1 The Purpose of the Area Action Plan

The Canada Water Area Action Plan is a planning document that will help bring long-lasting improvements to Canada Water 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 will change the planning policies for Canada Water, and will control things like:

- the look and function of the town centre, including the mix of shops and other activities
- what is built on different sites
- the size and design of new buildings
- the amount and type of new homes built and where they go
- the impact of new development on the environment and traffic
- the community facilities needed to support the community

The area action plan will help fund improvements over the long term by making sure private developers contribute to things like improving public spaces and upgrading public transport.

3.2 The Vision and Objectives

The vision for Canada Water is;

We are working with the local community, landowners, and developers to transform Canada Water into a town centre as set out in the Canada Water Area Action Plan. Our aim is to make best use of the great opportunity to create a new destination around the Canada Water basin which combines shopping, civic and leisure, business and residential uses to create a new heart for Rotherhithe.

We want to strengthen Canada Water's role as a shopping destination, expanding the amount of retail space by around 35,000sqm and providing a much more diverse range of shops than at present, including a new department store and independent shops. The action area's core will provide at least 2,500 high quality new homes, which will be accommodated in generally mixed use development. The action area will provide at least 875 affordable housing units. Office development will provide much needed space for local occupiers and, together with retail development, will generate around 2,000 new jobs.

Existing facilities in the town centre are currently separated and poorly linked, being built originally to serve car-borne visitors. Development in the town centre will contribute towards creating an open environment with a high street feel, and high quality public realm and open spaces. We want to make better use of car parking, ensuring that it is shared between town centre uses. The centre must reach out to the wider Rotherhithe area, ensuring that it is accessible, particularly on foot, by bicycle and by public transport. In addition we will work with Transport for London to improve the road network around Lower Road.

There could be tall buildings on some sites in the core area where this helps stimulate regeneration and creates a distinctive place. Outside the town centre and core area of the AAP, development will be less dense and should reflect the leafy and suburban character of much of the area.

Rotherhithe should be a desirable place to live, particularly for families, and promote healthy lifestyles. To help achieve this, we will consider building new school provision to meet the forecast need for places. Across the AAP area, development will contribute to achieving a high quality green infrastructure network, which, together with the docks and the River Thames, can help

make Rotherhithe known as an attractive destination to visit, relax in and have fun. Development will meet the highest possible environmental standards to help tackle climate change, improve air quality and reduce pollution, waste and risk of flooding.

We are working with Lewisham Council to make sure we have a joined up approach to future development and improvements to Rotherhithe.

The Canada Water Area Action Plan seeks to meet the following objectives:

Theme 1: Shopping: A genuine town centre and neighbourhood hubs.

- S1: To create an accessible, distinctive and vibrant town centre at Canada Water which is well connected into the surrounding street network. This will enhance the setting of Canada Water basin and create a range of shops, restaurants, community and leisure facilities within mixed use developments.
- S2: To ensure that people who live and work on the wider peninsula have access to local facilities to meet their day-to-day needs.

Theme 2: Transport: Improved connections.

- T1: To use a range of measures, including public transport improvements, green travel plans, road improvements and restrictions on car parking to ease the impact of new development on the transport network and services.
- T2: To make the area more accessible, particularly by sustainable transport including walking, cycling and public transport.
- T3: To use car parking in the town centre more efficiently by ensuring that shops and leisure facilities share parking facilities

Theme 3: Leisure: A great place to visit, to relax in and have fun

- L1: To promote healthy lifestyles and make the area known for its excellent sports, leisure and entertainment facilities.
- L2: To promote arts, culture and tourism.

Theme 4: Places: Better and safer streets, squares and parks

- P1: To ensure the design, scale and location of new buildings help create streets and neighbourhoods which have a varied character. There should be no gated communities and the area's green spaces and heritage should be enhanced, especially the River Thames, the docks and the parks to create a distinctive sense of place.
- P2: To create an attractive, safe, and secure public realm.
- P3: To link the docks and parks in a network of open spaces which have a variety of functions, including recreation and children's play, sports facilities and nature conservation.
- P4: To make the River Thames and its river front more accessible.
- P5: To reduce the impact of development on the environment and on health and help tackle climate change, air quality, pollution, waste and flood risk.

Theme 5: Housing: Providing more and better homes

H1 To create a mixed community by providing more housing choices and better homes of a high quality. There should be more affordable housing and different housing sizes including larger homes for families.

H2 To focus higher densities in the action area core where there are town centre activities and good access to public transport.

Theme 6: Community: Enhanced social and economic opportunities

C1 To provide more and improved educational, health and community facilities which meet the needs of the growing population.

C2 To provide more local employment opportunities.

Theme 7: Delivering the AAP

D1: To continue to work with key stakeholders including the local community, landowners, Lewisham Council and TfL to deliver the vision and objectives of the AAP.

D2: To ensure that physical and social infrastructure needed to support growth at Canada Water is provided in a timely manner.

D3: To monitor and review the delivery of AAP policies annually to inform phasing of future development and delivery of infrastructure.

3.3 Canada Water Area Action Plan review

3.3.1 At the Examination in Public (EiP) into the adopted AAP 2012 we took the view that the redevelopment of Harmsworth Quays could take place within the vision and overall framework provided by the AAP (as set out above).

3.3.2 Objectives of the review

- Consider the potential for redevelopment of Harmsworth Quays and the opportunities this generates
- Reassess the strategy for building heights
- Assess any implications of increased population on infrastructure, including the transport network, education, health etc
- Consider any other potential changes to the area which were not assessed as part of the AAP
- Manage the participation of stakeholders including residents, landowners and developers.

4 Context and Baseline

4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes

The AAP needs to take into account a wide range of other policies, plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the AAP, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.

A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the international, national, regional and local levels as part of the Scoping Report. Since the consultation on the Scoping report, additional or more recent documents of relevance have been identified and these have been included in the table set out in [Appendix 4](#)

4.2 Summary Baseline Information

Baseline information has been used to measure the current characteristics of the area and enable an assessment of how it is likely to change in the future, with or without the AAP. We have collected data to describe the social, environmental and economic characteristics of Canada Water. Full details of the background information that we have collected is available in our Scoping Report. The baseline information in the scoping report updates the baseline prepared for the adopted AAP and its SA. A summary of the data is given below:

- Population: Rotherhithe and Surrey Docks wards have a population of around 27,000 people, living in around 12,000 households. The two wards have significantly higher number of people of white ethnic origin (64%) compared to the rest of Southwark (54%) and fewer people of ethnic minority backgrounds.
- Housing: Both wards have a mix of housing tenures: Rotherhithe ward has a high proportion of affordable homes and 36% are owned by the council. In Surrey Docks ward, around 24% of homes are affordable. There is significant need for more affordable housing in the area, with average property prices in 2008, being around 8 times the average earnings of someone working full-time in Southwark.
- Deprivation: Deprivation varies across Rotherhithe. On the whole Rotherhithe ward is more deprived than Surrey Docks ward. Only one area within the AAP area is in the 10% most deprived and there are no areas in the 10% least deprived. Generally, the areas next to the river tend to be less deprived than more inland areas, some areas being among the least deprived in Southwark.
- Education: There are seven primary schools in AAP area, the majority of which have been rated either good or outstanding by Ofsted. Bacon's College is the only secondary school in Rotherhithe and the school performs well, achieving significantly higher than average GCSE results when compared to results for the borough and higher results than the UK average. In 2011, the percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at key stage 2 (age 11) was 85% for English and 92% for maths in Surrey Docks ward and 84% for English and 87% for maths in Rotherhithe ward, which is fairly similar to the averages achieved across Southwark.
- Health and disability deprivation varies across the AAP area. The least deprived areas are in Surrey Docks ward, nearest to the river, whereas the most deprived areas are in the Rotherhithe ward. People living in Rotherhithe report higher levels of long-term limiting illness and lower levels of self reported 'good' health than those living in Surrey Docks ward and across Southwark as a whole.
- Crime and community safety: Crime deprivation varies within Rotherhithe. The majority of Rotherhithe is within the 10% most deprived in the borough in terms of crime whereas levels of crime deprivation are more varied in Surrey Docks. The riverside areas are the least deprived in terms of crime in Rotherhithe.

- Air quality: Vehicle emissions are the cause of 50% of air pollution and estimated to cause 24,000 deaths per year in the UK. Southwark has particularly high levels of air pollution, mainly caused by traffic. As a result, the entire borough north of the A205 has been declared an Air Quality Management Area and the establishment of an Air Quality Strategy and Improvement Plan (AQSIP) has been undertaken.
- Transport: A development impact report (2010) undertaken for Rotherhithe looks at the impact of future development on the transport infrastructure in the study area. The study tested the possible impacts of additional development at Rotherhithe based on the development of sites across the area, including some sites in Lewisham. The results of the modeling indicated that the Lower Road gyratory system is currently congested (2009 Base Year) and there is little scope for the gyratory system to provide additional capacity for the predicted increased demand for highway travel if no improvements are completed.
- In 2009 Southwark carried out an energy study for Canada Water. This found that the Canada Water area is well placed to access heat from a local waste combined heat and power plant (SELCHP). This was considered the major energy opportunity in the area.
- Currently, all mains water is treated to drinking standard. This is an expensive and energy intensive process, particularly considering that at least 40% of water consumed in homes and workplaces does not need to be of drinkable quality (for example water used for flushing toilets, washing laundry and watering parks and gardens). Our adopted Core Strategy sets a target for major housing development to achieve a potable water use target of 105 litres per person per day.
- Flood risk: Much of the action area is located in the Environment Agency's flood zone 3 (land at high risk of flooding from the Thames).
- There is one conservation area within the wider study area (St Mary's Rotherhithe). Any development in this area must protect or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. There are several listed buildings in the AAP area and any development should preserve these buildings and their historical or architectural features of interest.
- The action area is relatively well provided for in terms of open space, both in terms of the quantity and range of open space available. Spaces include Southwark Park, Russia Dock Woodland, a series of inland water bodies and a range of smaller public parks and squares. The action area has the second highest amount of open space per person in the borough with 1.53ha per 1,000 population, well above the borough-wide standard of 0.76ha per 1,000 population set out in the emerging open space strategy. The sub-area also has a high amount of natural greenspace, with 4.26ha per 1,000 population (which will fall to 3.73ha per 1,000 population in 2026 as a result of population growth), and which is well above the borough-wide standard of 1.51ha per 1,000 population.

5 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

5.1 Sustainability Issues

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

Sustainability Issues

The SA scoping report, SA and consultation on the adopted Canada Water AAP 2012 identified a range of significant sustainability issues for Southwark and Canada Water. The Core strategy SA and consultation have also been taken into account. The issues were also based on a review of relevant policies, strategies and programmes and a survey of baseline data. These are the key social, economic and environmental issues faced in Southwark that need to be taken into consideration by the AAP review.

These are:

- Relatively high levels of deprivation
- Employment inequalities and employment opportunities
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Health inequalities and noise nuisances
- Need to promote equality, diversity and social cohesion
- High levels of crime and fear of crime
- Energy efficiency and use of renewables
- Poor air quality
- Need to minimise waste arisings and increase recycling rates
- Need for sustainable use of water resources
- Protection of landscape features and designated sites and need to address contaminated land issues
- Ensuring a high quality of design in new developments
- Need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the archaeological environment
- Minimising flood risk and improve the quality of controlled waters within the borough
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
- Providing everyone with a decent and affordable home to live in
- Need to improve accessibility by public transport and minimise the need to travel by car
- Need to ensure that there is social, physical and green infrastructure capacity for existing and future needs
- Need to provide for and support small businesses
- Sensitivities around very tall buildings

Specific issues that will need to be considered in the development of options for the Canada Water AAP review include:

- Employment – needs of SMEs, location and quantity of non-residential uses, phasing
- Retail and leisure – type and mix, location and phasing
- Social infrastructure – health, schools, culture, community space
- Physical infrastructure
- Green infrastructure
- Housing – capacity, density, type, tenure, student housing, viability, distribution and location
- Transport – public transport, walking and cycling, roads, parking, congestion
- Tall buildings – locations, height, views, impacts,
- Built environment – design, heritage, locations, views, character
- Phasing – deliverability, viability, infrastructure, community impacts

5.2 Sustainability Objectives

The likely impacts of the adopted Canada Water AAP 2012 and the Core Strategy were identified using a set of sustainability objectives, which relate to the strategic vision for the Borough. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and are linked to the Council's Fairer Future principles and the Council Plan which have replaced Southwark 2016 (Community Strategy).

The objectives set out below were presented in the original Scoping Report for the adopted AAP and the Core Strategy. The objectives were then used throughout the SA into the Canada Water AAP. Comments were received on the objectives during the consultation process on the AAP, which have been taken into account and updated in the revised scoping report. It is proposed that these objectives will be used in the SA of the AAP review.

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

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

6 The Sustainability Framework

6.1 What is the SA Framework?

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 Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators	
Economy, Regeneration and Employment Opportunities	<p>SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation</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>	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	<p>Employment land available</p> <p>Change in VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Numbers and % jobs in Southwark by sector</p> <p>Southwark compared to London (broken down by micro, small and medium sized businesses)</p> <p>Numbers of unemployed/ numbers receiving benefit (by sector)</p>
Education	<p>SDO2: To improve the education and skill of the population</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>	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4	<p>Indices of multiple deprivation; Education deprivation</p> <p>% of the population with higher education qualifications</p> <p>% of population with no qualifications</p> <p>Proportion of resident pupils attending Southwark schools achieving 5+ A-Cs including English and Maths split by equality group</p>
Health	<p>SDO3: To improve the health of the population</p> <p>Will it promote and facilitate healthy living and active lifestyles? Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it promote non-polluting forms of transport? Will it improve access to health and social care/treatment?</p>	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6	<p>Health life expectancy at age 65 by equality group</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation: Health deprivation</p> <p>Rate of obesity in children</p> <p>Mortality from cancer, heart disease and stroke</p> <p>Incapacity benefit for mental illness</p> <p>Distance to GP premises from home</p> <p>Admissions to hospital per 1,000 people</p>

	Sustainability Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators	
		3.7	
Crime and Community Safety	<p>SDO4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>Will it improve safety and security? Will it incorporate measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime, including anti-social behaviour?</p>	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	<p>Indices of multiple deprivation: Crime deprivation</p> <p>Numbers of crime per annum</p> <p>Percentage of residents who feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day/night</p> <p>Reports of anti-social behaviour</p>
Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion	<p>SDO5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion</p> <p>Will it help support voluntary sector and promote volunteering? Will it support active community engagement? Will it support a diversity of lifestyles? Will it address equality's groups?</p>	5.1 5.2 5.3	<p>Proportion of people who think they can influence decision-making in their locality</p> <p>Employment/Skills/Health/Homelessness waiting list by equality group</p> <p>Satisfaction with area</p>
Mitigation of and adaption to climate change	<p>SDO6: To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Will it reduce consumption of energy? Will it use renewable sources of energy? Will it help local people cope with hotter drier summers and warmer wetter winters? Will it mitigate against the urban heat island effect?</p>	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	<p>CO2 emissions and energy consumption (break down by source/type)</p> <p>No. of extreme weather events by type</p> <p>No. of hospital admissions as a result of extreme weather</p> <p>SAP rating of borough's housing stock</p>
Air Quality	<p>SDO7: To improve the air quality in Southwark</p> <p>Will it help to reduce emissions of PM10, NO2? Will it encourage a reduction in amount and length of journeys made by car?</p>	7.1 7.2 7.3	<p>Number of days of high pollution</p> <p>Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedences of nitrogen dioxide in air</p> <p>Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of PM10 in air</p>
Waste Management	<p>SDO8: To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource</p> <p>Will it promote the reduction of waste during construction / operation? Will it minimise the production of household and commercial waste?</p>	8.1 8.2 8.3	<p>Municipal waste land-filled (tonnes)</p> <p>Residual household waste per household (tonnes)</p> <p>Percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting</p>

	Sustainability Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators	
	Will it promote sustainable processing of waste?		
Water Resources	<p>SDO9: To encourage sustainable use of water resources</p> <p>Will it encourage reuse of water? Will it maximise use of rainwater or other local water supplies? Will it reduce discharges to surface and groundwater?</p>	<p>9.1</p> <p>9.2</p>	<p>Average domestic and commercial potable water consumption (l/head/day)</p> <p>Water quality measure</p>
Soil and Land Quality	<p>SDO10: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils</p> <p>Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated? Will it prevent further contamination of soils?</p>	<p>10.1</p> <p>10.2</p>	<p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites not remediated</p>
Quality in Design	<p>SDO11: To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape</p> <p>Will it have a negative impact on important strategic/local views? Will it improve the quality of public spaces and street? Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the public domain?</p>	<p>11.1</p> <p>11.2</p> <p>11.3</p>	<p>Satisfaction with local area</p> <p>People who can identify with their local area</p> <p>Building for Life Assessments</p>
Conservation of the Historic Environment	<p>SDO12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</p> <p>Will it involve the loss or damage to historic buildings and remains and their setting? Will it improve the historic value of places? Will it promote the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment?</p>	<p>12.1</p> <p>12.2</p> <p>12.3</p> <p>12.4</p> <p>12.5</p> <p>12.6</p>	<p>Amount of Southwark covered by Conservation Area or APZ</p> <p>Numbers of heritage assets in the borough on the English Heritage buildings at Risk Register</p> <p>Changes in numbers of listed buildings</p> <p>Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk</p> <p>Number of conservation areas at risk</p> <p>Number of conservation areas with up-to-date appraisal/ management plans</p>
Open Space and Biodiversity	<p>SDO13: To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity</p> <p>Will it encourage development on previously developed land? Will it improve the quality and range of open spaces? Will it improve access to open space and nature?</p>	<p>13.1</p> <p>13.2</p> <p>13.3</p> <p>13.4</p> <p>13.5</p>	<p>Change in quantity of open space (ha)</p> <p>Resident satisfaction with open space</p> <p>Change in SINCS and LNPS</p> <p>Change in quality of open space (ha)</p> <p>Open space deficiency</p>

	Sustainability Objective and questions	Sustainability Indicators	
	<p>Will it improve the quality and range of habitat for wildlife?</p> <p>Will it avoid harm to protected and priority species?</p>	13.6 13.7 13.8	<p>Deficiency in access to nature</p> <p>Number /types of habitats</p> <p>No. of green roofs/facades</p>
Flood Risk	<p>SDO14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding</p> <p>Will it minimise the risk of and from flooding?</p> <p>Will it protect and improve flood defences and allow them to be maintained?</p>	14.1 14.2	<p>Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)</p> <p>Condition of flood defences</p>
Housing	<p>SDO15: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home</p> <p>Will it contribute towards meeting housing need, in particular affordable housing and family homes?</p> <p>Will it improve the supply and range of housing?</p> <p>Will it contribute towards improving the quality of homes and the living environment?</p> <p>Will it reduce overcrowding?</p>	15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.7	<p>Amount of homes in the borough</p> <p>Percentage of households living in temporary accommodation</p> <p>Households in housing need</p> <p>Households on housing register</p> <p>Households unintentionally homeless and in priority need</p> <p>Income to average house price ratio</p> <p>No. of families living in overcrowded properties</p>
Sustainable Transport	<p>SDO16: To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car</p> <p>Will it reduce car use?</p> <p>Will it promote walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number and length of journeys?</p> <p>Will it improve public transport?</p> <p>Will it reduce road traffic accidents?</p>	16.1 16.2 16.3	<p>Estimated traffic flows per annum (mil.vehicle km)</p> <p>The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions</p> <p>Proportion of personal travel made on each mode of transport overall and by equalities groups</p>
Infrastructure	<p>SDO17: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development</p> <p>Will it provide enough social infrastructure ?</p> <p>Will it provide enough physical infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it provide enough green infrastructure?</p>	17.1 17.2 17.3 17.4	<p>No. and type of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p> <p>Capacity of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p> <p>No. and type of proposed infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p> <p>Capacity of future infrastructure (social, physical and green)</p>

6.3 Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives

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

Compatibility of SA Objectives

	SDO1	SDO2	SDO3	SDO4	SDO5	SDO6	SDO7	SDO8	SDO9	SDO10	SDO11	SDO12	SDO13	SDO14	SDO15	SDO16	SDO17
SDO2	✓																
SDO3	✓	0															
SDO4	✓	0	✓														
SDO5	✓	✓	✓	✓													
SDO6	✓	0	✓	0	0												
SDO7	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓											
SDO8	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0										
SDO9	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0									
SDO10	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	0								
SDO11	✓	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0							
SDO12	✓	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	✓						
SDO13	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓					
SDO14	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓				
SDO15	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓			
SDO16	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓		
SDO17	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	

✓ Compatible
0 No significant link
? Depends on implementation

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

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

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

The impact will depend on the provision of new infrastructure being implemented in a sensitive manner, although such impacts are likely to be short term and temporary in

nature. Suitable mitigation measures will need to be identified to offset any adverse impacts.

7 EFFECTS OF THE CANADA WATER AAP REVIEW

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

It is considered that the findings contained in this report will help to improve the sustainability of the objectives and subsequently have a positive influence on the development and refinement of the Canada Water area action plan policies. In particular, where the appraisal highlights areas where special care will need to be taken, this will help to ensure potential conflicts are avoided. The policies contained within the adopted area action plan help to implement the sustainability objectives. It is important that the amended policies build on their success in seeking to achieve sustainable development.

The results of the sustainability appraisal for the adopted AAP have also provided a good basis for assessing the revised policies and determining whether or not a potential option is likely to advance the principles of sustainability, something that the sustainability objectives are considered overall to do particularly well.

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

7.2 What options have been considered and why?

During the preparation of the adopted AAP 2012 there was a full consideration of options and alternatives throughout the 3 year preparation process. These are set out in the full SA that accompanied the adopted AAP. This SA focuses on the areas of the AAP which have been revised. Whilst this has been the focus, all the policies have been reassessed in order to ensure that the AAP and the SA remain coherent. The commitment to review the AAP was agreed at the EIP and it was decided that neither the vision nor objectives would need to be changed. Therefore the scope of the options that have been considered as part of the review are limited to the sections of the revised AAP that are affected by the changes to Harmsworth Quays.

7.3 What are the significant positive effects of the plan?

The appraisal found that the majority of the policies will have a positive impact. For every policy, the positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when assessed across the whole range of sustainability objectives. In some cases the policies have no significant impact with the sustainable objective.

The results of the appraisal showed a major positive impact for the following policies:

Policy 14 Streets and public spaces
Policy 33 S106 planning obligations

Policy 14 scores the highest number of positive impacts. This policy aims to create an attractive environment by linking spaces together and creating a defined town centre area. An improved environment will help attract more inward investment to the area as well as providing an improved landscape and townscape.

Policy 33 scores the second highest number of positive results. This policy will enable the policies to be implemented by ensuring that funding is put in place to deliver the regeneration of the area and appropriate facilities and services to make it a success.

The following sustainability objectives also scored very positive scores overall:

- SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
- SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion

The positive results reaffirm the benefits of regeneration that the area action plan is seeking to achieve.

The appraisal found that the updated policies in the draft revised AAP document are sustainable. For almost every policy the identified positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when taken across the whole range of sustainable objectives, although in some cases the policies have no obvious relationship with the sustainability objectives.

7.4 What are the significant negative effects of the plan?

In total, there are four SDOs that show potential minor negative impacts. These are:

- SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change**
- SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark**
- SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource**
- SDO14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding**

The following policies showed a minor negative impact against SDO6, SDO7 and SDO8:

- Policy 1 Shopping in the town centre
- Policy 11 Leisure and entertainment
- Policy 21 New homes
- Policy 22 Affordable homes
- Policy 23 Family homes
- Policy 25 Jobs and business space
- Policy 26 Schools
- Policy 27 Community facilities
- Policy 29 Health facilities
- Policy 32 Proposals sites

The reason for the negative result is that the quantum of new development could have have negative impacts in both construction and operation upon climate change and air quality as a result of an increase in carbon emissions from energy consumption and traffic. The development will also increase the amount of waste produced. However, the development is necessary in order to regenerate the area. Negative impacts can be addressed through suitable mitigation measures such as the requirement to reduce carbon emissions through implementing the energy hierarchy, the proposed district heating network and the application of the core strategy policies and supplementary planning documents.

The following policies showed a minor negative impact against SDO 14:

- Policy 21 New housing
- Policy 22 Affordable homes
- Policy 23 Family homes
- Policy 25 Jobs and business space
- Policy 26 Schools
- Policy 27 Community facilities
- Policy 29 Health facilities
- Policy 29a Higher education facilities and students
- Policy 32 Proposals sites

Much of the AAP area lies in flood zone 3a (high probability of flooding in the event of a breach of flood defences). The above policies therefore scored negatively against this objective as vulnerability to flooding could be increased. The core strategy policy 13 states that Southwark will allow development to occur in the flood zone providing it is designed to be safe and resilient to flooding, as it is recognised that there is a shortage of developable land outside the flood zone. Further guidance is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.

7.5 Uncertain impacts

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

7.6 Proposed Mitigation

Where the SA identified potential shortcomings of particular policies, mitigation measures have been proposed to help off-set the negative impacts. For example, the requirement for new developments to adhere to minimum standards in design and construction will contribute towards ensuring greater water efficiency over time. Some of the negative impacts will be mitigated through other policies in the area action plan.

7.7 Uncertainties and Risks

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

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

[Please see Appendix 3 for the detailed results](#)

9 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 What are the next stages in the plan preparation?

SA PRODUCTION STAGE	TIMETABLE
Consideration of the responses to the consultation on the Draft Revised Canada Water Area Action Plan and the sustainability appraisal report.	May to July 2013
Preparation of the Final Sustainability Appraisal report to accompany the publication version of the Canada Water Area Action Plan	July to October 2013
Consultation on Revised Canada Water Area Action Plan publication version and draft sustainability appraisal report	November to December 2013
Adoption of the AAP and publication of the final sustainability appraisal report.	Summer 2014

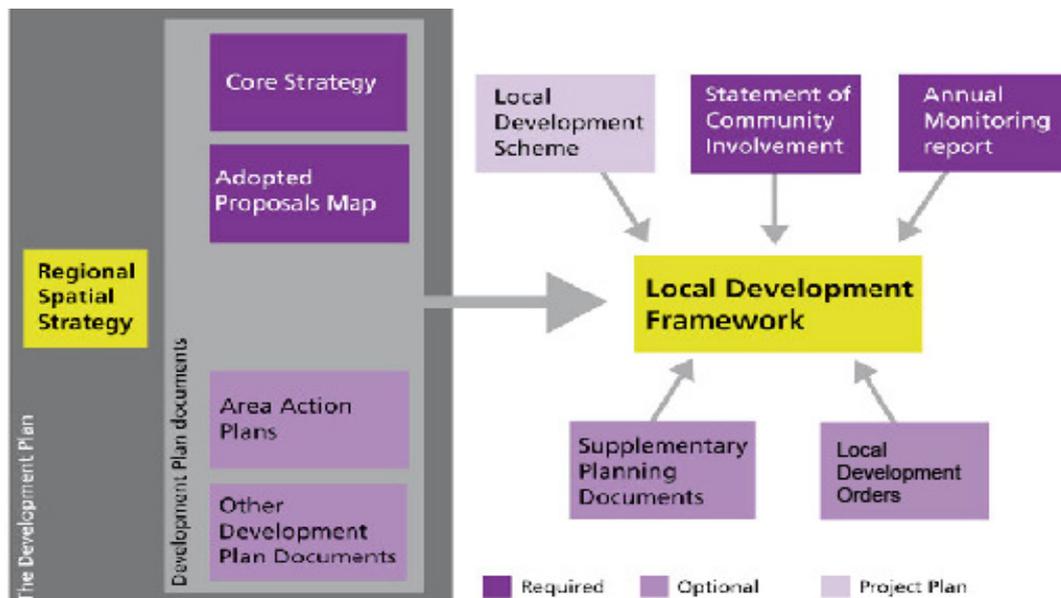
9.2 How will the plan be implemented?

- 9.2.1 The Area Action Plan sets out the vision for the type of place Canada Water should be in the future. The AAP will shape the development of Canada Water for the next 15 years by providing a list of clear objectives to guide development to the right place at the right time. The plan sets out what should be achieved in different places in the area and directs development to shape these areas.
- 9.2.2 Implementation of the AAP policies will be achieved through our development management function when we make decisions on planning applications. Development management policies and supplementary planning documents are also being prepared that will provide further detail.
- 9.2.3 Our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when the community will be involved in preparing planning policy documents and in making decisions on planning applications. The SCI was developed by working with many local people, businesses, voluntary and community organisations, councillors and statutory organisations. The SCI includes: information on different consultation methods; how to overcome barriers to involve different groups and; the consultation process for both planning policy documents and planning applications. Involving the community at the earliest stage possible in the planning process helps to implement development that is wanted and needed by the community.
- 9.2.4 New development also needs to be supported by adequate social, physical and green infrastructure. This includes: social infrastructure such as schools, health and other community facilities; physical infrastructure such as transport and utilities; green infrastructure such as parks and open spaces. Where infrastructure is needed to support development, it should be provided along side it. Development should not be permitted unless essential infrastructure can be completed prior to occupation of the new development.
- 9.2.5 We will continue to work in partnership with infrastructure providers, including both internal council departments and external agencies, throughout the development of the area action plan to identify infrastructure required to facilitate the development set out in the plan.

- 9.2.6 We will use s106 planning obligations/Community Infrastructure Levy to overcome negative impacts of development and to make sure that infrastructure needed to support development is provided. We will use planning obligations in accordance with government guidance, set out Circular 2005/05. We have an approved Planning Obligations supplementary planning document which explains our policies in more detail and sets out a series of standard charges to be applied to development. Through implementing this SPD we will secure financial contributions to mitigate the impacts of development.
- 9.2.7 We are also progressing with our Community Infrastructure Levy. There is more detail on our approach and how it links with implementation in the AAP.

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

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. The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) updates the approach to plan making by simplifying the process and returning to a system of Local Plans. The council proposes to review its current LDS and begin the preparation of a new Southwark Plan or local plan for the borough.



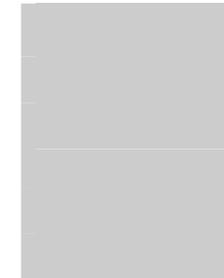
It should be noted that local planning policy is produced within a framework set by national and regional government planning guidance such as the NPPF and the London Plan. This guidance indicates the broad principles that local policy should adopt. For example, the need to provide further housing as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

9.4 Proposals for monitoring

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

PAGE

Appendix 1	Legal and Policy background/ The SEA Directive Requirements
Appendix 2	SA Scoping Report Consultation responses and officer responses
Appendix 3	Sustainability Appraisal of the Canada Water AAP Review Preferred Option Policies
Appendix 4	Relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes
Appendix 5	Glossary



APPENDIX 1

Legal and Policy Background for Sustainability Appraisal and Development Plan Documents

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

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

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

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

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

Information Required in Environment Report		Section in SA Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I)		The SA report
a	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plan and programmes	Sections 1, 3 and 4 Appendix 2
b	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Sections 4 and 5
c	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sections 4 and 5
d	Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 4
e	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 6 Appendix 2
f	The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health,	Sections 7 and 8

	fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	Appendices 4,5, 6
g	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Sections 8 and 9
h	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 7 and 8 Appendix 5 and 6
i	A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Sections 2 and 9
j	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary
	The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	Sections 2, 3 and 9
	<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4). • authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2). • other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	Section 2 Appendix 3
	<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</p> <p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10) 	Section 9
	Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Section 9
	Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA checklist Directive (Art. 12).	The Quality Assurance Checklist has been followed

APPENDIX 2

Responses To The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Consultation

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
327	154			As the Government's adviser on the historic environment English Heritage is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local planning process. Accordingly English Heritage welcomes the opportunity to comment upon the Submission Version of the Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan, and the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Reports (SA) for the Review of the Canada Area Action Plan and Bankside Borough and London Opportunity Area.	Noted
328	154			<p>The NPPF (paragraph 126) requires Local Planning Authorities to set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their area. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report should provide help to fulfil this duty by ensuring that impacts on heritage assets and the wider historic environment are effectively identified, mitigated against and monitored over the lifetime of the plan. With this in mind we would suggest that the Baseline Information does not provide sufficient detail on the historic environment.</p> <p>Information missing or incomplete include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Range and number of heritage assets that may be affected by the plan. For example in the case of Canada Water, Southwark Park (Historic Registered Park and Garden) has not been identified; •Consideration given to the significance and setting of all heritage assets; •Identification of issues and opportunities for the historic environment, including crossboundary matters; •Need to recognise non-designated heritage assets or other buildings, spaces or townscape features that may be of heritage interest; and •Condition of heritage assets, for example are any of the assets which could be affected by the plan are on the English Heritage's Register of Heritage Assets at Risk? <p>We would advise you to consider the details of English Heritage's Guidance on the Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010).</p>	<p>The adopted CWAAP was accompanied by a background report on urban design. The background included a detailed section on the character of the Core Area and consideration of the points raised in the representation.</p> <p>We will add this information to the SA Scoping report to expand the baseline data on the historic environment.</p>

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
329	154			Specific to Canada Water, our understanding is that a major driver for the Review of the AAP is the availability of the Harmsworth Quay for redevelopment, which due to its scale and location could have significant implications for the development of other neighbouring sites. As part of reviewing the AAP we would wish to ensure that any proposals for tall buildings at Harmsworth Quay and any related sites are considered within the context of Protected Views (including the wider setting as advised in the Mayor's London View Management Framework) that cross the plan area and the setting of heritage assets which may be affected by such development. In addition we would urge you to demonstrate through thorough analysis and modelling the impact and relationship of tall buildings with its surroundings and other existing groups/clusters of tall buildings.	As part of the review process we will be carrying out analysis to inform our approach to tall buildings.
330	154			In developing the AAPs and Opportunity Area, including their supporting evidence base we would strongly support the involvement of the Borough's own conservation staff. They are often best placed to advise on local heritage matters. In the meantime we welcome our continued involvement in the AAPs and Opportunity Area, and look forward to work with the Council to resolve the above highlighted issues before the submission of the AAPs and the Opportunity Area to the Secretary of State.	Noted.
331	154			Finally, we should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information provided by you. To avoid any doubt, this does not affect our obligation to provide further advice and, potentially, object to specific proposals, where English Heritage consider it appropriate to do so.	Noted.
332	643			<p>Re: London Borough of Southwark Local Plan: Canada Water Area Action Plan Review- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</p> <p>Thank you for consulting us on the above. The Environment Agency was fully involved in the consultation on the Canada Water Area Action Plan between 2007 and 2011 during which many of our environmental issues were addressed. We support the revision of the Area Action Plan to align with the availability of Harmsworth Quays site which will play a key part in the delivery of the plan.</p> <p>Development of Harmsworth Quays site has the potential to trigger significant, long term and irreversible environmental effects in the borough. The effects of the proposals may also be felt more widely. We hope proposed developments will provide or fund local improvements to mitigate the impact of development and/or additional facilities made necessary by</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>We will use the SA process to identify the potential impacts of redeveloping the Harmsworth Quays site and surrounds. We will ensure that the amended AAP and updated policies mitigate against the negative impacts that are identified.</p>

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>the proposal. These should include contributions towards infrastructure addressing ecological and environmental enhancements where appropriate. We have attached answers to the consultation questions in section one below.</p> <p>We hope the sustainability appraisal will assist Southwark Council to identify a sustainable approach for dealing with key planning issues and environmental concerns and promote sustainable development at the Harmsworth Quays site.</p> <p>Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss this further.</p>	<p>We will take the findings of the SA into account when preparing the updated AAP.</p>
333	643		plans, programmes or strategies	<p>Additional plans, programmes or strategies which the Council should consider There are a number of new publications, legislation and strategies which we feel should be included in Appendix 2 -Relevant Plans, Strategies and Programmes. These are detailed below. We feel the report will be further strengthened by including these links.</p> <p>National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011) Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion •set out clear and consistent plans for risk management •manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way •ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective •help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents. <p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •put in place long-term plans to manage risks ensuring other plans take account of them •avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk •building, maintaining and improving FCERM infrastructure and systems • increasing public awareness of the risk that remains • improving the detection, forecasting and issue of warnings of flooding •planning for and co-ordinating a rapid response to flood emergencies and recovery <p>National Flood Emergency Framework In planning and preparing for a</p>	<p>Comments noted. We will add the plans, programmes and strategies that you have recommended.</p>

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>flooding emergency, the Government's strategic objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •protect human life and alleviate suffering; and, as far as possible, property and the environment; •support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services at the earliest opportunity; and •uphold the rule of law and the democratic process. <p>The National Flood Emergency Framework is intended to cover the development, maintenance, testing and, when necessary, implementation of operational response arrangements that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •able to respond promptly to any changes in alert levels; •developed on an integrated basis, combining local flexibility with national consistency and equity; •capable of implementation in a flexible, phased, sustainable and proportionate way; •based on the best available scientific evidence; •based on existing services, systems and processes wherever possible, augmenting, adapting and complementing them as necessary to meet the unique challenges of a flood emergency; •understood by, and acceptable to, emergency planners and responders; •designed to promote the earliest possible return to normality. <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/08/pb13430-national-flood/</p> <p>Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) – Legislation that aims to provide a single framework for civil protection. The Act and accompanying non-legislative measures, delivers a single framework for civil protection in the country.</p> <p>The National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011) require communities to prepare flood action plans and link with the Cabinet Office's initiative to develop wider community resilience to threats and hazards. Part 1 of the Act and supporting regulations and statutory guidance establish a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level. They are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning; •put in place emergency plans; •put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements; •put in place arrangements to make information available to the public 	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management (Local Authorities only); •share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination; and •co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/civil-contingencies-act <p>Localism Act Planning and regeneration provisions will provide for neighbourhood development orders to allow communities to approve development without requiring normal planning consent. Local authorities, the Environment Agency and other prescribed bodies are obliged to work together on certain strategic matters under the 'duty to cooperate' in the Localism Act in England. In particular, these organisations should cooperate across boundaries because flood risk often requires wider than local consideration. The Localism Act also requires lead local flood authorities (LLFAs) to make arrangements for overview and scrutiny committees to review and scrutinise risk management authorities. Risk management authorities are now under a duty to comply with a request made by an overview and scrutiny committee for information or a response to a report in relation to its flood or coastal erosion risk management functions. The act also makes provision for committee system local authorities that are lead local flood authorities to review and scrutinise the exercise by risk management authorities of flood risk management or coastal erosion risk management functions which may affect the local authority's area. Find out more on the Dept for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) website: Localism Act</p> <p>Building regulations The Department for Communities and Local Government is responsible for policy on Building Regulations. These exist to ensure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of people in and around buildings. Part H of the Building Regulations specifically covers drainage. It strongly recommends a more sustainable approach to surface water management with a hierarchy that suggests disposal to watercourses and sewers is the last resort. There is no current advice directly on flood risk in the Building Regulations, with some references to the management of moisture and</p>	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>contamination should there be flooding.</p> <p>Sir Michael Pitt's review of the 2007 flooding suggested that Part H of the Building Regulations should be amended to include property level flood resilience and resistance measures. A number of measures have been included to help reduce flood risk including that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the requirement of planning permission to pave over front gardens with impermeable surfaces •the Flood and Water Management Act calls for new developments to no longer connect directly to sewerage systems for surface water runoff. Instead sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) are encouraged. More about Building Regulations – on the Communities and Local Government website <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes Produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Code for Sustainable Homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. The code is not mandatory, but under certain circumstances it can be required; where Local Authorities stipulate a requirement in their local plans, or where affordable housing is funded by the Homes and Community Agency, who require homes to be built to Code Level 3. The code is configured into a number of categories and issues, with Category 4: Surface water run-off having two issues: Sur 1 – which deals with the management of surface water run-off from developments, and Sur 2 – which deals with flood risk. More about the Code for Sustainable Homes – on the Communities and Local Government website</p> <p>Surface Water Management Plans The 2007 floods highlighted the need for better planning and management of surface water flood risks. Who will lead on producing Surface Water Management Plans? Government have decided that county council and unitary authorities should lead and coordinate the production of Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) that consider flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. SWMPs will underpin in taking the lead on managing flooding from surface runoff, as well as groundwater and ordinary watercourses where relevant. The plan includes an assessment of flood risk from these sources and a programme of actions to manage these risks. What will SWMPs do? SWMPs will help county councils and unitary</p>	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>authorities, plus their supporting partners understand and manage local flood risk. They will help put in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •coordinated and prioritised investment strategies and asset management; •support for greater use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to help avoid large investments in unsustainable hard infrastructure; •identify design approaches that avoid and reduce flood risk to and from new development (PPS 25); •information to improve emergency planning decisions for local authorities and awareness of surface water flooding when preparing for emergencies. <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/manage/surfacewater/plans.htm http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/10/pb13546-surface-water-guidance/</p>	
334	643		plans, programmes and policies	<p>Other useful guidance and strategies</p> <p>The voluntary Code of Practice (CoP) (Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice) Produced by industry it provides a framework for determining whether or not excavated material used in land development is waste. The CoP sets out good practice for the development industry to use when assessing: If materials are classified as waste or not; and determining when treated waste can cease to be waste for a particular use. It also describes an auditable system to demonstrate that the Code of Practice has been adhered to on a site by site basis. http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/PS006.pdf http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Productsandservices/ConsultancyandTesting/LandQualityEndorsement/documents/filedownload.43703,en.pdf</p> <p>London River Restoration Action Plan (LRRAP) The London River Restoration Action Plan is a Collaborative led by the Agency to facilitate a programme of river restoration across the whole of London. The objectives are to facilitate and track progress towards the delivery of London Plan London River Restoration targets for 2015 and 2020. (15km 2015 and 25km by 2020). The plan comprises of a document, providing background, maps and case studies and a Website containing maps, directory of projects including completed and developing projects and detailed case studies and links to best practice and policy documents. http://www.therrc.co.uk/lrap.php</p>	Noted, we will add these additional guidance references.

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>Guidance on producing Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments This Guidance provides information to help Lead Local Flood Authorities, which are County and Unitary Authorities to meet duties to prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, as required by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (the Flood Risk Regulations http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0410BSLS-E-E.pdf</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners This guidance suggests how climate change issues can be considered in SEA in England & Wales. The original guidance was launched in 2004, and this revised version has been updated in 2007 and compliments advice set out in UK Practical Guide to the SEA Directive. The guidance provides practical guidance on ways SEA can consider climate change and should be applied to Waste Management Strategy. The guidance is available at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf</p> <p>Drain London Project Drain London will aim to manage and reduce surface water flood risk in London by improving knowledge of the surface water drainage system and identifying areas at greatest risk of flooding. http://www.london.gov.uk/drain-london</p>	
335	643		baseline data	<p>We collect key evidence for information and influencing plans. This information covers a wide range of environmental determinants and can be used to influence the policies and implementation of local plans. For more detail please visit: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/34331.aspx</p> <p>For the most up to date and accurate environmental evidence we recommend using our Data Share service where you can access our environmental datasets and also datasets from Natural England, Forestry Commission and English Heritage. http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/</p> <p>Local State of the Environment Reports You can find information and evidence in the regional State of the Environment Reports. They contain key information, data and statistics</p>	Noted, we will use the links and references provided to inform the next stage of the SA and the review of the AAP.

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>about many environmental opportunities including biodiversity and habitats. www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/34019.aspx</p> <p>We also provide information compiled from a nationally agreed list of Environment Agency datasets available for the production of SEAs and SAs. This information is available (subject to the appropriate legal checks, e.g. information that we are unable to provide due to the Data Protection Act, National Security, etc) to external parties as required under the SEA Directive. Please refer to Government guidance, A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive for other lead organisations who are able to provide alternative and additional datasets. The following links take you to the English Standards of Service.</p> <p>Obtaining the information To obtain a licence for any datasets please contact the National Customer Contact Centre (NCCC) on 08708 500250. The licensing fee will be waived if requested by, and licensed to, a Local Authority for the production of a plan. This allows Local Authorities to pass the information to contractors working on their behalf. All other parties will be licensed as per the Environment Agency's charging policy and procedures.</p> <p>Drain London project The Flood and Water Management Act requires boroughs to investigate (by 2015) and address flood risk problems and maintain a public register of Flood Risk Management assets. Boroughs are the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and have full responsibility for managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Once Drain London finishes, each London Borough will have to investigate (by 2015) measures to address remaining flood risk problems and develop and maintain a public register for Flood Risk Management Assets. The Drain London Forum will continue to help boroughs with their responsibilities for managing flood risk by providing guidance on asset registers, helping to form multi-agency partnerships and sharing good practice, knowledge and expertise. Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 LLFAs are also responsible for assessing, mapping and planning for local flood risk, and any interaction these have with drainage systems and other sources of flooding, including from sewers. Water companies will work with LLFAs to help manage surface water flooding.</p>	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
336	643		Key Sustainability Issues	<p>6.2 Canada Water – Harmsworth Quays</p> <p>Specific issues that will need to be considered in the development of options for the Canada Water AAP review should include surface water management plans. Although the AAP includes physical and green infrastructure, there is need to specifically examine how surface water will be controlled and factored into the design of the of the built environment taking into account proposed housing, retail and other developments.</p> <p>We welcome the detailed coverage given to flood risk issues from page 35-37. We would recommend addition of the following on Flood Risk Management:</p> <p>Resilience Buildings and infrastructure</p> <p>In many cases a great deal of damage and upheaval is caused by relatively shallow depths of flooding in buildings. To avoid this for new buildings, sound planning should ensure that properties are built with ground floor levels at a locally specified height to achieve satisfactory flood protection. This is a very simple and low cost action that is easy to carry forward into general design practice. In existing buildings bespoke solutions may be appropriate to prevent water entering the building. For instance, while sandbags may still have a role, more robust and more watertight means of protecting external doorways from ingress of flood water are now available. If flood water cannot be kept out of a building, then damage and the burden of recovery can be significantly reduced if furnishings are easily removable and reliable flood warnings can be given. Resilience of electrical and telecoms installations may also be increased by raising the level of power sockets and switchboards. It is also important to consider resistance and resilience for critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure comprises 'those facilities, systems, sites and networks necessary for the functioning of the country and the delivery of the essential services upon which daily life depends'. Measures to reduce flood risk should be adopted as an integral part of any critical infrastructure owner's business plan. The importance of communication networks should not be underestimated. In particular, mobile phone networks nowadays form a key aspect of communication during emergency and recovery situations. It is therefore important that the siting of key mobile phone infrastructure has high resilience from direct flooding and also from loss of electrical supply due to flooding.</p> <p>Highways and roads</p>	<p>We note that surface water management is a key issue for the redevelopment of the Harmsworth Quays site. We will add this to the list of key sustainability issues that are relevant to the review of the AAP.</p> <p>We would also highlight our Core Strategy policy 13 which sets out a clear approach to flooding in parts 9 and 10. Part 9 states that development within the flood zone as long as it is designed to be safe and resilient to flooding and meets the Exceptions Test. Part 10 states that we will Require developments to help reduce flood risk by reducing water run-off, using sustainable urban drainage systems and avoiding the paving over of gardens and creation of hard standing areas.</p>

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>Many developments are built with ground floor levels lower than adjacent highways. This creates a situation of vulnerability. This can be the case in flat, low lying areas where the highway construction thickness results in the finished surface of the highway becoming elevated above adjacent building plots. This can be avoided at the design phase. Such cases are also common in hilly areas where a highway may run along a contour and the development on one side is lower. Properties on the low side may be vulnerable to flooding from an event as simple as a highway gully becoming blocked. The ponding water will flow over the kerb at a vehicle access point to a property. Clearly this sort of flood risk is easily avoidable in the design of new property, but can be a difficult issue to resolve in established areas. Key infrastructure – such as electricity sub-stations, telecoms installations and water pumping stations – should be located so that they are secure from significant flood risk. The role of planning and the effective communication of flood risk are key factors in achieving this resilience. In practice, this may be as simple as building up ground levels locally.</p> <p>Public transport systems</p> <p>Main transport systems – such as railways, transit systems, canals and principal roads – should also be developed and managed with regard to flood risk. Careful design and appropriate retrofits are capable of improving resilience and so avoiding the loss of public transport in what may be a relatively minor flood event. Sometimes flood water runs off other impermeable surfaces in an urban area and may access a transport system at only one low spot, but nevertheless cause widespread disruption. It is good practice to consider reliability, availability, maintainability and safety/security (RAMS) in the design of major transport infrastructure. This work should include flood risk, management of surface water and exceedance flood routing. It may be possible to adjust local ground levels or construct small scale flood walls to deflect a flood route from a railway into an area which has a less critical use. Canals should have detailed consideration as they may be elevated and a source of flood risk to adjacent property. Where flooding from watercourses or surface water sources occurs, the impacts may be worsened by foul water flooding. This may be caused by surface water entering foul drainage systems through yard gullies or other ground-level gratings. The risk of foul flooding in such circumstances may be reduced by more 'defensive design'</p>	
337	643		key	Development of Harmsworth Quays site	We welcome the detailed guidance and advice on

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
			sustainability issues	<p>General The Environment Agency must be notified immediately of any incident likely to cause pollution.</p> <p>Waste Handling & Hazardous Waste Waste from the development must be re-used, re-cycled or otherwise disposed of in accordance with Environmental Protection Act 1990 and in particular the Duty of Care. In accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act and the Duty of Care in respect of waste, any waste generated on site is to be stored in a safe and secure manner in order to prevent its escape or its handling by unauthorised persons. Details should be made available of where waste is going to be taken as soon as an agreement is made with disposal sites, especially exempt sites. All area where waste is stored, handled or transferred shall be underlain by impervious hard-standing with dedicated drainage to foul sewer or sealed tank. Reason: To prevent pollution of the water environment. Discharge into Watercourses: No solid matter shall be deposited so that it passes or is likely to pass into any watercourse. There is the potential for demolition waste to be contaminated and hazardous; therefore works site should register as a hazardous waste producer. Identifying a quarantine area is good practice for stockpiling of hazardous or suspected hazardous demolition wastes. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 an environmental permit or registered exemption will be required from the Environment Agency to store, treat and re-use demolition waste.</p> <p>Pollution Prevention The developer should prepare an Incident Management Plan which should cover amongst other things, measures for the prevention of pollution, access to pollution control equipment, Oil and Chemical spills, dust, transfer of demolition wastes, avoidance of cross contamination of hazardous and non-hazardous/inert material, with particular reference to ensure the proposed operations on the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not disrupt existing sewerage facilities • does not disrupt and pollute existing drainage systems • does not impact and pollute surrounding water bodies <p>The plan should also cover Oil Storage, a map of all drainage (surface & foul) on the site and a Pollution Response Plan to deal with any pollution</p>	the issues that are relevant to the site. We will add these to the list of sustainability issues in the scoping report.

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>incidents. The plan should be made known to members of staff on the site and include emergency contact details for who is responsible for Pollution Incident Management. In reference to the plan consideration should be made to Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) documents: PPG 6 - "Working at Construction and Demolition Sites", PPG 7 - "Refuelling facilities" and PPG 13 - "Vehicle Washing and Cleaning facilities which are to be set up on site.</p> <p>Water Quality Advice Under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 an environmental permit or a registered water discharge exemption may be required from the Environment Agency to discharge sewage or trade effluent into water bodies; and may be required for any discharge of surface water to such water bodies or for any discharge of sewage or trade effluent from buildings or fixed plant into or onto ground or into ground waters. Such consent may be withheld. (Waters bodies include rivers, streams, ground waters, reservoirs, estuaries and coastal waters). Under the terms of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, the prior agreement of the Environment Agency is required for discharging water from any excavation or development to a surface watercourse. All sewage or trade effluent should be discharged to the foul sewer if available subject to the approval of Thames Water Utilities or its sewerage agent. Consents and Permits Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 an environmental permit or registered exemption may be required from the Environment Agency to store, treat and re-use demolition waste. Ensure that any application for an environmental permit or exemption is registered before the work takes place.</p> <p>Site Waste Management Plan Since 6 April 2008, it is a requirement for all new construction projects worth more than £300,000 to have a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Each project should have one SWMP. A SWMP is a live document. It must be updated through the course of the project. It is designed to assist developers to consider ways that waste can be reduced and site-gained materials can be reused or recycled as part of the project. Ideally, a SWMP should contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •types of waste removed from the site •identity of the person who removed the waste and their waste carrier 	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>registration number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •a description of the waste •site that the waste is taken to •environmental permit or exemption held by the site where the material is taken. <p>For advice and further details please contact the Environment Agency on 08708 506 506 or refer to www.environment-agency.gov.uk</p>	
338	643		SA objectives	<p>For SDO14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding- Sustainability Indicators column the following would be considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality •Number of planning permissions granted applying elements of Sustainable Urban Drainage •Number of planning applications in areas at risk of flooding accompanied by the Sequential Test to land uses allocations and where necessary, the Exception Test. <p>On the Sustainability Objective and questions column the following question would be appropriate: Has the need to apply the exceptions test been identified?</p>	We welcome the suggestion of new indicators for SDO14. However, these issues will be monitored on a borough wide basis through our Authorities Monitoring Report.
339	643		5.7 CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY	<p>We would recommend addition of the following:</p> <p>Role of Environment Agency in Climate Change</p> <p>The Environment Agency has taken on a new role as the Government's delivery body in England to help organisations adapt to climate change. This role will build on the work of the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP), based at Oxford University. The Environment Agency will provide advice and support to key sectors to help them build resilience to climate change. Climate change will create opportunities and risks for local authorities. For example, warmer summers may lead to increased demand for leisure and tourism related services, whilst wetter winters will increase pressure on drainage systems. Climate change could have an impact on the following council services: emergency planning, building control, land use planning, local flood and coastal risk management , provision of local infrastructure and green spaces, provision of schools; environmental services including waste management, pollution control and monitoring and environmental health, transport infrastructure and the local natural and historic environment The council role as estate manager and service provider plays a vital part in ensuring that adaptation is taking place at a</p>	We welcome the additional information on the Role of the Environment Agency and the process for identifying climate change impacts. This level of guidance is more appropriate for a guidance document and we will consider including this type of information in an updated SPD on sustainable design and construction.

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				<p>local level. For more information please visit http://www.ukcip.org.uk/government/local-authorities</p> <p>The council should require development proposals to take account of the expected changes in local climate conditions, throughout the proposed lifetime of the development, by adaptation or flexibility to allow future adaptation. Information on these measures must be submitted with an application. Specifically, the council should require major developments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •identify the type of and extent of the main changes expected in the local climate throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, •identify the potential impacts of these changes on the proposed development and its neighbours, •indicate the ways in which the proposed development design overcomes the hazards and exploits the opportunities associated with these impacts whilst meeting other sustainable development criteria, particularly the need to achieve overall reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. <p>Environment Agency role in drought We are responsible for monitoring, reporting and acting to reduce the impact of drought on the environment. We work with water abstractors (such as water companies, farmers and industry) to manage the demand and availability of water and decide whether water company applications for drought permits are reasonable. We have drought plans for all of England and Wales. These set out how we will manage water resources during a drought. These plans aim to balance the competing interests of the environment and the need for public water supply. They contain a range of environmental indicators that determine the action we will take to achieve this aim. See http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Thames River Basin Management Plan Canada Water lies within the Thames River Basin District and falls within Surface Water Body GB106039023270 Ravensbourne (Catford to Deptford). This water body was classified as Poor ecological status. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Footnote: The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) December 2000) seeks to improve the local water environment for people and wildlife, and promote the sustainable use of water. The Directive applies to all surface water bodies, including lakes, streams and rivers as well as groundwater. The overall aim of the WDF is</p>	

Rep Ref	Object Ref	Agent Ref	Para	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
				for all water bodies to reach good status by 2027, this means improving their physical state and preventing deterioration in water quality and ecology. The WDF introduced the concept of integrated river basin management and such plans should influence development plans.	
340	159	54		<p>We write on behalf of Sellar Design & Development Ltd who have been working with the owners of Sites C & E, Investec Private Bank to bring forward proposals for the comprehensive redevelopment of both sites.</p> <p>In relation to the specifics of the Sustainability Appraisal it would appear to contain the appropriate level of baseline material. Having said this what will be of more interest to the Sellar team is how the many sustainability objectives for the site start to translate into the creation of preferred spatial options for the Harmsworth Quays site and the implications in terms of how the boundaries of the site interface with sites C & E and the wider area.</p> <p>We look forward, therefore to participating in the process of developing plans for the Harmsworth Quays site. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you wish to discuss further.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>We will continue to engage Tibbalds and Sellar in the review of the AAP. The next stage of consultation will be around May 2013 when we will publish our preferred option report. We will notify you of the exact date closer to the time.</p>

SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	-	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓✓	?	?	?	✓✓	-	
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	----	---	--

APPENDIX 3

Sustainability Appraisal of Canada Water AAP Review Preferred Option

SA of Submission Version of the Canada Water AAP - Summary of Results

Detailed SA results of revised Submission Version of the Canada Water AAP

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 1 – Shopping in the Town Centre
	1	S	M	L	
					Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New shopping space and more shops will result in new job opportunities for local people and boost the local economy, addressing poverty and encouraging wealth creation. The feasibility study has shown there is capacity for around 35,000 sqm of new shopping space in the town centre. The proposed alteration to the town centre boundary to include Harmsworth Quays will help to create a focus for the town centre around the basin and help to consolidate the area for shopping.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The new jobs that will be provided will provide local opportunities for training in the workplace and potentially improve the skill base of the population
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Improvements to the shopping environment in the town centre may result in more people using the town centre. If this happens then crime and the fear of crime may be reduced.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The 2009 retail study identified the need for better facilities in the borough. Creating a larger town centre with more shops will be likely to increase the number of local people visiting the centre. This will help to create more of a sense of place in the town centre and promote community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The policy increases the amount of development in the area and CO2 emissions from construction and operation, which will have a negative impact on climate change. Provided that any new shopping developments incorporate energy efficiency measures and renewable energy where appropriate contributions to climate change will be minimised. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	Emissions as a result of construction and operation are likely to increase as a result of the amount of development. Provided that new shopping developments incorporate energy efficiency measures and renewable energy where appropriate the impact on air quality will be minimised. New shops are likely to increase the amount of visitors to the area but if the transport infrastructure is improved and car parking in the town centre is minimised this should not have a negative impact on air quality. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	The provision of new shops will increase the amount of waste in construction and operation. Provided that new shops incorporate waste minimisation measures both during and after construction this should ensure that waste is re-used or recycled. Large developments will be expected to prepare

					a waste management plan that sets out how waste will be dealt with. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The provision of new shops will increase the amount of water used in construction and operation. Provided that new developments promote sustainable use of water resources the use of water should be reduced. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brownfield land. Where land is contaminated, suitable remediation will be needed before development can proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The town centre is currently not a very attractive place with limited character. The provision of new shops will enhance the look and character of the town centre over time. The proposed alteration to the town centre boundary to include Harmsworth Quays will help to create a focus for the town centre around the basin and help to consolidate the area for shopping and create new public realm. Further guidance on design can be found in the Design and Access SPD. The Southwark Design Review Panel will be used to assess the design quality of large development proposals
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	The town centre is not within a conservation area and does not contain any listed buildings or archaeological priority zones therefore the provision of new shops will not have a significant impact on the historical environment.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Development is concentrated in areas that are already used for retail rather than open space. New development could provide opportunities to improve links to open spaces, green corridors and enhance biodiversity. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is situated in the flood zone. Core Strategy Policy 13 states that Southwark will allow development to occur in zones 2 and 3a, providing it is designed to be safe and resilient to flooding. It also requires development to reduce risk of flooding by reducing surface water run-off and using sustainable urban drainage systems. All planning applications will need to be accompanied by a flood risk assessment. Further guidance is set out in our Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	The increase of shops in the town centre may increase car journeys but the policy also states that the provision of new shops is subject to improvements in the transport infrastructure. Provided that these improvements promote sustainable forms of transport then this could have a positive impact on the area by reducing car parking space and car trips to the area.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The increase in development will require new infrastructure to be provided but the exact extent is currently uncertain. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power and water can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 2 – Cafes and restaurants in the town centre
	2	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new cafes and restaurants will create more local job opportunities and boost the local economy in the long term.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new cafes and restaurants will create more local jobs and provide more opportunities for training and increase local skills in the long term.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of more cafes and restaurants will result in more people using the town centre, resulting in more natural surveillance. This should help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	More cafes and restaurants in the town centre will help to create more of a sense of place for local people resulting in improved community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	The policy is likely to result in an increase in the amount of CO2 emissions as a result of construction and operation, which will have a negative impact on climate change. Provided that new cafes and restaurants incorporate sustainable design and construction, renewable energy and promote sustainable modes of transport for visitors this should not increase contributions to climate change. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	The policy is likely to result in an increase in the amount of CO2 emissions as a result of construction and operation. Provided that new cafes and restaurants incorporate sustainable design and construction, renewable energy and promote sustainable modes of transport for visitors this should not reduce air quality. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	New cafes and restaurants are likely to result in an increase in waste in construction and operation, which can be addressed through suitable waste management techniques. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	New cafes and restaurants are likely to result in an increase in water use in construction and operation, which can be mitigated through water management and harvesting techniques. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of new cafes and restaurants is likely to enhance the character and look of the town centre, creating a more vibrant and attractive environment. Further guidance on design can be found in the Design and Access SPD.

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	The sites proposed in the town centre for cafes and restaurants are not within a conservation area and do not contain any listed buildings or archaeological priority zones therefore the provision of cafes and restaurants will not have a significant impact on the historical environment.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is situated in the flood zone. Core Strategy Policy 13 states that Southwark will allow development to occur in zones 2 and 3a, providing it is designed to be safe and resilient to flooding. It also requires development to reduce risk of flooding by reducing surface water run-off and using sustainable urban drainage systems. All planning applications will need to be accompanied by a flood risk assessment. Further guidance is set out in our Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	New cafes and restaurants will be expected to minimise car parking or be car free. This will increase walking, cycling and public transport and reduce car journeys.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The increase in development will require new infrastructure to be provided but the exact extent is currently uncertain. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power and water can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 3 – Important Shopping Parades
	3	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to protect important shopping parades outside of the town centre. This will help to protect existing businesses and retain jobs.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy will maintain shopping parades on Albion Street and Lower Road encouraging people to visit these areas. This may help to reduce crime and fear of crime in these locations.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The protection of local shopping parades will promote community cohesion as it will retain importance local jobs and help to create a sense of place in these areas.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The protection of local shopping parades will encourage people to walk or cycle to local shops as they are closer to housing and reduce the need to travel outside the borough. This will help to reduce car use and CO2 emissions
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The protection of local shopping parades will encourage people to walk or cycle to local shops as they are closer to housing and reduce the need to travel outside the borough. This will help to reduce car use and emissions, improving air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy restricts the amount of fast food takeaways in important local shopping parades. Too many fast food takeaways can detract from the character and appearance of shopping parades so this policy is likely to have a positive effect.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy restricts the amount of fast food takeaways in important local shopping parades. Too many fast food takeaways can detract from the historical character and appearance of shopping parades. There are several listed buildings on Albion Street so the policy will have a positive effect in the area.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy protects importance local shopping parades. The provision of local shops will help to reduce car journeys and encourage walking and cycling. No significant impact.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale			CWAAP Policy 4 – Small scale shops, restaurants and cafes	
	4	S	M		L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Commentary on Results The policy aims to encourage small scale shops, cafes and restaurants for day to day needs. This will increase local jobs and boost the economy. The policy promotes new shops, cafes and restaurants in certain areas. This will increase local jobs and training opportunities. The policy aims to provide local shops, cafes and restaurants. This will result in reduced car use and encourage walking and cycling therefore improving the health of the population. The policy will increase shops, cafes and restaurant in certain areas encouraging activity. This may help to reduce crime and fear of crime in these locations. The provision of new shops, cafes and restaurants outside the town centre will promote community cohesion as it will increase local jobs and help to create a sense of place in these areas. New shops and cafes outside the town centre will encourage people to walk or cycle to local facilities as they will be closer to housing. This will reduce car use, and related CO2 emissions. The provision of local services will encourage people to walk or cycle to local facilities as they are closer to housing. This will reduce car use, improving air quality. New facilities are likely to result in an increase in waste, in construction and operation, which can be addressed through suitable waste management techniques. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs New facilities are likely to result in an increase in water use in construction and operation, which can be mitigated through water management and harvesting techniques. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs No significant impact The policy aims to provide more local shops and facilities which is likely to improve the character and look of these areas by providing a focal point. Further guidance on design is provided in the Design and Access SPD The impact will be dependent on the design of new developments and their impact on the historical environment, which will be assessed by individual planning applications. 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 reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is situated in the flood zone. Core Strategy Policy 13 states that Southwark will allow development to occur in zones 2 and 3a, providing it is designed to be safe and resilient to flooding. It also requires development to reduce risk of flooding by reducing surface water run-off and using sustainable urban drainage systems. All planning applications will need to be accompanied by a flood risk assessment. Further guidance is set out in our Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessments SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to increase access to local shops and other facilities. This will reduce car use and promote walking and cycling.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	The increase in development will require new infrastructure to be provided but the extent of the provision for small shops is unlikely to be significant. .

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 5 – Markets
	5	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of new markets will help to increase local jobs and boost the local economy.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of markets in the area will encourage the development of local skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of local markets may help to encourage people to shops for goods more locally therefore reducing car use and increasing walking and cycling which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of new markets will provide more local employment opportunities and create more of a sense of place therefore promoting community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of local markets may help to encourage people to shops for goods more locally therefore reducing car use and CO2 emissions.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of local markets may help to encourage people to shops for goods more locally therefore reducing car use and improving air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The amount of waste generated by markets can be significant. Appropriate controls and measures will need to be put in place to ensure waste is minimised and waste arsing are dealt with in the most sustainable way.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	A new market will help to improve the look and character of the area, enlivening the area and reinforcing its identity
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Depending on where the market is located and its design, it could help to improve the historic character of the area.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	Depending on the setting of the market this could potentially improve an open space.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of markets may encourage people to shop more locally therefore reducing car use and encouraging more sustainable transport modes. No significant impact
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 6 – Walking and Cycling
	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 skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to improve walking and cycling routes, which could help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to walking and cycling routes may include improvements to lighting and visibility. The walking and cycling network is proposed to be extended through the Harmsworth Quays sites which will make the area more accessible and the active uses in the area will provide longer hours of surveillance. This will help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging walking and cycling and improving routes will help to promote alternative forms of transport., particularly for those on lower incomes and without access to a vehicle. Connectivity between neighbourhoods will also be improved
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of walking and cycling will help to reduce car use and CO2 emissions
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of walking and cycling will help to reduce car use, improving air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improvements to walking and cycling routes will improve the quality of the landscape and townscape by providing a safer, more accessible, comfortable and attractive environment. The walking and cycling network is proposed to be extended through the Harmsworth Quays sites which will make the area more accessible and link the town centre with Russia Dock Woodlands and other parts of the area.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to walking and cycling routes will improve access to the historic environment providing a safer and more attractive environment.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to walking and cycling routes have the potential to improve open spaces and green corridors whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The walking and cycling network is proposed to be extended through the Harmsworth Quays sites which will make the area more accessible and

Comment [T1]: 1.1 Can you make some ref to the benefits of extending the cycling walking network through Harmsworth quays

					link the town centre with Russia Dock Woodlands and other parts of the area.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging walking and cycling and improving routes will increase walking and cycling and help to minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new and improved pedestrian and cycle routes will help accommodate the growth in population and number of visitors to the area, minimising impacts on the road network

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale			CWAAP Policy 7 – Public transport	
	7	S	M		L
				Commentary on Results	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to work with TfL to improve the frequency, quality and reliability of public transport in the area. This will help to improve the attractiveness of the area for businesses and inward investment. The area will also benefit from improved connectivity to services
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving public transport in the area will help to minimise car use and reduce emissions and encourage people to walk or cycle to public transport provision such as bus stops or tube stations. This will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increased usage of public transport will lead to more activity at public transport hubs, particularly in the evening. This coupled with improved lighting can help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to public transport may help specific equalities groups who are unable to drive e.g. young people, low income groups.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of public transport will help to minimise car use and reduce CO2 emissions
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of public transport will help to minimise car use, improving air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the public transport provision will make the area more attractive to live and work, enhancing the quality of the townscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improvements to provision will help to increase the use of public transport and accessibility of the area, whilst minimising car journeys and congestion.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improvements to provision will address the increase in demand as a result of the growth in population and number of visitors to the area

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 8 – Vehicular Traffic
	8	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the road network will reduce traffic congestion in the area making it more efficient, safer and attractive for all users. Such improvements will help to retain business in the area as well as attract 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	Individual developments will be expected to carry out transport assessments to demonstrate how their impacts can be mitigated and ensure adequate and safe servicing of sites. Improvements to the road network will reduce traffic congestion in the area, which could improve air quality and the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the transport infrastructure will enable a safer, more attractive and accessible environment to be created, which can lead to a reduction in crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the road network will reduce traffic congestion in the area making it more efficient, safer and attractive for all users.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Proposals will need to demonstrate through a transport assessment how they can mitigate their impact upon transport infrastructure by using a multi-modal study. Improvements to the highway network, pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport should encourage other modes of transport to the car, leading to a reduction in CO2 emissions and the contributions to climate change
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Proposals will need to demonstrate through a transport assessment how they can mitigate their impact upon transport infrastructure by using a multi-modal study. Improvements to the highway network, pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport should encourage other modes of transport to the car, leading to an improvement in air quality as a result of lower emissions
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Individual developments will be expected to carry out transport assessments to demonstrate how their impacts can be mitigated and ensure adequate and safe servicing of sites. A site servicing strategy should be provided as part of the transport assessment
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Individual developments will be expected to carry out transport assessments to demonstrate how their impacts can be mitigated and ensure adequate and safe servicing of sites, this should include any pollution that may occur particularly as a result of surface water run-off
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the road network will reduce traffic congestion in the area making it more efficient, safer and attractive for all users.

SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Individual developments will be expected to carry out transport assessments to demonstrate how their impacts can be mitigated and ensure adequate and safe servicing of sites, this should include any potential impacts on the quality of the landscape and townscape
SD0 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	Individual developments will be expected to carry out transport assessments to demonstrate how their impacts can be mitigated and ensure adequate and safe servicing of sites, this should include any potential impacts on the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets
SD0 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Proposals will need to demonstrate through a transport assessment how they can mitigate their impact upon transport infrastructure by using a multi-modal study. Improvements to the highway network, pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport should encourage other modes of transport to the car
SD0 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improvements to the transport infrastructure are required in order to accommodate the proposed growth. Proposals will need to demonstrate through a transport assessment how they can mitigate their impact upon transport infrastructure. Planning obligations will be sought to improve the highway network, upgrade pedestrian and cycle facilities and fund public transport improvements, where necessary.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 9 – Parking for retail and leisure
		9	S	M	
					Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	X	✓	✓	The policy aims to encourage retail and leisure facilities in the town centre to share car parking facilities. This may have an initial negative impact as developers may see less car parking as a barrier to the viability of the scheme resulting in less inward investment. However in the long term the aim for the area is to balance demands for car parking more effectively and ensure that operators are able to meet peak demands.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	If car parking is shared this will reduce the amount of car parking spaces in the area and minimise car use. This will improve the health of the population by encouraging walking and cycling and improving air quality.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Currently the car parking facilities in the area are very spread out and isolated. This leads to increased crime and fear of crime particularly at night. Shared car parking facilities would create more of a presence in these spaces therefore reducing crime and the fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Shared car parking facilities would make it easier for those equalities groups who rely on cars, such as disabled people and parents with children, to access more facilities in one trip.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Shared car parking facilities will reduce the number of car parking spaces available therefore encouraging more sustainable forms of transport. This will help to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Shared car parking facilities will reduce the number of car parking spaces available therefore encouraging more sustainable forms of transport. This will help to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less surface car parking will create fewer opportunities for surface water run-off of polluted water.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less surface car parking will create more opportunities for better use of the land
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging shared car parking in the town centre will reduce the amount of surface car parks in the area. At the moment a large amount of the town centre is covered by surface car parks and this detracts from the look and character of the area. Shared car parking will help to improve the look and character of the town centre.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less surface car parking in the town centre may create more opportunities for open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less surface car parking in the town centre may create more opportunities for open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity. This will reduce surface water run-off and reduce vulnerability to flooding.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Shared car parking facilities will reduce the number of car parking spaces available therefore encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport and reducing the number of trips needed
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of shared parking facilities will improve the efficiency of car parks and ensure that facilities are in suitable locations, with appropriate management strategies, to ensure that existing and future needs are met

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 10 – Parking for residential development in Core Area
	10	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to reduce car parking in new residential developments based on the current standards. This will ease traffic congestion in the area and may encourage businesses to locate here as the current traffic problems, which may act as a deterrent, will be reduced.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reducing car parking in new residential developments should encourage people to walk and cycle more and minimise the use of the car resulting in less emissions, which will improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Reducing car parking in new residential developments means that people will need to walk or cycle home. This may increase crime or fear of crime, particularly in the dark. Mitigation is proposed through improvements to walking and cycling routes and the use of secured by design principles
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	x	✓	✓	Reducing car use in new developments may be problematic for certain groups, in particular families with young children. However in the long term community cohesion should be promoted by this approach as it will encourage more people to walk and cycle in the area creating more of a friendly environment and sense of place.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reduced car parking will encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport. This will help to reduce the use of the car and contributions to climate change through lower CO2 emissions
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reduced car parking will encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport. This will help to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reducing surface water run-off from less paved car parking areas will reduce water pollution
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less surface car parking will create more opportunities for better use of the land
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less residential car parking in the core area will provide opportunities to create a more attractive public realm.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less residential car parking in the core area will provide opportunities to create a more attractive public realm.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less residential car parking will provide opportunities to create more open spaces, green corridors and enhancements to biodiversity.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Less residential car parking will reduce surface water run-off by reducing the amount of hard surfaces and allowing more opportunities for the creation and improvement of open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Reduced car parking will encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport. The core area has good public transport services and therefore a maximum standard below the borough-wide standard is considered appropriate. To avoid car-parking over spill in to neighbouring streets the controlled parking zone will be extended

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 11 – Leisure and entertainment
	11	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	This policy aims to encourage new leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre and protect existing uses. This will help to retain and create local jobs and boost the local economy.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	This policy aims to encourage new leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre and protect existing uses. This will help to retain and create local jobs and boost the local economy creating training and opportunities to improve skills.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new leisure facilities will help to improve the health of the population as it will encourage more physical activity.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Encouraging more leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre will encourage more evening visitors to the town centre which should reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	More leisure and entertainment uses will help to create local jobs and facilities creating more of a sense of place in the town centre. This will promote community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The amount of new development will have a negative impact on climate change as the increase in energy consumption and demand will result in an increase in CO2 emissions in both construction and operation. Locating leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre, coupled with reduced car parking in the town centre will encourage people to use more sustainable forms of transport to help reduce contributions to climate change. Sustainable design and construction methods will also be required to mitigate the impacts of new development. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	The amount of new development will have a negative impact on air quality as a result of construction and operation and the potential increase in vehicular traffic. Locating leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre, coupled with reduced car parking in the town centre will encourage people to use more sustainable forms of transport to help improve the air quality. Sustainable design and construction methods will also be required to mitigate the impacts of new development. Further guidance is provided in the Sustainable design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	New leisure and entertainment uses will result in an increase in waste arisings as a result of construction and operation. Impacts will need to be mitigated through the adoption of new technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Sustainable design and construction methods and site waste management plans should be used. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New leisure and entertainment uses will result in an increase in water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs

SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be provided on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Retaining existing leisure and entertainment uses and encouraging more of these types of uses will help to improve the quality of the townscape. Further guidance on design is set out in the Design and Access APD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	New leisure and entertainment uses will need to be designed sensitively in relation to the historic character of the area, where applicable. Further guidance on suitable mitigation is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals and Design and Access SPD
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The development of new leisure facilities will need to include suitable mitigation measures to protect open spaces and enhance biodiversity. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The development of new leisure and entertainment facilities in the flood zone is likely to increase vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process including a flood risk assessment. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Locating leisure and entertainment uses in the town centre, coupled with reduced car parking in the town centre and improved walking and cycling and public transport, should encourage people to use more sustainable forms of transport and minimise the need to travel by car.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The increase in development will require new infrastructure to be provided but the exact extent is currently uncertain. The policy requires the development of new leisure and entertainment facilities in the town centre, which has already got good public transport capacity. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power and water can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 12 – Sports Facilities
	12	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy supports improvements to sports facilities in the area including the refurbishment of seven islands leisure centre and the commitment to consider the provision of a new leisure centre, potentially on the Harmsworth Quays site. Improvement of and the provision of new facilities may create more local jobs and boost the economy.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to and the provision of new facilities will provide an opportunity for local schools and the community to make more use of the sports facilities in the area and may create more opportunities for training and skills development
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improvements to existing and the provision of new sports facilities will create more opportunities for local people to participate in sport, improving health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	New and improved sports facilities will result in more activities for young people in the area. This could help to reduce crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	New and improved sports facilities will have a positive impact for all the community and help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Building new and improving existing sports facilities may result in more development which could have a negative impact on climate change as a result of an increase in demand for energy both in construction and operation. Such impacts will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Building new and improving existing sports facilities may result in more development which could have a negative impact on air quality in both construction and operation, which will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Building new and improving existing sports facilities may result in more development which could have a negative impact on waste generated in construction and operation. Impacts will need to be mitigated through the adoption of new technologies and infrastructure that will minimise waste production and encourage recycling and reuse. Sustainable design and construction methods and site waste management plans should be used. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	Building new and improving existing sports facilities may result in more development, which will result in an increase in water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	?	?	?	?	Building new and improving existing sports facilities may result in more development on green field land, which could have a negative impact on soil quality however this will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. New development on brown field land will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous

					uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	?	✓	✓	Improving and providing new sports facilities may help to improve the character of the townscape, creating a more vibrant area. Further guidance on design is set out in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	Development of new or improved sports facilities could have a negative impact upon the historic environment depending on their design and location and will need to be designed sensitively in relation to the historic character of the area. Further guidance on suitable mitigation is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals and Design and Access SPD
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	?	✓	✓	Building new and improving existing sports facilities could increase access to and usage of open spaces for sports therefore enhancing their use. Care will be needed to ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development of new or improved sports facilities within the flood zone could increase flood risk depending on their design and location. This will be assessed at the planning application stage when a flood risk assessment will be required. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Provided that new and improved facilities do not result in an increase in car parking and promote sustainable modes of transport then this policy should increase sustainable modes of transport as more sports facilities will be provided in the local area minimising the need to travel by car.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	13	Timescale			CWAAP Policy 13 – Arts, Culture and Tourism
		S	M	L	
					Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy aims to promote arts, culture and tourism in the area and protect existing business and community uses in the Strategic Cultural Area. This policy will help to retain and create new jobs, in particular through new facilities at the docks and a new hotel in the town centre.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The promotion of arts, cultural and tourism uses as well as the development of a hotel in the town centre will create new local jobs and provide more job- related opportunities for education and training.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	?	✓	✓	The policy promotes water related leisure activities and the use of pedestrian and cycling links to enhance access to the docks and river, which could help to improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	?	✓	✓	The promotion of arts, culture and tourism uses will encourage more people to use the area in the evening, which should help to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	?	✓	✓	The promotion of arts, cultural and tourism uses in the town centre will benefit all of the community, creating more of a sense of place and promoting community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	The creation of new facilities may increase energy consumption and CO2 emissions in construction and operation, however sustainable design and construction methods should be used to mitigate such impacts. New and improved facilities may also result in an increase of visitors and trips to the area. Sustainable modes of transport will need to be promoted to mitigate the impacts. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	The creation of new facilities may reduce air quality as a result of construction and operation, however sustainable design and construction methods should be used to mitigate such impacts. New and improved facilities may also result in an increase of visitors and trips to the area. Sustainable modes of transport will need to be promoted to mitigate the impacts. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The creation of new facilities may increase the amount of waste that is generated however if sustainable design and construction methods are used and site waste management plans are implemented the impact will be mitigated. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	?	?	?	?	The creation of new facilities may increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	?	✓	✓	New development on brown field land will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed

SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of arts, culture and tourism uses will improve the look and character of the area, particularly St Mary's Conservation Area and South Dock Marina. . Further guidance on design is set out in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The promotion of arts, culture and tourism uses will improve the look and character of the historic environment in St Mary's Conservation Area. Further guidance is provided in the Conservation Area Appraisals and Design and Access SPD
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	The use of the docks for water related leisure and tourism activities will help to protect and enhance open spaces (the docks are classed as open spaces) although some activities could have a negative impact on biodiversity. Any potential negative effects will be dealt with in the detailed planning applications.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development of new or improved sports facilities within the flood zone could increase flood risk depending on their design and location. This will be assessed at the planning application stage when a flood risk assessment will be required. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	New and improved facilities is likely to result in an increase of visitors and trips to the area. Sustainable modes of transport will need to be promoted to mitigate the impacts and minimise the use of the private car.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 14 – Streets and Public Spaces
	14	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	This policy aims to create an attractive environment by linking spaces together and creating a defined town centre area. An improved environment will help attract more inward investment to the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	An improved environment will attract more inward investment into the area increasing opportunities for education and training.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy promotes the provision of direct, safe and attractive pedestrian and cycling routes from the town centre to open spaces, which could lead to improved health for the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	By providing high quality, safe and inclusive public realm with an improved pedestrian environment and better walking and cycling routes, crime and fear of crime should be reduced.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the environment will create a better sense of place and improve community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy promotes walking and cycling which should minimise car use and reduce CO2 emissions.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy promotes walking and cycling which should minimise car use and reduce CO2 emissions and improve air quality
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	High quality, safe and inclusive public realm will be provided and open space enhanced which will improve the quality of land and soil
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	This policy aims to create an attractive environment by linking spaces together, creating a defined town centre area and improved public realm, which will improve the quality of the landscape and townscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	This policy aims to create an attractive environment by linking spaces together, creating a defined town centre area and improved public realm, which should conserve and enhance the historic environment. The availability of Harmsworth Quays will allow for the creation of new routes and open spaces which will link the town centre with the eastern part of the peninsula more effectively.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy aims to create a better environment by providing new routes and open spaces in the area. There are new opportunities to provide additional open spaces and public realm on the Harmsworth Quays site. This will have a positive effect on open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	The inclusion of new open space could reduce surface water run-off and the impact of flooding
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy aims to improve walking and cycling routes in the area and create a better environment for pedestrians and cyclists.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy seeks to provide new and improved pedestrian links and green infrastructure

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 15 – Building Blocks
	15	S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality, durable, robust and sustainable building materials that contribute to a sense of quality and permanence are to be used which should encourage inward investment and job opportunities
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	A legible street layout between mixed use blocks should make it easier for pedestrians and cyclists to get around and increase activity, which may reduce crime or fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustainable building materials are to be used and design layouts that avoid creating a canyon effect – causing increases in temperature, pollution and wind speed – contributing to the urban heat island effect
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustainable building materials are to be used and design layouts that avoid creating a canyon effect – causing increases in temperature, pollution and wind speed – contributing to the urban heat island effect
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	✓	✓	✓	✓	Sustainable building materials are to be used, which could encourage the reuse and recycling of products that would otherwise become waste
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality buildings with shifts in height, design and layout are to be created, which minimise the visual impact of car parking and create an attractive, legible town centre
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality buildings with shifts in height, design and layout are to be created, which minimise the visual impact of car parking and create an attractive, legible town centre
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality buildings with shifts in height, design and layout are to be created, which avoid the canyon effect and use sustainable building materials. Such solutions could include green links and the greening of buildings increasing biodiversity
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The design and layout will create a more legible environment that is attractive to pedestrians and cyclists and minimises the need to travel by car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	16	Timescale			Commentary on Results
		S	M	L	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The encouragement of mixed use blocks in the town centre will encourage inward investment and the creation of job opportunities. <u>The availability of Harmsworth Quays for development provides the opportunity to expand the town centre to the east and create more of a focus for the town centre around the basin.</u>
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Development within the town centre may provide opportunities for training and new skills
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	Increasing employment opportunities will help to improve people's quality of life, which should have a positive effect on the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to improve the public realm, activate street frontages and improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists, which should reduce crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of a new high street and improved town centre will create a better sense of place and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Development will lead to an increase in energy demand and consumption, however, mixed use development increases opportunities for energy savings to be made in the operation of the buildings and in the number of trips that need to be made by car, resulting in lower CO2 emissions. Any impacts will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Development will lead to an increase in energy demand and consumption, however, mixed use development increases opportunities for energy savings to be made in the operation of the buildings and in the number of trips that need to be made by car, resulting in lower CO2 emissions and improved air quality. Any impacts will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Development will lead to an increase in waste in construction and operation. Any impacts will need to be mitigated by suitable waste management techniques and recycling facilities. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	<u>The availability of Harmsworth Quays for development provides the opportunity to expand the town</u>

Comment [T2]: 1.2 Can we add in refs to the impacts of integrating Harmsworth Quays into the town centre. We have mentioned the high street but can we also mention the impacts of focus the town centre around the Canada basin?

and townscape					<u>centre to the east and create more of a focus for the town centre around the basin. There is the potential to create new public space to the east of the basin. This can also help create strong links through to sites to the east of Surrey Quays Road.</u> Development will redefine the character of the southern part of the Surrey Quays road as an integral part of the town centre, improve linkages and provide a new high street which will improve the quality of the townscape
SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	An open street environment is to be provided which may provide opportunities for green links and biodiversity that would not be achieved by a mall style environment
SD0 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SD0 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Mixed uses and improved pedestrian and cycle links are proposed which should help to minimise the need to travel and the use of the car
SD0 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	17	Timescale			CWAAP Policy 17 – Building heights on sites in the Core Area
		S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	A range of building heights will create an area which is more interesting and distinctive, enable mixed use development, create landmarks and attract inward investment and a range of business opportunities
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	A mix of uses and range of businesses will provide greater opportunities for training and skill development
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Building heights will need be carefully managed to ensure that the impacts of overshadowing, loss of daylight and adverse wind conditions are mitigated, particularly in relation to the pedestrian environment and areas of open space. Policy 17 sets a framework for building heights as well as criteria that must be met before taller buildings will be considered. This polciy should ensure that any negaitvie impacts are mitigated against or designed out at the design stage.
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	?	?	?	?	The height of buildings will have an impact on climate change and CO2 emissions. A heat island effect could be created. Developments will need to demonstrate how they can mitigate against any negative impacts on climate change. Increasing the density of developments in certain areas that are close to public transport links can help to reduce car use and reduce CO2 emissions. Any impacts will need to be mitigated by sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Higher density buildings tend to generate more heat and CO2 emissions reducing air quality. Sustainable design and construction methods will need to be used to mitigate such impacts. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	New development will increase the amount of waste generated. Any impacts will need to be mitigated by suitable waste management techniques and recycling facilities. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to set clear guidelines about the height of buildings in the core area. However, parts

To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape					of the core area are sensitive to tall buildings and particular care will need to be taken in these areas with buildings restricted to approx 10 storeys. The quality of the architecture will also need to be of the highest quality
SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to set clear guidelines about the height of buildings in the core area. The proposed range of heights (4-8 storeys) will help ensure the development on the periphery of the core area can be consistent with the lower scale of surrounding development, while heights at the upper end of the range can be used to help define more important streets and spaces. While most buildings will be in the range described above, there is also the potential for tall buildings (of 30m and above - roughly 10 storeys) in the town centre. Designed well and in the right locations, they will support our aim of regenerating the town centre.
SD0 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to set clear guidelines about the height of buildings in the core area. While tall buildings may be appropriate in parts of the centre, there are other parts of the centre which are sensitive to tall buildings such as the basin, open spaces such as Russia Dock woodland and also the river Thames. The policy helps to ensure that these spaces are given consideration when considering the suitability of tall buildings which will help improve the setting of the open spaces.
SD0 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process, irrespective of the height of the buildings. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SD0 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The height of buildings is linked to their proximity to public transport links. Taller buildings with higher densities will be located close to public transport links therefore encouraging more people to walk, cycle and use public transport, minimising the need to travel by car
SD0 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 18 – Open Spaces and Biodiversity
	18	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting and improving open space within the area will improve the quality of the environment and encourage inward investment. Setting a standard for the provision of public parks will help to ensure a high quality environment that attracts new employment opportunities to the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving the open spaces in the area will provide opportunities for education and training. The designation of sites of importance for nature conservation call help to raise awareness of ecology and biodiversity issues helping to encourage the development of more skills in this area.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy promotes the development of a network of open spaces and play areas. It also proposes to protect 3 additional open spaces which were not previously designated, New open spaces and better access to existing open spaces will help to improve the health of the population. Setting a standard for the provision of public parks will help to ensure everyone has access to good quality open spaces which can improve the quality of life for residents and lead to improvements in health and wellbeing.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Creating high quality open spaces and play facilities will increase the usage of these areas, increasing surveillance and reducing crime and fear of crime. Designating sites as SINCS can help to increase residents understanding of the importance of open spaces and increase the sense of pride in the area which may in turn help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime. Setting a standard for the provision of public parks will help to ensure everyone has access to good quality open spaces which can overcome issues of social tension and promote community cohesion and promote a safer environment.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Creating new, protecting and improving open spaces will ensure more people have access to parks, gardens and recreation and meet the needs of a growing population in a built up area. Setting a standard for the provision of public parks will help to ensure everyone has access to good quality open spaces which can overcome issues of social tension and promote community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Creating new, protecting and improving open spaces will help to reduce contributions to climate change. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Creating new, protecting and improving open spaces will help to improve air quality. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant link
SDO 9 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 controlled through appropriate management techniques. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided

					in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Creating new, protecting and improving open spaces may improve soil quality in the area, this will depend on how open spaces are managed to ensure conservation and protection of priority habitats. The designation of sites as SINC's can help to raise awareness of ecology and biodiversity issues which may result in the use of better management techniques for land and soils.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	A high quality network of open spaces will enhance the quality and appearance of the area. There are opportunities to create new open spaces on the Harmsworth Quays site which will further improve the area's network of open spaces and public realm. Further guidance is provided in the Design and access SPD
SDO 12 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.
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy aims to create a high quality network of open spaces. This includes green corridors and the promotion of biodiversity. Important open spaces will be protected from inappropriate development, including the designation of 3 new spaces as OOS and one as MOL. There will also be opportunities for new open spaces and routes on the Harmsworth Quays site. New development will be required to meet the needs of a growing population whilst avoiding harm to protected and priority species. The designation of additional sites for nature conservation will promote higher levels of biodiversity and protect existing areas which are locally important. Setting a standard for the provision of public parks will mean more high quality open spaces are provided which may also provide green links and opportunities for biodiversity improvements.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	-	✓	✓	More and improved green spaces will reduce surface water run-off from hard surfaces reducing flood risk.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Better links between open spaces will promote walking and cycling and reduce car journeys.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving open spaces will increase the green infrastructure provision and help to meet the demands associated with a growing population. Setting a standard that reflects the local need for increased provision of public parks will help to ensure that green infrastructure is provided alongside other types of development. Funding from S106 contributions will be used to ensure green infrastructure is delivered to support existing and future development.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 19 – Children’s Play Space
		19	S	M	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	Protecting and improving children’s play space within the area will improve the quality of the residential environment and may 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	✓	-	✓	✓	An assessment of the existing provision of children’s play spaces has identified areas of deficiency. Space needs to be provided to provide informal areas for play and recreation, which can have beneficial effects on health by encouraging children to take exercise
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Improved facilities for older children will provide constructive activities for that may lead to reduced levels of crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improved facilities will provide significant benefits for young people but also contribute to better community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of children’s play space could enhance open space provision
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of local facilities will reduce the need to travel and minimise the use of the car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 20 – Energy
	20	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	By creating more energy efficient buildings, energy costs will be reduced, which will help to address the issue of fuel poverty. The availability of efficient buildings will also attract inward investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The use of new technologies in the local area can help improve the education and skill base of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	More energy efficient building will help reduce fuel poverty and improve the health of the population.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the energy efficiency of buildings will help to reduce bills for people on lower incomes such as the elderly.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The amount of development will increase the demand for energy and carbon emissions. New development will be required to reduce carbon emissions through implementing the energy hierarchy. The introduction of a district heating system will improve energy efficiency and result in less CO2 emissions. Development will need to be designed according to sustainable design and construction techniques. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The aim of the policy is to reduce energy used by new developments and minimise CO2 emissions. This will help to improve air quality.
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact .
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	New technologies, for example wind turbines or solar panels could have a detrimental impact on the appearance and character of the area. Care will need to be taken on the design and location, which will be assessed through the detailed planning applications. Further guidance can be found in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	New technologies, for example wind turbines or solar panels could have a detrimental impact on the appearance and character of the area. Care will need to be taken on the design and location, which will be assessed through the detailed planning applications. Further guidance can be found in the Design and Access SPD and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New homes will be more energy efficient reducing energy costs for residents.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. The district heating network will meet the infrastructure needs for the area. Southwark will use s106 planning obligations to require and major developments to connect to the network where feasible. Funding for the network will be provided from the Renewable Obligation Certificates, potential funding generated through "allowable solutions", as well as s106 planning obligations (in cases where developments are unable to meet CO2 reduction targets through on-site measures).. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 21 – New Homes
	21	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Development will include 2,500 new homes which will provide high quality housing for the local community and newcomers to support the growing population. The provision of new homes will also require the need for new services and facilities, which will result in new job opportunities. The inclusion of residential room size standards will result in a high standard of living accommodation helping to encourage more people to move to area as well as improving opportunities for existing local residents.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local job and training opportunities will be created in the construction and maintenance of new homes which will provide opportunities to improve the skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The development of high quality housing should lead to improvements in the health of the population, by creating decent homes. The inclusion of residential room size standards will result in a high standard of living accommodation which may result in improvements in health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of new homes and communities will increase the population of the area creating more activity, which could reduce levels of crime and fear of crime. A higher quality of living accommodation can result in people having more pride in their local area which can in turn reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new housing responds to the need identified within the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing Requirements Studies. The provision of new housing will be balanced against the need to provide for other activities such as shopping and office, which will promote better community cohesion. By setting out minimum room size standards, the AAP will encourage a wider mix of accommodation helping to meet the needs of different residents which will lead to increased social cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use in both construction and operation, however, all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use and CO2 emissions in both construction and operation which will have a negative impact on air quality, however, all new development will be expected to minimise emissions that have an adverse impact on air quality. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste in construction and operation. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.

SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the appearance and character of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD. The changes to the core area boundary recommended by the inspector could potentially harm this SDO. However the impact on the scale of buildings is uncertain. There are strong design policies in the Core Strategy and the AAP which ensure that development must respect the character of surrounding areas.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD and Conservation Area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No new housing is proposed on open spaces and new development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Development will include 2,500 new homes which will provide high quality housing for the local community increasing the opportunity for people to live in a decent home. By setting out minimum room size standards, the AAP will encourage a wider mix of accommodation helping to meet the needs of different residents and ensuring more people have the opportunity to live in a decent home. The changes to the core area boundary recommended by the inspector may result in a small uplift in the number of homes provided which would benefit this SDO.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increasing the amount of housing in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic, however most of the new housing is located in the core area where there is good accessibility to public transport facilities. All new housing developments will also be subject to reduced car parking standards, which aim to minimise car use and promote more sustainable forms of transport. Including minimum room size standards will help to increase the provision of larger dwellings enable families to stay in the local area, this could reduce the need to travel as people have more opportunity to stay in the same area as their relatives and friends.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 22 – Affordable Housing
		22	S	M	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Development in the AAP area will provide a minimum of 875 new affordable homes. In schemes of 10 or more homes at least 35% of homes must be affordable, with 70% social rented and 30% intermediate. The Affordable Housing Viability Study has identified that this amount of provision is deliverable. The provision of affordable housing will help to provide in an increased housing choice enabling a more mixed community, tackling poverty and encouraging wealth creation
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Local job and training opportunities will be created in the construction and maintenance of new homes which will provide opportunities to improve the skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of new 875 new affordable homes will increase the number of decent homes in the area. Existing housing that does not meet the decent home standards will be refurbished. The improvement in the quality of the housing will have beneficial impacts for the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of new homes and communities will increase the population of the area creating more activity, which could reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of affordable housing will help to provide a more mixed and balanced community at Canada Water that is more socially inclusive
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use in both construction and operation, however, all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use and CO2 emissions in both construction and operation which will have a negative impact on air quality, however, all new development will be expected to minimise emissions that have an adverse impact on air quality. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste in construction and operation. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the appearance and character of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD

SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD and Conservation Area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No new housing is proposed on open spaces and new development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new 875 new affordable homes will increase the number of decent homes in the area. Existing housing that does not meet the decent home standards will be refurbished.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increasing the amount of housing in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic, however most of the new housing is located in the core area where there is good accessibility to public transport facilities. All new housing developments will also be subject to reduced car parking standards, which aim to minimise car use and promote more sustainable forms of transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 23 – Family Homes
		23	S	M	
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing requirements Study showed that there is a need for family housing across all tenures. By providing more family housing within the area it will reduce the need for families to live in overcrowded or unsuitable homes and provide opportunities for families of all incomes to live in the area – thereby tackling poverty and encouraging wealth creation
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Local job and training opportunities will be created in the construction and maintenance of new homes and facilities which will provide opportunities to improve the skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of more family housing will reduce problems of over crowding and unsuitable housing, improving the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of new homes and communities will increase the population of the area creating more activity, which could reduce levels of crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of more family housing across all tenures will maximise the diversity of housing choice and enable families to stay within the area, promoting community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use in both construction and operation, however, all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use and CO2 emissions in both construction and operation which will have a negative impact on air quality, however, all new development will be expected to minimise emissions that have an adverse impact on air quality. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste in construction and operation. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development will be on brown field land and will seek to improve the existing quality of the land. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the appearance and character of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD

SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new housing on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD and Conservation Area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No new housing is proposed on open spaces and new development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new family housing across all tenures will increase the opportunity for people to live in a decent home
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increasing the amount of housing in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic, however most of the new housing is located where there is good accessibility to public transport facilities. All new housing developments will also be subject to reduced car parking standards, which aim to minimise car use and promote more sustainable forms of transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 24 – Density of Residential Development
	24	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Higher densities are focussed in the town centre area and areas with good public transport services with much of the area designated as a suburban density zone. The higher densities in the core area will help to create a genuine town centre and encourage inward investment and support for facilities and services.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Local job and training opportunities will be created in the construction and maintenance of new homes and facilities which will provide opportunities to improve the skills of the population.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating higher densities in the core area close to public transport services will minimise the need to travel by car, provide greater opportunities for walking and cycling and improve air quality and, which will improve the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increasing the density will create more activity in the town centre which should result in reduced levels of crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increased densities will bring more people to live in the area which will provide a more vibrant, diverse town centre
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Although the energy demand needed for the quantum of development will have a negative impact upon emissions, increasing the mix and density in the area will reduce the need to travel and increase the viability of district heat networks. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase energy use and CO2 emissions in both construction and operation which will have a negative impact on air quality. However, the need to travel and the related emissions will be reduced. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	Increasing the amount of housing in the area will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste in construction and operation. The increase in density may make the introduction systems such as vacuum waste more viable. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will increase water demand and usage. The sustainable use of water will be encouraged through the use of new technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and grey water recycling. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increased densities on brown field land will reduce pressure on land elsewhere in the borough. Where land may be contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation would be needed before development could proceed
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Taller, higher density buildings are focused in the town centre. As development moves away from the core the height and density will reduce accordingly to reflect the character of the surrounding area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD

SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Taller, higher density buildings are focused in the town centre. As development moves away from the core the height and density will reduce accordingly to reflect the character of the surrounding area. Designating the area as part of the suburban zone will reduce the scale of new development which will help to protect the existing historic environment and cultural assets. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD and Conservation Area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Increased densities on brown field land will reduce pressure on open spaces and green corridors. Designating the area as part of the suburban zone will reduce the scale of new development which will help to protect the existing open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity and may allow for the creation of new open spaces as part of new development.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development is in the flood zone. The design and use of materials could reduce surface water run-off and therefore vulnerability to flooding. Mitigation measures such as flood resistant design will need to be addressed in the design process. Reducing the scale of development in a flood risk area is in line with advice set out in PPS25. Further guidance on mitigation is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Increased densities will result in more housing being provided in the area increasing the opportunities for everyone to live in a decent home. Designating the area as part of the suburban zone will reduce the scale of new development and help to promote larger dwelling sizes which will help to ensure more people can afford to live in suitable accommodation in the area.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Locating higher densities in the core area close to public transport services will minimise the need to travel by car and provide greater opportunities for walking and cycling. However designating the area as part of the suburban zone could mean that the reduction in the scale of new development may not lead to the reductions in travel by car that could be achieved through higher scale developments.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. However, increased densities will increase the viability of infrastructure networks and services. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 25 – Jobs and Business Space
	25	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy seeks to promote a business cluster in the area, through the provision of around 12,000 sqm of new office and light industrial space in order to meet the needs identified within the Employment Land review. The business cluster will provide flexible business space, creating more opportunities for local jobs and encouraging inward investment and wealth creation. There is also the opportunity to significantly increase the amount of employment generation uses now that the Harmsworth Quays site has become available for redevelopment. The site allocation for CWAAP 24 prioritises a significant increase in the amount of non-residential, employment generating uses which could attract investment and new jobs.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of more business space will create more jobs and opportunities for education and training. Training and employment opportunities created by new development will be targeted towards local people and businesses
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	-	✓	✓	The policy aims to provide more business space and create more local jobs. Increasing employment opportunities will help to improve people's quality of life, which should have a positive effect on the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	-	✓	✓	Creating a new business cluster and more jobs will result in more people using the area and passing through, which is likely to reduce crime and fear of crime.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The creation of more local jobs will help to reduce social inequalities and promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of businesses in the area will increase energy use overall however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of businesses in the area will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	Increasing the amount of businesses in the area will increase waste however all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	New business uses will be provided on brown field land. If land is contaminated as a result of previous uses, suitable remediation will be needed before development can commence

SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The impact of new business space on the look and character of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The impact of new businesses on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No new business space is proposed on open spaces and new development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm. Priorities for open space are set out in Southwark's Open Space and Biodiversity strategies
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	Increasing the amount of business space in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic however all new development will be subject to specific car parking standards and is located in area of good public transport, which should minimise car use and promote more sustainable forms of transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 26 – Schools
	26	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	?	✓	✓	The policy focuses on meeting the need for new school places by expanding the provision at existing schools as well as exploring the provision of a new primary school in the area.. This will provide more opportunities for the local population to acquire skills and encourage wealth creation in the long term.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will have a positive effect on the education and skills of the population and its anticipated growth.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will have an indirect positive impact on the health of the population as people who have access to a good education are often in better health.
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will benefit the whole community, promoting community cohesion and providing a new focal point for the area.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will increase energy use overall however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will increase waste, however all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development of new schools are already brownfield sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new schools on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new schools on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area.

					Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	No new schools are proposed on open spaces and new development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs. Specific measures are required to reduce flood risk for schools as they are classified as a vulnerable use because children will be in the building.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic however all new development will be subject to specific car parking standards, which aims to reduce car use and will seek to promote more sustainable forms of transport. School travel plans will be required.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	The provision of additional primary and secondary school places will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 27 – Community Facilities
	27	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to locate new community facilities together where there is an identified need for new services. New facilities may create local job opportunities.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	New community facilities may create opportunities for education and training opportunities.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy seeks to protect existing community facilities, this will include health centres, which will have a positive impact on health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	More centrally located community facilities will create more activity in places which can help to reduce crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting existing community facilities and providing new services will benefit all equalities groups and promote community cohesion. Facilities will be provided where there is a clear requirement and an identified body who will manage them on a viable basis
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The provision of new community facilities will increase energy use overall however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions and the sharing of facilities is to be encouraged where possible. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	The provision of new community facilities will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	The provision of new community facilities will increase waste, however all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new community facilities on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new community facilities on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area.

					Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to locate all new community facilities close to one another in accessible locations, which should minimise the need to travel by car and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 28 – Early Years
	28	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to provide more pre-school places to meet the demands of the growing population in the area. The provision of pre-school facilities will provide the opportunity for people to go out to work and earn an income
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving access to pre-school places will give people the opportunity to get involved in education or develop new skills
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of pre-school facilities will give parents the chance to work or do other activities such as sport, which could have a positive impact upon health
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of pre-school facilities will provide opportunities for greater social inclusion particularly for people on low incomes
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to co-locate facilities with other schools, which will reduce contributions to climate change in comparison with building stand alone facilities.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to co-locate facilities with other schools, which will reduce the need to travel and the level of emissions improving air quality
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The provision of new facilities will increase waste, however, the policy aims to co-locate facilities with other schools which could result in greater efficiencies. All new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	The provision of new facilities will increase water demand, however, the policy aims to co-locate facilities with other schools which could result in greater efficiencies. New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new facilities on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new facilities on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to locate all new facilities close to one another in accessible locations, which should minimise the need to travel by car and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Soutwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 29 – Health Facilities
	29	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to provide new health facilities to meet the needs of the growing population. Improved access to health services can have an indirect impact on the well-being of the population and ability to access jobs.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy will have a positive effect on the health of the population as it will improve access to health facilities
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	The provision of new health facilities will benefit all equalities groups and promote community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The provision of new health facilities will increase energy use overall however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	The provision of new health facilities will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	The provision of new health facilities will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new facilities on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new facilities on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Vulnerable development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	The policy aims to locate new facilities in accessible locations, which should minimise the need to travel by car and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. Building new health facilities in the area could lead to an increase in cars and traffic however all new development in the core area will be subject to specific car parking standards which aims to reduce car use and promote more sustainable forms of transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				CWAAP Policy 29a – Higher education facilities and students
	29a	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to support the provision of new higher education facilities in the area. Increasing the provision of higher education facilities in the area would provide further educational opportunities for the local community and the whole of Southwark. If the number of people in Southwark with qualifications increases, this could increase their ability to access jobs in Southwark and the rest of London. The introduction of higher education uses could also attract investment and boost the daytime and nighttime economy which would also bring more jobs to the area.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The policy aims to support the provision of new higher education facilities in the area. Increasing the provision of higher education facilities in the area would provide further educational opportunities for the local community and the whole of Southwark. The provision of new higher education facilities will improve the education and skills of the population, particularly if they are linked to local schools and colleges.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy will have a positive effect on the health of the population as it would improve access to education facilities which could in turn help to improve residents well being.
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	?	?	?	?	The provision of new higher education facilities could improve community cohesion if access is granted to the local community for projects and meetings or if the university contributed to organising

					local events. The level of involvement and therefore the impact on the SDO is unknown because we do not know who the final educational institution will be.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	The provision of new higher education facilities will increase energy use overall however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	The provision of new higher education facilities will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	The provision of new higher education facilities will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new higher education facilities on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new higher education facilities on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	New higher education development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Vulnerable development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	This policy covers the provision of new student homes as well as higher education facilities. Any new student homes will have to meet our other policies and be of a high standard of design.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policy aims to locate new facilities in accessible locations, which should minimise the need to travel by car and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that

					power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.
--	--	--	--	--	---

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 30 – Albion Street
		30	S	M	
					Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The regeneration of the area will create job opportunities and attractive inward investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The regeneration of the area will create opportunities for training and skill development
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of jobs, improved housing and facilities and reduction in poverty can lead to improvements in the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging more activity in the area and providing more jobs and facilities should help to reduce crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of jobs, improved housing and facilities and reducing poverty will promote social inclusion and the improved environment should lead to more community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	?	Any new development will need to be built to reduce energy demand and improve efficiency, reducing CO2 emissions. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs. Improving pedestrian and cycle links should help to improve emissions from transport
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	?	?	?	?	Any new development will need to be built to reduce energy demand and improve efficiency, reducing CO2 emissions. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs. Improving pedestrian and cycle links should help to improve emissions from transport and improve air quality
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	?	?	?	?	The amount of waste generated by markets can be significant. Appropriate controls and measures will need to be put in place to ensure waste is minimised and waste arisings are dealt with in the most sustainable way. Waste management techniques and recycling facilities will also be needed. Further guidance on mitigation measures is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	The viability of the shopping parade will be reinforced, improving the townscape, and the potential for a market investigated. Southwark will work lessees to improve the appearance of shop fronts. The impact of new facilities on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD

SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The impact of new facilities on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they could enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals
SD0 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm.
SD0 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	?	?	?	?	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SD0 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SD0 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pedestrian and cycle routes will be improved between the town centre, St Mary's conservation area and Rotherhithe station which should encourage more sustainable modes of transport and minimise the need to travel by car
SD0 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 31 – Lower Road
	31	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the area will create job opportunities and attractive inward investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the area will create opportunities for training and skill development
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improvements to the environment including improved traffic movement and pedestrian and cycle routes should provide health benefits from lower pollution and increased opportunities for exercise
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improved environment should lead to more activity and result in a reduction in crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improved environment should lead to better community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improvements to traffic movement and pedestrian and cycle links should help to reduce contributions to climate change
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improvements to traffic movement and pedestrian and cycle links should help to reduce contributions to climate change and air quality
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The improvements to the public realm and retail environment will enhance the quality of the landscape and townscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improvements to the public realm and pedestrian and cycle routes provides opportunities for the enhancement of open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improvements to traffic movement and pedestrian and cycle links will encourage sustainable modes of transport and help to minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	The improvements to traffic movement and pedestrian and cycle links will improve connections and make traffic movement more efficient

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 32 – Proposals Sites
	32	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The regeneration of the area through the development of the proposals sites will create job opportunities and attractive inward investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The regeneration of the area through the development of the proposals sites will create opportunities for training and skill development
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of jobs, improved housing and facilities and reduction in poverty can lead to improvements in the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Encouraging more activity in the area and providing more jobs and facilities should help to reduce crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The creation of jobs, improved housing and facilities and reducing poverty will promote social inclusion and the improved environment should lead to more community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	X	New development will increase energy use overall, however all new development will be expected to minimise energy use and reduce CO2 emissions. Further guidance on energy efficient 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	X	X	X	X	New development will increase the impact on air quality in construction and operation. However, focusing the development in an accessible location will help to reduce reliance on the car and the related traffic emissions. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	X	X	X	X	New development will increase waste, however, all new development will be expected to minimise waste generated in construction and operation. Further guidance on the design and targets for development are provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	?	✓	✓	New development will be expected to encourage the sustainable use of water resources through the use of technologies such as sustainable urban drainage systems and grey water recycling. As new systems become more readily available the performance is likely to improve.
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sites proposed for development are brown field sites so soil quality should not be reduced and offer the opportunity for improvements to be made
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	The impact of new development on the character and appearance of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the look and character of the area. The design of individual site proposals will be assessed through the planning application process. Further guidance is provided in the Design and Access SPD
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	?	?	?	?	The impact of new development on the historic value of places will be dependent on the design. If new developments are designed well they will enhance the historic character of the area. New development will need to show the impacts upon the preservation or enhancement of the area. The design of individual site proposals will be assessed through the planning application process. Further guidance is provided in the design and Access SPD and Conservation area Appraisals

SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	New development may create opportunities to create additional open spaces and green corridors through design and Section 106 contributions to the public realm. The design of individual site proposals will be assessed through the planning application process.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	X	X	X	X	Development will occur in the flood zone. Flood risk assessments and the identification of suitable mitigation measures will need to be included as part of the planning application. Further guidance on mitigations such as flood resilient design is provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New housing within development will address the need to meet the borough housing targets and should comply with policy on the type, mix and tenure of provision, in order to provide decent homes. The detail of individual site proposals will be assessed through the planning application process.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	Increasing the amount of development in the area could lead to an increase in traffic, however, the location of development in accessible locations with good public transport links, cycle and pedestrian facilities and reduced car parking should promote sustainable modes of transport and minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	?	?	?	?	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			CWAAP Policy 33 – S106 Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy
		S	M	L	
	33				Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The use of S106 agreements and CIL will help to implement the strategic infrastructure that will be needed to enable the regeneration of the area, which will result in an improved environment and facilities and the attraction of inward investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	S106 agreements and CIL will be used to fund the provision of schools, employment and training, which will lead to an improvement in these areas
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	CIL will be used to fund strategic transport infrastructure, which could result in an improvement in air quality by reducing reliance on the car, and the provision of health facilities which could result in an improvement in the health of the population
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The use of CIL will help to implement the strategic infrastructure that will be needed to enable the regeneration of the area, which will result in an improved environment and facilities and a likely reduction in crime and fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The use of CIL will help to implement the strategic infrastructure that will be needed to enable the regeneration of the area, which will result in an improved environment and facilities for all the community
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	S106 agreements will be used where necessary to contribute to the implementation of the district heating network and mitigate the impact of development by meeting the energy targets on site
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	CIL will be used to fund strategic transport infrastructure, which could result in an improvement in air quality by reducing reliance on the car and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport
SDO 8 To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	The provision of suitable waste and recycling facilities will be addressed through the design stage rather than the use of S106 agreements. Further guidance on mitigation measures is set out in the Sustainable Design and Construction and Sustainability Assessment SPDs
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used where necessary to fund water supply and drainage needs of new development, including the mitigation of impacts resulting from the development
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to improve significant areas of public realm and open spaces, which will have a positive impact upon the quality of land and soil
SDO 11 To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to improve significant areas of public realm and open spaces, which will have a positive impact upon the quality of the landscape and townscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to improve significant areas of public realm and open spaces, which is likely to have a positive impact upon the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to improve significant areas of public realm and open spaces, which will have a positive impact upon the quality of open space, green corridors and biodiversity
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to improve significant areas of public realm and open spaces, which will reduce flood risk by reducing surface water run-off and the introduction of SUDS

Comment [T3]: 1.3Need to mention CIKL in the analysis as well

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	CIL and S106 agreements will be used to fund strategic transport infrastructure, which will result in improved public transport , cycle and pedestrian facilities which will minimise the need to travel by car
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	New development will place an increased demand upon the infrastructure. Developers will need to ensure that the existing infrastructure has capacity to meet the additional demands of the proposals. Southwark will monitor phasing and implementation of development and continue to share plans with infrastructure providers. Developers will also need to continue to liaise with providers to ensure that power, water and transport can be supplied at the appropriate time to meet development needs. CIL will be used to ensure the delivery of key infrastructure and Section 106 agreements to mitigate the impact of development

APPENDIX 4: RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

International

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

European

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

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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).</p>
Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. • Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats
Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)	The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering;</p> <p>This Directive lays down requirements as regards :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings; (b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; (c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; (d) energy certification of buildings; and (e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
Groundwater Directive (EU Directive 2006/118/EC)	<p>This Directive establishes specific measures as provided for in Article 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2000/60/EC in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution. These measures include in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and (b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. <p>This Directive also complements the provisions preventing or limiting inputs of pollutants into groundwater already contained in Directive 2000/60/EC, and aims to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.</p>
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.</p>
Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC)	Objective to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources
Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bio-energy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for bio-fuels.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)	Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.

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

National

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

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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage).</p> <p>The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.</p>
Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (Amendment) Act 2010	This amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Sustainable Communities Act (2007)	The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act was published by Parliament and is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2010	The regulations consolidate and update the 1999 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as amended, and explains amendments for screening changes and extensions. It also explains the requirement for the competent authority to provide reasons for screening decisions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008	These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999	These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Permitted Development Regulations 1995	
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2005	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992	This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order	This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, No. 1824, 2011	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
London Squares Preservation Act, 1931	This act identifies a London Squares which are to be provided protection from development.
Planning Framework	

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	The Government has produced a simple national planning policy framework setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs, have been superseded by the NPPF. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
Planning Circulars	
Circular 07/09: Protection of World Heritage Sites	This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.
Circular 02/07: Planning and the Strategic Road Network	This circular explains how the Highways Agency (the Agency), on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport, will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities.
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System	This circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.
Circular 02/99: Environmental impact assessment	This circular provides guidance on the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 for local planning authorities.
Government Strategies	
Air Quality Strategy (2007)	The Strategy: sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modeling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The first lists of Priority Species and Habitats were published by Government in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They included over 300 species of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee ¹ on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.
Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives,	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:

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
healthy people (July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare; proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services; the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide; the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant; establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy is the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It will be followed by a public annual report that assesses progress, looks at the latest evidence and trends, and makes recommendations for further action.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE):Alcohol-use disorders: preventing harmful drinking	The guidance identifies how government policies on alcohol pricing, its availability and how it is marketed could be used to combat such harm. Changes in policy in these areas are likely to be more effective in reducing alcohol-related harm among the population as a whole than actions undertaken by local health professionals.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Prevention of Cardiovascular disease at the population level	<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.</p> <p>Recommendations 1 to 12 outline a national framework for action. They break new ground for NICE by focusing on legislative, regulatory and voluntary changes – including further development of existing policies. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to reduce the nation's consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats How to ensure food marketing and promotions aimed at children and young people do not encourage them to consume high levels of salt, saturated fats and trans fats Commercial interests Food product labelling The European Union's common agricultural policy Public sector catering guidelines Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification	<p>This is one of three pieces of NICE guidance published in November 2010 on how to prevent unintentional injuries among under-15s. A second publication covers unintentional injuries in the home and a third covers strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development. The guidance covers 20 mph limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer. The recommendations include advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer. Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance. Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.
National Institute for Health and	This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promoting physical activity: active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community settings	<p>NICE recommendations give advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation • high level strategic planning • the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it • planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities • training people to run programmes and activities • how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity	<p>This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It is for NHS and other professionals who have responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes local transport authorities, transport planners, those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. • Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. • Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.
Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the best wildlife sites. • Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats. • Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making. • Enthusing people • Developing the evidence base. <p>An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing</p>
Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make 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>
Plan for Growth – (March 2011)	<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)	<p>This document sets out the Coalition Government's vision for sustainable development and a package of measures to deliver it through the Green Economy, action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and fairness and improving wellbeing, and building a Big Society</p>

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)	<p>In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The strategy will include policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities.</p> <p>The Review had four tasks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; • Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; • Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	This Climate Change Programme seeks to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 2050. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget – an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation • 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources • 10% of transport supply from renewable sources
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	<p>The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals.</p> <p>The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government which will strengthen delivery of these targets.</p>
Water Strategy - Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	<p>The overarching aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects.</p> <p>The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought • High levels of drinking water quality • Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges
Waste Strategy (2007)	<p>This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.
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.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Environment Agency – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied.
Environment Agency State of Environment Report for Southwark (2010)	This report provides a snapshot of the environment in the London Borough of Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the boroughs and the health of their environment.
English Indices of Deprivation 2010	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	<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"> Case Studies, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the project progresses. Commentary on problems, opportunities, and issues for large and small scale developments. Technical information relating to our work with developers across the country.
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE	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 or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
and English Heritage (2007)	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.
Guidance on producing Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments	This Guidance provides information to help Lead Local Flood Authorities, which are County and Unitary Authorities to meet duties to prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, as required by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (the Flood Risk Regulations http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0410BSLS-E-E.pdf)
Conservation Bulletin 47: Characterisation, English Heritage (2005)	A bulletin that explores the subject of characterisation and sets out some examples of studies of local character.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.
Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.
Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.
The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out guidance for managing change within the settings of heritage assets.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners	This guidance suggests how climate change issues can be considered in SEA in England & Wales. The original guidance was launched in 2004, and this revised version has been updated in 2007 and compliments advice set out in UK Practical Guide to the SEA Directive. The guidance provides practical guidance on ways SEA can consider climate change and should be applied to Waste Management Strategy. The guidance is available at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out case studies for how historic characterisation can be used to inform plan making and development management decisions.
Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation,	Sets out guidance for managing change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Appraisal and Management, English Heritage (2011)	
Good Practice for Local Listing Consultation Draft, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out best practice guidance for identifying buildings and structures suitable for local listing and for managing the list.
Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS (2010)	Sets out guidance for producing Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Sites in order to evaluate the impact of potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value. This may also provide a guide for assessing general impact of development on heritage assets and their settings.
The voluntary Code of Practice (CoP) (Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice)	Produced by industry it provides a framework for determining whether or not excavated material used in land development is waste. The CoP sets out good practice for the development industry to use when assessing: If materials are classified as waste or not; and determining when treated waste can cease to be waste for a particular use. It also describes an auditable system to demonstrate that the Code of Practice has been adhered to on a site by site basis. http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/PS006.pdf http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Productsandservices/ConsultancyandTesting/LandQualityEndorsement/documents/filedownload_43703.en.pdf

Regional

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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.
GLA Economics- Evidence Base (2009)	The Economic Evidence Base document supports the London Plan (2011), the Economic Development Strategy (2010) and the Transport Strategy.
GLA Employment Time Series (2010)	<p>Roger Tym and partners were commissioned by the GLA to produce historic and projected employment data by sector and borough. The objectives are: To provide a sectoral breakdown of both historic employment data and the latest GLA Economics employment projections for London to 2031 using at least the established 'RTP definitions' of Offices, Industry and Other and;</p> <p>To provide the sectoral breakdown above for all London Boroughs plus sub-totals showing the Central Activities Zone (CAZ), Isle of Dogs (IOD), rest of Inner London, Outer London and the sum Total for London.</p>
London Office Policy Review (2009)	The 2009 Review charts the relationship between office demand and supply to the end of 2008, with a mid-year update to 2009, and provides forecasts of demand for office floorspace to 2031. The report also covers other issues facing the London office market including a market view of the prospects for office markets and town centres outside of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) including the Outer London Development Centres. The report also considers issues such as transport infrastructure, the conversion of surplus offices to other uses, mixed use development, climate change and the cumulative impact of 'mega-schemes' on the edge of or beyond CAZ. The 2012 Office Policy Review is due to be published in October 2012.
Land for Industry and Transport SPG (2012)	This draft document sets out proposed guidance to supplement the policies in the 2011 London Plan relating to land for industrial type activities and transport. The SPG provides advice on how to implement these policies, in particular Policy 2.17 on Strategic Industrial Locations, Policy 4.4 on Managing Industrial Land and Premises; and Policy 6.2 on Providing Public Transport Capacity and Safeguarding Land for Transport. Once adopted it will replace the 2004 Industrial Capacity SPG
London Industrial Land Demand and Release Benchmarks, Roger Tym & Partners (2012)	The Industrial Land Demand and Release Benchmarks Study assesses future demand for industrial land across London and compares it with the current and planned supply. The aim of the study is to provide evidence to inform London-wide and local planning policy in order to ensure that London has the right quantity and quality of industrial land to support its economy and its population while using the land efficiently. Where there is evidence of an over-supply, the study estimates how much land may be released to other uses and makes recommendations for the management of surplus capacity.
GLA Hotel Demand Study (2006)	This study tests the hotel demand assumptions used in the 2004 London Plan to inform the draft alterations to the plan. It adds a finer grained geographic dimension which will help develop sub regional and more local monitoring benchmarks.
Cornered shops: London's small shops and the planning system (2010)	This report looks at how the planning system, and other initiatives, can provide support for London's small shops and neighbourhood shopping areas. It seeks to identify the benefits of small, local and independent retailers to London; the evidence there is to show that they are under threat; the policies that have been proposed to support small shops; and what progress has been made in implementing them.
London's Retail Street Markets (June 2010)	This is a research report commissioned by the LDA. It provides a spatial and economic analysis of the retail street markets in London and identifies the area based issues facing these markets. The analysis also considers the contribution street markets can and are making to London's economy. The study has been used to inform the LDA (and the wider GLA group) what role they could have in supporting street markets. The study includes research on all types of London retail markets (such as clothing, arts, food etc) but exclude wholesale markets.
BPG: Managing the Night Time Economy PDF (March 2007)	This is one of a series of best practice guides issued by the Mayor to demonstrate how the broad policies of the London Plan can be implemented locally. This Best Practice Guide suggests how public authorities and the private and voluntary sectors can work together to support the development of the night time economy in appropriate locations and improve the way they manage its impacts.
Energy and Climate Change	

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy (2011)	This Strategy has a positive message on targets. It shows that if all the existing policies and programmes that are already in train – whether at national or local level – actually deliver as promised, we will be able to get very close to London's ambitious CO2 reduction target of 60 per cent against 1990 levels. The Strategy also identifies the further measures needed to close the gap.
Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London (2010)	<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies who and what is most at risk today • analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century • describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it. <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk • An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather • To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes
Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)	<p>The Strategy's specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contributing to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. <p>The aim is to change energy provision and use by 2050 with a key target of CO₂ emissions reductions of more than 60% of those in 2000. The ways to achieve this are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, using less energy and preventing fuel poverty where people cannot afford energy.</p>
Flood Risk	
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009	This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)	In June 2007 the Mayor published the draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) for the London Plan, for public consultation. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed.
London River Restoration Action Plan (LRRAP)	<p>The London River Restoration Action Plan is a Collaborative led by the Agency to facilitate a programme of river restoration across the whole of London. The objectives are to facilitate and track progress towards the delivery of London Plan London River Restoration targets for 2015 and 2020. (15km 2015 and 25km by 2020). The plan comprises of a document, providing background, maps and case studies and a Website containing maps, directory of projects including completed and developing projects and detailed case studies and links to best practice and policy documents.</p> <p>http://www.therrc.co.uk/lrap.php</p>
Drain London Project	Drain London will aim to manage and reduce surface water flood risk in London by improving knowledge of the surface water drainage system and identifying areas at greatest risk of flooding. http://www.london.gov.uk/drain-london

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Health	
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	The strategy sets out the Mayor's framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. Key aims of the strategy include encouraging physical activity, supporting long-term investment to reduce poverty, improving access to primary care and NHS services, supporting individuals to make healthier choices and promoting well being in the workplace.
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action (2007)	Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action presents a powerful vision of how different healthcare in London could be – safer, more accessible, higher quality – and of how much healthier Londoners could become. Its recommendations include innovation and challenge in equal measure.
Heritage	
English Heritage's Heritage at Risk- London (2011)	The Register identifies which heritage assets are at risk from development pressures, neglect or decay. It also monitors the changing condition of assets in order to help us prioritise where resources and expertise can best be deployed to resolve the problems. It also includes listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and gardens.
The National Heritage List for England	The Register identifies all registered heritage assets including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, world heritage sites, applications for certificates of immunity (COIs) and current building preservation notices (BPNs) .
Housing	
Mayor of London's draft Housing supplementary planning guidance (2011)	<p>The new London Plan was adopted in July 2011 and the draft housing SPG is intended to clarify how the Mayor intends the policies to be implemented. The draft SPG takes the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Government's new Housing Strategy into account.</p> <p>It includes 7 sections which cover supply, choice, quality, affordable housing, stock and investment, social infrastructure and mixed use development.</p>
London Housing Strategy (2010)	<p>London's first statutory housing strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor's vision for housing in London to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families and by increasing opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme; • Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes; • Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.
GLA Housing Design Guide 2010 Interim edition (2010)	The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.
GLA Interim Housing SPG (2009)	The SPG was published in draft form for the London Plan Examination in Public (EIP)
South East London 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.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>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).</p>
<p>South East London Student Sub Report, Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>GLA 2008 Round Population Projections</p>	<p>Detailed ward level population projections to support the London Plan. Incorporating housing provision targets as outlined in the consultations draft of the revised London Plan</p>
<p>London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)</p>	<p>BBP Regeneration, SQW Ltd., Tribal Consulting, and Opinion Research Services undertook a study in 2006 to assess the impact that growth in the Higher Education (HE) sector may have on housing requirements and housing markets in Greater London. The primary aim of this research was to inform the implementation of London Plan and borough policy. The study incorporates a policy review, an analysis of baseline data on London's student population and student accommodation, and primary research. The data has been used to help forecast future student population growth and accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.</p>
<p>Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2005)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	
<p>Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule – Mayor of London (2012)</p>	<p>Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme.</p>
<p>London Plan</p>	
<p>London Plan (July 2011)</p>	<p>The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. The new London Plan policies deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quality of life issues in particular places within London – particularly those on the 2012 Games and their legacy, outer London, inner London, the Central Activities Zone, regeneration areas, town centres and green infrastructure ensuring equal life chances for all, improving and addressing health inequalities, ensuring an adequate supply of good quality homes for all Londoners and sufficient social infrastructure ensuring and developing a London economy that provides jobs, goods and services Londoners need – including those on developing the economy, arts, culture and entertainment, retail, town centres and small shops, encouraging a connected economy, and improving opportunities for all mitigating the scale of future climate change, adapting to the change that is now inevitable and, as part of this, ensuring high water quality and sufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a transport network enabling easy access to jobs, opportunities and facilities while mitigating adverse environmental and other impacts in • supporting a high quality urban living space – including building neighbourhoods and communities, inclusive environments, high quality built environments (7.3–7.7), protection of London’s heritage, air and noise pollution, protection and enhancement of open and natural environments and of the Blue Ribbon Network of waterways • strategic priorities for use of the planning system to secure infrastructure and other benefits to support improving quality of life • Monitoring and Review
London Plan early minor alterations and revisions (2011-12)	<p>The Mayor of London adopted the new London Plan in July 2011. Within the adopted London Plan, it was acknowledged that the Mayor would be consulting on early minor alterations to some of the policies.</p> <p>The Mayor held an initial round of consultation on the first set of alterations for 6 weeks in November and December 2011 with the London Assembly and GLA functional bodies - the first formal stage in changing the London Plan. The council submitted a response to the Mayor at this stage. The Mayor then consulted formally on the early minor alterations in February and March 2012.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Mayor has revised the alterations further and has commenced a third stage of consultation. The latest alterations incorporate the previous set of early minor alterations issued for consultation in February and include additional minor updates and amendments to take account of the NPPF and other legislation such as the duty to cooperate and the new CIL regulations. More substantive changes to the housing policies are also proposed.</p> <p>It is anticipated that both sets of alterations will be considered together by an independent planning inspector at an examination in public (EiP) to be held in November/December 2012.</p>
Noise	
London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)	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.
Sounder City: The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	<p>The aim of the Mayor’s ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework.</p> <p>Three key issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing
Open Space and Biodiversity	
Connecting with London’s Nature. The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	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	<p>Environment Agency on-line toolkit which sets out guidance for site specific opportunities, green roof design and technical assessment</p> <p>The vision is that developers will promote the use of green roofs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a better and more sustainable London • deliver better quality places to live and work • create a low-carbon city

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change
Forestry Commission – The case for trees (2010)	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
London Trees and Woodland Framework (2005)	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (2012)	This SPG aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The Mayor wants to see a child-friendly London with inclusive, accessible, and safe play spaces that allow all young Londoners to engage in fun, positive, and healthy play and recreation in their own communities and throughout London. The 2012 SPG adds further guidance to the previous 2008 SPG, in particular expanding on the concept of lifetime neighbourhoods.
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)	<p>This Framework has been developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission, appointed by the Mayor in May 2002 to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. It is the first Sustainable Development Framework for London. It sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of objectives to guide decision making.</p> <p>The Framework should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide the context for policy development and decision-making; -undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; -monitor progress towards a more sustainable city
Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2003)	This document is part of a national programme of action setting out how the Government intends to achieve sustainable communities in London. The main challenges for London are to accommodate growth and to reduce poverty and deprivation. To do this, the main aims are for more and better-designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers. To improve public transport and other infrastructure to support the development of new and growing communities; to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
Transport	
Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision. Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic development and population growth

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Industry and Transport SPG (2012)	The SPG provides an update of previous Mayoral guidance, setting out how boroughs should make effective, efficient use of land for transport purposes.
Cycling Revolution London (2010)	The Strategy sets out the vision and policies for encouraging and enabling more cycling across London. The strategy sets out an aspiration to increase cycling by 400% by 2026 through a range of initiatives including the delivery of a series of cycle superhighways, improved cycle safety and an increase training aimed at cyclists
Views	
London View Management Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance, Mayor of London (2012)	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.
Waste	
Mayor's Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)	<p>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;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling</p> <p>Policy 2 – London will have a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change</p> <p>Policy 3 – Capture the economic benefits of waste management</p> <p>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</p> <p>Policy 5 – Catalysing municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies</p> <p>Policy 6 – Achieving a high level of street cleanliness.</p>
London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further sensitivity testing	<p>Subsequent to the reiteration of the apportionment, published in December 2006, further data of relevance to criteria within the model has become available. The update includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct data on safeguarded wharves, • revision of current licensed waste management capacity in London resulting from the decision on the development of the Belvedere facility, updated, recently verified and soon to be published data on indicative capacity of land for waste, logistics and other industrial used in London, provided by the GLA.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2006)	This report describes in detail the waste apportionment methodology underlying the London Plan minor alteration on borough level waste apportionment.
London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Waste Management Strategy (2003)	<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out a number of policies and proposals to improve waste management in London including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that waste authorities look at maximising waste reduction, recycling and composting before considering energy recovery and disposal.

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

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

Comment [T4]: 1.4 Change to council plan and farier future promises

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

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

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

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Southwark Housing Strategy 2009	This aims to: improve the quality of all homes and neighbourhoods; increase the supply of housing, in particular affordable housing; reduce homelessness and improve the standard of temporary accommodation; improve the quality of life for vulnerable people through housing support and deliver community-focused services;
Southwark Housing Development Capacity Assessment (2010)	This assessment provides further information on possible sites that may come forward in the next 15 years to 2026.
Housing – Student accommodation	
Research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark (2008)	London Borough of Southwark undertook research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark in 2008. The study was initiated to inform the comprehensive review of the Southwark Housing Strategy and to inform the preparation of the core strategy. It was produced at the time when the borough was beginning to experience an increasing number of planning applications from developers wishing to build accommodation for students in Southwark. BNP Paribas Real Estate has been instructed to undertake further research into student housing schemes in the London Borough of Southwark. The objective of this study is to report provide consolidated information on: Existing student accommodation in the Borough; the schemes of student housing currently in the pipeline with planning consent to include those under construction and those not yet started; and the student housing schemes with current applications.
Neighbouring boroughs:	
<p>Lewisham Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)</p> <p>Our vision 2020: Lambeth Community Strategy (2008-2020)</p> <p>Croydon community Strategy 2010-2015</p> <p>The City Together Strategy: the Heart of a World Class City 2008-2014</p> <p>Tower Hamlets Community Plan (2011)</p> <p>Building a better Bromley 2020 (2009)</p> <p>Westminster City Plan (2006-2016)</p>	Every London Borough has a Sustainable Community Strategy that is prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership. Broadly, the role of the strategy is to establish a vision for the how the borough should change over a set period for the benefit of the local community. The strategies are cross-cutting in terms of the themes covered and each is tailored to the key issues in each of the boroughs in question. Subsequent strategies, including Local Plans and other planning documents, should be linked to achieving this vision and where appropriate delivering specific objectives. The sustainable communities strategies for our neighbouring boroughs set the context for much of the partnership working that that we undertake with each other.
<p>Lambeth Core Strategy (2011)</p> <p>Lewisham Core Strategy (2011)</p> <p>Bromley UDP (2006)</p> <p>The City of London Corporation Core Strategy (2011)</p> <p>Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (2010)</p> <p>Croydon UDP (2006)</p> <p>Draft Croydon Opportunity Area Planning</p>	The Core Strategies of each of the London Boroughs contain their vision for future development, usually over a 10 or 15 year period. They set out the spatial planning policies that establish guidance around strategic issues such as the distribution of housing, delivery of new jobs and economic growth, transport and connectivity, the environment and sustainability and the delivery of new infrastructure. Importantly, the Core Strategies of the various London Boroughs will set out planning issues that could potentially have an impact across administrative boundaries. Where a core strategy has not yet been adopted, the Unitary Development Plan forms the basis of the Local Plan for those boroughs.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Framework (OAPF)(2012)	
Westminster Core Strategy (2011)	
Open Spaces and Biodiversity	
Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013)	The Open Spaces Strategy is a borough-wide strategy, the aim of which is to balance land supply which is needed for regeneration, with the protection and creation of open space. London Plan policy 2.18 requires boroughs to prepare an open spaces strategy, undertake audits of all forms of green and open space and assess need. In preparing the strategy, the council has reviewed the existing evidence base including the 2003 and 2010 Open Space Studies. As part of this work, all spaces which are currently protected as open space were audited and additional spaces capable of meeting the Southwark Plan criteria for protecting open spaces were identified. The 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 planning policy documents.
Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013) (evidence base)	This report provides the evidence base setting out the current position with regard to the provision of open spaces in Southwark, This includes an updated audit of all the existing protected open spaces. The strategy sets out a number of recommendation on improving the quality of the existing open spaces and makes site specific recommendations for the different sub-areas of the borough.
Southwark Open Spaces (2010) (evidence base)	This study sets out an audit of all the open space in Southwark.
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"> - Children's rights to play are recognised - Everyone knows the importance of play in children's lives - All children across the borough have a space where they can play Those responsible for roads, housing, parks and open spaces recognise the need for play space and include it in their planning
Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan	This 'toolkit' provides information and guidance on protecting, managing and promoting key wildlife habitats and species within London.
Southwark Tree Management Strategy, 2011	A tree management strategy is a policy framework for the trees owned, managed and/or protected by an organisation. Southwark Council's tree management strategy sets out a vision for the next five years and explains how we will achieve this vision. It is a reference document for anyone with an interest in Southwark's trees.
Planning	
Southwark Core Strategy (2011)	The Core Strategy is a planning document that sets out how Southwark will change up to 2026 to be the type of place set out in our Sustainable Community Strategy (Southwark 2016). It affects everyone living, working and visiting Southwark. The core strategy sets out our long term vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies with an implementation plan up until 2026 to deliver sustainable development.
Southwark Plan Saved Policies (2010)	The Southwark Plan policies are saved where they are consistent with the core strategy. This is set out on our website at

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Southwark Plan Adopted Policies Map (updated March 2012)	<p>http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/856/local_development_framework/1241/the_southwark_plan/1</p> <p>The adopted proposals map is part of Southwark's Local Plan and shows the proposals and policies for the following adopted plans which are used to make decisions on planning applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southwark Plan (Southwark Unitary Development Plan) adopted July 2007 • Aylesbury Area Action Plan adopted January 2010 • Canada Water Area Action Plan March 2011 <p>The adopted proposals map is updated each time a new Development Plan Document in the LDF is adopted.</p>
Southwark adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs)	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 (2012)	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)	<p>The study considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vitality and viability of Southwark's existing town centres • The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough • The need for further retail development during the LDF period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace
Southwark Street trading and Markets Strategy (2010)	The street trading and markets strategy sets out how we want to work with traders to revitalise markets in the borough. The strategy aims to set out what we will do to: increase numbers of people using and trading on our markets; keep markets thriving and viable business environments; improve the management of markets and market areas.
Town Centre retail surveys (2012)	Up to date surveys of the town, district and local centres in Southwark
Southwark Council documents	
The council plan 2011	<p>The Council Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Leader's vision for a fairer future for Southwark, including the six key principles that underpin that vision; • Describes the top ten fairer future promises that will demonstrate what is being done to achieve that vision; • Provides a priority statement from each cabinet member, describing in more detail the most important areas of activity within their portfolios. Each statement is then supported by delivery schedules of actions and targets with responsible officers identified (see appendices)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. • Describes what the Council must have in place to ensure that we are a well managed authority.
Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2011)	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.

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	<p>The AMR sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress in producing planning documents • whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan • what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy • details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets
Sustainability	
Environment Agency summary for Southwark (2011)	This report provides a snapshot of the environment in Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the Boroughs and the health of their environment.
Southwark Climate Change and Carbon Reduction Strategy (2011)	This document sets a strategic direction for climate change strategies in the borough with targets.
Transport	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	The new Transport Plan for Southwark replaces the Local Implementation Plan. The Transport Plan sets out how we will improve travel to, within and from the borough. It also sets out our long term goals and transport objectives for the borough (up to 20 years), a three year programme of investment, and the targets and outcomes we are seeking to achieve. The Southwark Transport Plan responds to the revised Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS), the emerging Sub-Regional Transport Plans (SRTPs), Southwark's Sustainable Community Strategy and other relevant policies.
Southwark 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.
Waste	
Southwark Waste Management Strategy: 2003 – 2021	This sets out Southwark council's programme for achieving the waste management targets set out in the GLA Waste Management Strategy.
Infrastructure	
Southwark Community Infrastructure Levy (Preliminary Draft CIL Charging Schedule July 2012)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. CIL is a mandatory charge levied on most new developments that involve an increase of 100sqm or more of net additional internal floorspace or development that involves the creation of a new residential unit or more. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods need.</p> <p>We have prepared a document called a preliminary draft CIL charging schedule which sets out the amount of CIL to be paid (pounds per square metre of new floorspace) and an explanation of the method to be used to work out how much should be paid in each case. This has been published for consultation. A further round of consultation on a draft CIL Charging Schedule is planned in December 2012. We plan to submit our draft CIL Charging Schedule for independent examination in Summer 2013. It is anticipated that the CIL will be brought into effect in 2013. Our proposed CIL levy is supported by evidence, including a study of the economic viability of new development and Southwark's infrastructure needs. The CIL Charging Schedule will eventually replace the section 106 standard charges set out in the adopted Section 106 planning obligations supplementary planning document (SPD). Section 106 planning obligations will continue to be used for affordable housing and anything required just for the specific site (like a new access road). We</p>

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
	will consult on a revised Section 106 planning obligations SPD in December 2012.

APPENDIX 5

Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

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

Archaeological Priority Zones

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

Biodiversity

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

Conservation Areas

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

Greenhouse gases

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

Local development framework (LDF)

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

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

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

London Plan

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

Proposals maps

Illustrate the geographical extent of planning policies and designations.

Renewable Energy

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

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

Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

Sustainable Development

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

Unitary Development Plans (UDPs)

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

Southwark Plan See “Unitary Development Plans”