



# CLAPHAM PARK

DEVELOPMENT  
PLANNING  
GUIDELINES

Sustainability Appraisal  
October 2005



# Clapham Park Development Planning Guidelines: Sustainability Appraisal

## Executive Summary

### Background

#### Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

1. Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local development documents to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
2. The consultation draft of Planning Policy Statement 1 issued in February 2004, *Creating Sustainable Communities*, states that at the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. It presents a definition of sustainable development, as *“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*.
3. This document utilises guidance issued in October 2004 by the OPDM in a consultation paper providing draft guidance on Sustainability Appraisals (SAs) named “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks”. This guidance defines SA as: *“an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.”* This guidance is a key document and its main recommendations have been incorporated into this SA.
4. Utilising currently available draft guidance, the purpose of this SA will be to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the Clapham Park Development Planning Guidelines from the outset of its preparation process.

#### Objectives of the Clapham Park DPGs and outline of contents

5. The Clapham Park DPGs will provide additional guidance for the area currently covered by the Clapham Park Major Development Opportunity Area as defined in the Revised Deposit Lambeth Unitary Development Plan to supplement relevant policies within the Lambeth Unitary Development Plan and the London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy). The DPGs will set out key spatial planning and design issues, principles and criteria that Lambeth Council will use to determine planning applications in the Clapham Park area.

#### Structure of the SA Report

The structure of the report has been based on that recommended in Appendix 7 of the OPDM Consultation Paper Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (September 2004) and *Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS 12* (November 2004).

## Appraisal Methodology

### Approach adopted for the SA

1. The DPGs have been composed to be compliant with PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks for the requirements of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The variety of different forms of SPDs requires a relatively flexible approach to be taken to the production of a SA. The appraisal must be designed to reflect the scale and level of detail of the Clapham Park DPGs to ensure that it is appropriate and relevant. The detailed nature of SPDs require the SA to focus on a more limited range of potentially significant effects, though these may be required to be considered in detail.
2. According to PPS 12, SAs of SPDs should usually draw extensively on the SA of their corresponding DPD, or in the case of Lambeth, saved policies in the Unitary Development Framework Review. A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the revised Deposit Unitary Development Framework (current revision June 2004) was produced in January 2002. The methodology of the SA of the Local Plan was for the specific purpose of reviewing the existing Plan. It refers to the document *Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A good practice guide* (2003) in which such appraisals should:
  - Apply to all types of plan;
  - Apply to all policies and proposals;
  - Be part of the plan preparation process; and
  - Be a process of identifying, quantifying (where appropriate), weighing up and reporting on environmental effects of those policies and proposals.
3. The form of the Unitary Development Framework SEA was less comprehensive than what would usually be expected of a SA of a DPD. However, baseline information and collection will draw extensively from the targets set out in the SEA that are applicable to an area-based SPD and SA. Due to additional government guidance, it is anticipated that these targets will be revised in the course of plan production. The limited nature of this SA of the Local Plan has reduced the ability to draw extensively on this appraisal for the SA of the Clapham Park DPGs and as Lambeth Council estimates that the life of the DPG will be 2006 – 2016. All councils are, according to the Planning and Compensation act 2004, obliged to operate within an LDF from three years from the passage of the act (March 2007).
4. The method has essentially been objectives-led with the use of clearly articulated sustainability objectives used as the basis for testing area-based SPDs. The process of the sustainability appraisal is a judgmental exercise to assess the extent to which the DPGs will contribute to the objectives of sustainable development in Clapham Park as defined in PPS 1, the London Plan, and the Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP. It identifies gaps in the DPGs and any aspects of the DPGs that may require attention.
5. The scope of this SA is such that a general analysis of the compatibility of the DPGs' themed policies against the SA objectives will be undertaken, followed

by a detailed analysis of the key alternative option advocated in the Clapham Park Masterplan and identifying key proposals that better achieve the sustainable development of Clapham Park.

## Summary Appraisal of the DPGs' Objectives and Recommendations

### The Appraisal Process

One of the key requirements of a sustainability appraisal of an SPD is to consider the outcomes of the recommendations of the document. This section provides a record of the prediction and assessment of the potential effects of the DPGs, in particular, the principles relevant at the strategic planning level. A number of objectives were identified for the successful regeneration of Clapham Park and were assessed in section 5. These have been cross-referenced into the social, economic, and environmental objectives below:

- Objective 5.1 - The creation of a distinct identity with a greater diversity of tenure and unit type
- Objective 5.2 - The creation of a new street network and definition of public and private space
- Objective 5.3 – Improved provision of public transport and appropriate parking provision.
- Objective 5.4 – The provision of enhanced community facilities and employment opportunities
- Objective 5.5 – The provision of enhanced open space and a high quality public realm
- Objective 5.6 - The provision of appropriate scale and density
- Objective 5.7 - The creation of a sustainable area

These overall objectives of the DPGs were crossed against the social, environmental, and economic sustainability objectives produced in the scoping study for the SA. Scores given are on a five point scale which is in common use in SEA and SA processes (very positive, somewhat positive, neutral, somewhat negative, very negative, and uncertain/not enough information) The comments provided stem from the identification of sustainability issues and available indications as outlined in the following appendices. The comments have been broken down into two categories:

- Significance and time-scale of the effects
- Mitigation measures and recommendations

These measures and recommendations informed the planning requirements and implementation mechanisms of the DPGs.

### Overall Potential Effects of the DPGs

The appraisal of the significant social, economic, and environmental objectives was carried out in order to assess the DPGs as a whole and the effects of implementing it.

### Positive effects

The redevelopment and renovation of Clapham Park will, as an overall sustainability objective, reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area. The DPGs have identified key nodes that are able to deliver several functions, including community facilities, transport, and employment. Investment in key community facilities and retail frontages will rise due to better connectivity and a larger number of residents to serve. These facilities, along with more and better-designed public open space, are likely to increase satisfaction and ownership of the area. This improved sense of place and community pride should increase the productivity and therefore employment levels in Clapham Park. This sense of place, together with changes to the street pattern and renovation of existing residential properties and a consistent approach to pedestrian access and movement, will aid in the designing out of crime. Finally, new and more appropriate public space management will have a positive effect on biodiversity and the natural environment.

### Negative effects

The DPGs need to mitigate the treatment of key junctions of major routes in Clapham Park to ensure that they are key nodes for the community. Few commercial activities are being placed in these nodes, and if its activity is placed far away from major routes, it will be more difficult to achieve active, secure public spaces. The increase in employment space and the working age population may increase local traffic due to increased commuting. The amount of public open spaces, and residential amenity in general, will decrease temporarily if extensive redevelopment of Clapham Park occurs. The scale and amount of redevelopment will also temporarily have a negative effect on the natural environment.

Headline Objective	Indicator	Criteria	Score	Comments
<b>Social Objectives</b>				
1. To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area (5.1)	% of people satisfied with the area	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in the areas most in need?</p> <p>Will it foster a sense of pride in the area?</p> <p>Will it increase the willingness of local residents to make decisions with the whole community in mind?</p> <p>Will it improve communications between socio-economic communities in order to improve understanding each others' concerns?</p> <p>Will it encourage people to respect and value their own and others' contribution to society?</p>	+	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>With a high amount of deprivation existing, the redevelopment of the Clapham Park area will affect the balance of affordable and market housing.</p> <p>Currently, the key nodes identified on the analysis diagram do not operate as key points in the urban fabric. The node created by the junction of the South Circular Road and Kings Avenue is particularly important at the heart of the Clapham Park area. It has the potential to be the focus of bus and pedestrian activity and as the termination point for long views and vistas from outside of the area. This node should be celebrated to aid the area's identity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b></p> <p>The DPGs will recommend a socially viable mix of the sizes and types of residential units for both private and public housing. The DPGs should encourage additional development around the junction of the South Circular Road and Kings Avenue with uses that attract many people.</p>
2. To improve safety (5.2, 5.5)	Crime Incidents per 100,000	<p>Will it reduce the actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</p>	+	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The DPGs will direct any redevelopment to resolve the current situation in which walls are used to separate communities and housing blocks face onto dark, unsurveilled courtyards. Commercial activities, if placed away from the major routes through Clapham Park, might increase menacing spaces without careful urban design and land use solutions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b></p> <p>The existing blocks, especially in the western section of the Clapham Park NDC area should be reconfigured to achieve surveillance and avoid ground floor entrances inside residential courtyards.</p>
	Violent crime against the person per 100,000			
	Vehicle crime per 100,000			
	Burglary rates			
3. To increase access for all people and to all of London (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)	% use public transport every workday	<p>Will it improve accessibility to local centres and community facilities?</p>	-	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The current facilities are not located close to the centre of the community. Access to jobs in Central London is limited due to the transport links into the interior of the</p>
	% households owning a car			

	% working age in employment	Will it enhance the investment in community facilities? Will access to jobs be easy for those without a car?		<p>Clapham Park area. The effect on commuting is uncertain – increased population and / or increased interest and employment may encourage commuting to and from the area in the long term.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> Access to transport facilities is a major priority in the DPGs and a long-lasting contribution to the area’s ability to attract a larger working-aged population. The DPGs place more emphasis on the routing of buses around and into the estate.</p> <p>The social cohesion of Clapham Park will be aided by the establishment of a new local centre that responds to the key node at the intersection of Kings Avenue and the South Circular Road. This should be done in combination with sympathetic treatment of pedestrian routes leading to local centres throughout the Clapham Park area.</p>
4. To maintain quality open space for future generations (5.1, 5.5, 5.6)	Measurement of open space	Will it be accessible to the whole community? Will it form part of a sense of community and place?	+	<p><b>Effects:</b> This is a central aspiration of the residents of Clapham Park and of the DPGs. Design principles have set out clear recommendations for the creation of a usable, accessible central park with requirements compatible with a high quality, adaptable green space. Potential negative effect in short to medium term with some loss of open space during redevelopment. Increased use of outdoor areas may increase related noise.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> The creation of a well-designed central park for the area will mean a great change for the long-term prospects of Clapham Park. Proposals for the central park should take into account the issues of overlooking and security in the design of the park should be taken in balance with noise remediation measures.</p>
	Measurement of usable hours of open space			
	Measurement of open space in different PPG 17 categories			
5. To enhance the built environment (5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7)	% satisfied with the built environment	Will it increase satisfaction with the environment and enhance the sense of place in the area? Will it increase		<p><b>Effects:</b> This is a clear aim of the DPGs. Design and development principles set out clear and detailed [recommendations and requirements] to improve the quality and layout of the entire area with requirements for high quality materials for</p>
	Indice of Barriers to Housing and Services			

	Housing Stock Overcrowding	access to good quality and affordable housing? Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? Will it encourage a range of type and unit size?	<p>the enhancement of public realm. Provision of more and quality public open spaces, together with improvements to street furniture and play areas, are likely to increase satisfaction and ownership of area.</p> <p>The DPGs give clear guidance with the assistance of the LB Lambeth housing department to the type, mix, and sizes of residential units, both in the socially and privately rented markets. This in the long term the DPGs will encourage a range of types and size.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> The DPGs will encourage continuous review of any planning obligations agreements to ensure the gain of social and environmental benefits by the local planning authority in line with the economic success of redevelopment.</p>
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Headline Objective	Indicator	Criteria	Score	Comments							
<b>Economic Objectives</b>											
6. To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area (5.1)	% of people satisfied with the area	<p>Will it reduce economic disparities with surrounding areas in South London?</p> <p>Will it improve the image of the area as a business location?</p> <p>Will it enhance performance and productivity?</p>	0	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>A key goal of the DPGs is the changing of the balance of socially and privately rented accommodation in Clapham Park will reduce the economic disparities the average resident will have with nearby locations in South London. The area's performance as a business location will remain secondary to designated district and town centres in Lambeth, but the DPGs will give clear recommendations to the appropriate business spaces and community facilities appropriate to any change to the intensity of development in Clapham Park. An improved sense of place and community pride should increase satisfaction, and therefore productivity, of its residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b></p> <p>The DPGs will make recommendations to maintain a mix of type, size, and tenure of residential units, both socially and privately rented, that will deliver a desirable balance of incomes in Clapham Park.</p>							
7. To increase the skills base and currently low levels of qualifications and employment (5.2, 5.3, 5.4)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>% working age in employment (male)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% working age in employment (female)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% employed part-time (male)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% employed part-time (female)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business-startups</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% households receiving council tax benefit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% households receiving housing benefit</td> </tr> </table>	% working age in employment (male)	% working age in employment (female)	% employed part-time (male)	% employed part-time (female)	Business-startups	% households receiving council tax benefit	% households receiving housing benefit	<p>Will it reduce the short and long-term unemployed?</p> <p>Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?</p> <p>Will it help to improve earnings of local residents?</p> <p>Will it encourage new business start-ups and other opportunities for local people?</p>	0	<p><b>Effects:</b></p> <p>The DPGs reflect the local aspirations and circumstances of the existing community in regards to training and employment. Community facilities providing training will, if in an accessible local centre, improve the employment prospects of local residents. The viability of increasing the amount of workshop floorspace targeted toward locally rented start-ups has not been proven.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and</b></p>
% working age in employment (male)											
% working age in employment (female)											
% employed part-time (male)											
% employed part-time (female)											
Business-startups											
% households receiving council tax benefit											
% households receiving housing benefit											

	Overall unemployment rate			<p><b>Recommendations:</b> The DPGs will make recommendations to create adaptable ground floor spaces that may be converted easily between residential and commercial premises. It aims to guide development control officers to grant change of use applications in these spaces unless there are critical conflicting material considerations.</p>
8. To increase access to services (5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5)	D1 uses gained and lost in Clapham Park Area	<p>Will it reduce journey times to key employment areas for local residents? Will improve accessibility to work and community facilities by public transport, walking, and cycling? Will it improve the level of investment in key community facilities?</p>	+	<p><b>Effects:</b> The recommendations of the DPGs will improve access to public transport to the major employment areas in central London. Routes that connect transportation and jobs to local residents may be interrupted in the course of any redevelopment programme for Clapham Park. Investment in key community facilities and retail frontages will rise due to better connectivity and a larger catchment of residents to serve. However, some connections have unfortunately not been made due to security and safety concerns of local residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> The DPGs will make urban design recommendations that will be adhered to throughout any kind of redevelopment or renovation of the existing situation of Clapham Park. Although some loss of amenity is inevitable in the course of undertaking redevelopment, the DPGs will recommend clear requirements for connections through the estate. It will also require that future connections be recognised and designated in the urban structure of the area.</p>
	Road distance to supermarket or convenience store			
	Road distance to GP services			
	Road distance to a primary school			
	Road distance to a post office			
	Regular active frontages on Kings Avenue, SCR			

Headline Objective	Indicator	Criteria	Score	Comments
<b>Environmental Objectives</b>				
9. To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area (5.1)	% of people satisfied with the area	Will it enhance the quality of public space and the townscape of the area?	0	<p><b>Effects:</b> The DPGs hold design and development principles that seek specifically to improve all aspects of townscape and open spaces, and to ensure buildings are appropriate in terms of scale and setting. There is a short-term potential negative effect during construction, but in the long term there is a potential to improve existing townscape and public realm through design of replacement or new facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> The effects of detailed development proposals in the public realm should be assessed as part of a future Design Statement and EIA.</p>
10. To maintain a healthy environment (5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7)	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	<p>Will it improve air quality? Will it help achieve the goals of the borough's Air Quality Management Plan? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? Will it reduce health inequalities?</p>	-	<p><b>Effects:</b> If there is extensive redevelopment of the area, there will be negative short-term impacts possible during demolition and construction. There is an uncertain effect in long-term as depends on impacts of increased population on factors such as transport and energy use as well as success of any improvements in air quality within the area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> The DPGs will require that air quality is accounted for in construction and design of open spaces. Other principles aim to reduce fast traffic in order to increase the quantity and quality of open space to benefit air quality. The DPGs will have regard to the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the Lambeth sustainable sourcing of materials policy. The location and design of buildings along highly trafficked roads will act as a barrier and mitigate the adverse impact of air pollution.</p>
	Air Quality: measure of 4 pollutants			
	Road Traffic Accidents			
	Social and private housing in poor condition			
	% people stating that their health is not good			

11. To reduce the fear of crime (5.2, 5.5)	% residents stating crime is a problem in the area	Will it reduce the fear of crime? Will it improve the level of street activity?	+	<p><b>Effects:</b> Opportunities for crime likely to be reduced in the medium to long term as design principles in the DPGs will lead to an improved layout and urban form of the whole area. In addition, new street patterns will play an important part in 'designing out' crime with a consistent approach to pedestrian and cycle access and movement. It is likely to increase passive surveillance and safety will increase with busier streets and attractive outdoor spaces. Closer knit community, around new community facilities, likely to engender spirit of self-policing.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> Developments to meet 'Secured By Design' certification and that proposals should be designed to deter all forms of crime.</p>
	% residents feeling unsafe walking alone in area after dark			
	% residents feeling unsafe alone at home at night			
12. To enhance the environment for residents and users of the area (5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7)	Living Environment Indice	<p>Will it improve the character of public space in the area? Will it improve the quality of the public realm? Will it maximise views and vista and minimise visual intrusion?</p>	0	<p><b>Effects:</b> Private open space will include both private and communal gardens. As the area is predominantly residential a good external environment of housing developments is essential. Increased movement and use of areas may raise satisfaction and therefore cleanliness, but increased use could also generate litter. Principles for the scale and massing of development will protect views and ensure heights appropriate to their surroundings.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> Design statements with supporting information will be necessary at the detailed planning application stage.</p>
	Measure of green space in Clapham Park NDC			
	Measure of PPG 17 green space typologies in Clapham Park NDC			
	% satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces			
% satisfied with appearance of streets and public spaces				
13. To enhance the biodiversity of the natural environment (5.5, 5.7)	% of trees mature	<p>Will it conserve or enhance local habitats? Will it conserve or enhance species diversity? Will it protect and increase the number of trees?</p>	0	<p><b>Effects:</b> The scale and amount of development proposed has potential negative effects, but also provides opportunities for incorporating biodiversity in the redevelopment of Clapham Park. As an area of biodiversity deficit, appropriate management of both new and exiting open space will have a positive effect on biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mitigation and Recommendations:</b> Any effects of detailed proposals will be consider as part of EIA and design statement as supporting information at planning application stage.</p>
	% of trees protected			
	Existing wildlife habitats			

# APPENDICES

## Appendices

### 1. Objectives of the Clapham Park DPGs

The principal objectives, derived from the Clapham Park community, that have formed the basis of this study are to prepare DPGs that promote:

1. **Reconnection** - Clapham Park will be a series of interlinked communities. The redevelopment of the area should break down barriers between disconnected neighbourhoods and heal the current severance between these communities. Redevelopment will make places that connect with each other and are easy to move through; in addition, development will provide recognisable routes, intersections, and landmarks to help people find their way around.
2. **Identity** - Development will contribute to creating a distinct identity through the character of the built environment that responds to and reinforces locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture.
3. **Economy** - support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.
4. **Community facilities** - Clapham Park will promote diversity through a mix of compatible developments, especially community facilities, which will create a viable place that responds to local needs.
5. **Change** - It will take approximately 10 years, to complete the redevelopment of the Clapham Park Estates. The DPGs will provide guidance to allow for development that responds to changing social, technological, and economic conditions while maintaining a clear vision of the area's future scale and form.
6. **Transport and accessibility** - Encouraging public transport provision to secure more sustainable patterns of transport. Ensuring that new development is so far as reasonable located where everyone can access services on foot, bicycle or public transport, rather than having to rely on access by car.
7. **Sustainability**- Focusing developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development. Minimising the consumption of non-renewable resources and managing the impacts of climate change, pollution and waste and resource management. Promoting the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed-use development and the use of suitable previously developed land and buildings. Planning should seek actively to get vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings back into beneficial use.
8. **Open Space** - The area will be served by space that is uncluttered, safe, attractive, and is accessible to all in society. All public spaces should be clearly defined by being enclosed by development that clearly defines public and private space for the benefit of all residents.

## 2. London Borough of Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP strategic environmental assessment objectives

An SEA of the deposit UDP was completed in January 2002. These are considered to be future “saved” policies to inform SA of supplementary planning documents as per PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks.

**Sustainable Development (Overall Objective)** – to promote the sustainable development of Lambeth by making Lambeth a great place to live, visit and work, based on strong communities, better living conditions, equality and citizenship.

1. **Crime and Safety** - Ensuring safe communities with reduced crime and disorder.
2. **Health and Air Quality** - Promoting a healthy borough with better health care services, reduced health inequalities and by reducing the causes of ill health.
3. **Land Use** - Making best use of the borough’s limited land resources.
4. **Housing** – Ensuring that everyone has the opportunity for a decent home and quiet enjoyment of that home and the protection of local amenity.
5. **Access** - Promoting access for all.
6. **Travel** - Integrating planning and transport decisions to reduce the need to travel, reducing reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic.
7. **Transport** - Establishing a safe, accessible and attractive transport network, and which prioritises walking, cycling and public transport.
8. **Economy** - Creating and sustaining business growth and access to employment in a strong and dynamic, local economy.
9. **Education** - Ensuring Lambeth residents are given the best opportunities to gain the education, skills and training to enable them to compete for the best jobs in Lambeth and the wider London economy.
10. **Competitiveness** - Promoting the vitality and competitiveness of the borough’s town centres and district centres.
11. **Community Needs** - Ensuring that there are sufficient local facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of the community and the right to cultural expression.
12. **Quality of the Built Environment** - Protecting and enhancing the borough’s built environment and promoting the highest quality and more sustainable designs.
13. **Quality of the Natural Environment** - Protecting and enhancing the borough’s natural environment.
14. **Biodiversity** - Protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
15. **Quality of the Public Realm** - Ensuring that Lambeth’s parks and open spaces are of the highest quality and are places for quiet recreation, and that sporting, recreational and children’s play needs are met.
16. **Natural Resources** - Ensuring that Lambeth deals with its energy, water and resource requirements in a sustainable manner, minimising pollution and treating waste products as a resource.

### 3. Plans, programmes and objectives

The Clapham Park DPGs will be consistent with the plans, programmes and objectives identified below. The DPG will provide additional guidance on development within the area to supplement the saved policies of the revised Unitary Development Plan that will form the basis of the future Local Development Framework. It will be consistent with the relevant, national, regional or local plans and programmes identified below.

<b>Summary table of objectives laid out in SEA of Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP (January 2002) against current sources of policy and guidance (December 2004)</b>				
<b>Lambeth SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Current Sources for SA Indicators and Targets</b>			
	<b>International</b>	<b>National (ODPM unless noted)</b>	<b>London (Mayor of London unless noted)</b>	<b>Lambeth</b>
<b>Overall Objective – Sustainable Development</b>	Agenda 21, Chapter 7: Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development (UN)  EU Sustainable Development Strategy (The Gothenburg Agreement)	PPG/draft PPS 1  UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UKSDC)  Urban White Paper	London Plan policy 2A.1 Sustainable Development  Sustainable Development Framework for London	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Core Strategies – UDP Chapter 2.3 – “Sustainable Development”, Policy 1
<b>1. Crime and Safety</b>		Safer Places: Crime Prevention and the Planning System (ODPM/Home Office)	London Policing Plan (MPA)	Lambeth Community Strategy: Making Safer Communities
<b>2. Health and Air Quality</b>		Air Quality Strategy and Regulations (DEFRA)	London Air Quality Strategy	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 48 – Protecting Public Health
<b>3. Land Use</b>		PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Communities  PPS1 Companion Guide (By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System)	London Plan Policy 4B.1 Design principles for a compact city	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 1 – Sustainable Development

		PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control		
<b>4. Housing</b>		PPG 3: Housing  PPG3 Companion Guide (By Design – Better Places to Live)	London SPG Affordable Housing/Housing Provision	Lambeth Community Strategy: Better homes and sustainable communities  Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 16 Affordable Housing  Residential Development Standards SPG
<b>5. Access</b>		Disability Discrimination Act	London SPG Accessibility for all	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 8 – Accessible Development/Integrated Transport
<b>6/7. Travel / Transport</b>		PPG 13: Transport  Guidance on local transport plans (DfT)	London Transport Strategy	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 8 – Accessible Development/Integrated Transport  Lambeth Local Transport Implementation Plan
<b>8. Economy</b>		Planning for Economic Development  PPG 4: Industrial, commercial, and small firms	Draft London Economic Development Strategy – Sustaining Development	Lambeth Economic Development Strategy
<b>9. Education</b>		National Playing Field Association standards (school area) or alternative site		Lambeth Education Service Plan
<b>10. Competitiveness</b>		Competitiveness White Paper: Our Competitive Future (DTI)  PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres	The Case for London, Chapter 1	
<b>11. Community Needs</b>		Sustainable Communities Plan	Sustainable Communities in London (ODPM)	Lambeth Community Strategy
<b>12. Quality of the Built Environment</b>		By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System  PPG 15: Planning and the	London Plan policies  London SPG Urban Design (forthcoming)	Lambeth Community Strategy: Better homes and sustainable communities  Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP policy 32

		Historic Environment		– Building Scale and Design  Conservation Area Character Assessments
<b>13. Quality of the Natural Environment and 14. Biodiversity</b>		PPG/draft PPS 9 Biodiversity Strategy for England  PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk  Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards	London's Parks, Squares, and Amenity Grassland Biodiversity Action Plan  Built Structures Habitat Action Plan  London Biodiversity Strategy	Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP policy 46 – Protecting Natural Environment
<b>15. Quality of the Public Realm and Open Space</b>		PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation  PPG 17 Companion Guide: Assessing Needs and Opportunities	London's Parks, Squares, and Amenity Grassland Biodiversity Action Plan  Built Structures Habitat Action Plan  London Open Space Strategy	Lambeth Community Strategy: Better homes and sustainable communities  Lambeth Open Space Strategy
<b>16. Natural Resources</b>		Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction	London SPG Sustainable Design and Construction (forthcoming)	Lambeth Sustainable Housing Programme

<b>Scoping of Plans, Programmes, and Objectives</b>			
<b>Overall Objective - Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Agenda 21, Chapter 7: Promoting Human Settlement Development</b>			
The overall human settlement objective is to improve the social, economic and environmental quality of human settlements and the living and working environments of all people, in particular the urban and rural poor. Such improvement should be based on technical cooperation activities, partnerships among the public, private and community sectors and participation in the decision-making process by community groups and special interest groups such as women, indigenous people, the elderly and the disabled. These approaches should form the core principles of national settlement strategies. In developing these strategies, countries will need to set priorities among the eight programme areas in this chapter in accordance with their national plans and objectives, taking fully into account their social and cultural capabilities. Furthermore, countries should make appropriate provision to monitor the impact of their strategies on marginalized and disenfranchised groups, with particular reference to the needs of women.	N/A	Sets social, economic, and environmental quality as the evaluation criteria and partnerships as the delivery method.	Check that social, economic, and environmental quality are the framework for SA evaluation criteria
<b>EU Sustainable Development Strategy</b>			
In the long term, economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand. Achieving this in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance, and that environmental policy is cost-effective.	N/A	Compare how the DPG supports economic growth and environmental protection through social and environmental policies.	Reinforces that social, economic, and environmental quality are the framework for SA evaluation criteria.
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy – A Better Quality of Life</b>			
The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development:	N/A	Reinforces how the DPG supports economic	Reinforces that social, economic,

<p>for sustainable development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>2. effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>3. the prudent use of natural resources;</li> <li>4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ol>		<p>growth and environmental protection through social and environmental policies.</p>	<p>and environmental quality are the framework for SA evaluation criteria along with natural resource conservation.</p>
<p>Urban White Papers - Our Towns and Cities</p>			
<p>To accommodate the new homes we will need by 2021 through a strategy that uses the available land, including, in particular, brownfield land and existing buildings in urban areas wisely to create homes which people will find attractive and planning carefully any expansion of urban areas.</p> <p>To encourage people to remain and move back into urban areas, particularly the centres of our major cities and conurbations, by making them places which offer a good quality of life. This means having an attractive urban environment employment opportunities and good quality services;</p>	<p>Sets an action for local authorities to continue to develop local strategies which provide a clear vision within which every town and city can plan for its future.</p>	<p>The DPG area is presently developed land that will be redeveloped.</p> <p>The objective of the DPG is to provide guidance on creating a mixed-use area for people to live and work which is consistent with the objective to move back into city centres.</p>	<p>All objectives of the SA are consistent with the DPG objectives and will ensure that the DPG promotes attractive urban development.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 1: General Policy and Principles</p>			
<p>Use already developed areas in the most efficient way, while making them more attractive places in which to live and work.</p> <p>Encourage alternative means of travel which have less environmental impact.</p> <p>Encourage new enterprise and investment by setting out clear land-use policies for commercial development;</p> <p>To focus development, especially retail development, in locations where the proximity of businesses facilitates competition from which all consumers are able to benefit and maximises the opportunity to use means of transport other than the car.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Clapham Park area is presently developed land that will be extensively redeveloped.</p> <p>The DPG aims to improve pedestrian and cycle links in the area which will encourage people to walk through the area which is presently dominated by vehicles.</p> <p>The DPG will provide clear guidance for new commercial development in Clapham Park.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that focus on the efficient use of land.</p>

Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities			
<p>Promoting urban regeneration to improve the well being of communities, improve facilities, promote high quality and safe development and create new opportunities for the people living in those communities. Policies should promote mixed-use developments that create linkages between different uses and create more vibrant places.</p> <p>Giving high priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities by ensuring that new development is so far as reasonable located where everyone can access services on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car.</p> <p>Promoting the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed-use development and the use of suitable previously developed land and buildings. Planning should seek actively to get vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings back into beneficial use.</p>	N/A	<p>A mix of uses with active street frontages will be encouraged by the DPG consistent with objectives to create vibrant places.</p> <p>The DPG promotes a more efficient use of land and buildings.</p>	Reinforces overall SA objectives that focus on the efficient use of land.
The London Plan			
<p>The greatest challenge faced in this spatial plan is to accommodate significant growth in ways that respect and improve London's diverse heritage while delivering the Mayor's vision for an exemplary, sustainable world city. This will involve the sensitive intensification of development in locations that are, or will be, well served by public transport.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG seeks to encourage development in accessible locations, to increase public transport provision and take into account its location in a world city.</p>	Reinforces overall SA objectives that focus on the efficient use of land.
Sustainable Development Framework for London			
<p>The London SDF looks to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to the detriment of another. Where trade offs between competing objectives are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised.</p> <p>The vision for the 'World Class' London of the future is a place where all Londoners and visitors feel the greatest possible sense of physical,</p>	N/A	<p>Reinforces how the DPG supports economic growth and environmental protection through social and environmental policies.</p> <p>Reinforces goals for DPG to look to encourage development in accessible locations and take into account its</p>	Reinforces that social, economic, and environmental quality are the framework for SA evaluation criteria.

<p>emotional, intellectual and spiritual well-being. Thinking and decision making will be long-term, meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This means ensuring that the ways in which Londoners live, work and play will not interfere with nature's inherent ability to sustain life.</p> <p>The SDF will achieve this by taking responsibility for the regional and global impacts of city life. With our commitment to inclusion and cooperation, we will build upon and celebrate London's diversity, in all its forms. Resources will be used efficiently and fairly and the natural and built environment protected.</p>		<p>location in a world city while ensuring adequate environmental protection.</p>	
<b>Lambeth Revised Deposit Unitary Development Plan</b>			
<p><b>The Vision for Lambeth</b></p> <p>To promote high quality, sustainable development and urban renaissance by making Lambeth a great place to live, visit and work.</p> <p>The spatial priorities for development, planning obligations and regeneration will be: Maximising the opportunities for residents and others from Lambeth's location at the heart of a world city through improved employment opportunities, better public transport links and improved access on foot and by bicycle; and</p> <p>Ensuring healthy, safe, inclusive, mixed, liveable and balanced communities – giving priority to protecting residential amenity, ensuring adequate provision of community facilities, providing more housing (in particular more affordable housing), protecting and improving Lambeth's heritage, character and open spaces, and the regeneration of Lambeth's most deprived communities.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reinforces how the DPG supports economic growth and environmental protection through social and environmental policies.</p> <p>Reinforces the DPG's objectives with particular reference of encouraging development in accessible locations and take into account its location in a world city while ensuring adequate environmental protection.</p> <p>The DPG will seek to provide sustainable communities through regeneration with an increase in new homes.</p>	<p>Reinforces that social, economic, and environmental quality are the framework for SA evaluation of sustainable development criteria.</p> <p>The SA will seek to balance these different priorities.</p>

<b>Objective 1 – Crime and Safety</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
Safer Places: Crime Prevention and the Planning System (ODPM and the Home Office)			
<p><b>Access and movement:</b> places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security</p> <p><b>Structure:</b> places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict</p> <p><b>Surveillance:</b> places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked</p> <p><b>Ownership:</b> places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community</p> <p><b>Physical protection:</b> places that include necessary, well-designed security features</p> <p><b>Activity:</b> places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times</p> <p><b>Management and maintenance:</b> places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future</p>	No targets, but case study based indicators.	Consider how DPG can encourage design of safe and secure spaces and places in response to Safer Places.	Include environmental, economic, and social SA objectives that aim to reduce the construction of unsafe places and spaces.
London Policing Plan			
<p>To tackle the crimes and issues that Londoners tell us make them feel unsafe.</p> <p>Safer Neighbourhoods is a policing style that will identify local priorities through consultation and deliver reassurance to Londoners. Teams of officers will be dedicated to specific neighbourhoods to provide this policing presence.</p>	% of residents feeling safe walking at night; alone in own home.	Reinforces DPG that encourages design of safe and secure spaces that may be easily policed equally by residents and uniformed police.	Reinforces environmental, economic, and social SA objectives that aim to reduce the construction of unsafe places and spaces.

Lambeth Community Strategy: Safer Neighbourhoods			
<p>Reducing crime and the fear of crime transforms the quality of life for our residents. Crime affects everyone, determining how people view their homes and neighbourhoods and affecting the choices made in daily life. Crime has stigmatised Lambeth, affecting our reputation and limiting our potential to attract investment and take advantage of the opportunities of the borough's central London location.</p> <p>Also significant in preventing crime are the other main themes of this Strategy – decent environments, opportunities for children and young people and higher educational attainment, better homes, health and access to jobs.</p>	<p>% of residents feeling safe walking at night; alone in own home.</p>	<p>Reinforces DPG that encourages design of safe and secure spaces that may be easily policed equally by residents and uniformed police.</p>	<p>Reinforces environmental, economic, and social SA objectives that aim to reduce the construction of unsafe places and spaces and facilitates economic activity.</p>

<b>Objective 2 – Air Quality and Health</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England and Wales</b>			
<p>Our proposals aim to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. They form an essential part of our strategy for sustainable development, which has four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social progress which meets the needs of everyone;</li> <li>• effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>• prudent use of natural resources; and</li> <li>• maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <p>Under local air quality management (LAQM), local authorities will work towards achieving the objectives prescribed by regulation for seven of the pollutants, but not that for ozone since this is affected by pollutants produced outside the UK.</p>	<p>benzene;</p> <p>1,3-butadiene;</p> <p>carbon monoxide;</p> <p>lead;</p> <p>nitrogen dioxide;</p> <p>particles (PM10); and</p> <p>sulphur dioxide.</p>	<p>Consider how DPG can incorporate air quality, especially along South Circular Road to building frontage/use mix.</p>	<p>Ensure key policy objectives, especially taking into account economic or social costs, are incorporated into SA appraisal.</p>

Draft Air Quality Strategy For London

**Reducing the amount of traffic** - Although, as a proportion of transport use - particularly in central London - London's transport system relies less on car travel than most other UK cities, the sheer volume of road traffic in London puts tremendous pressure on the capital's environment.

**Reducing emissions from air travel** - London's transport links with the rest of the world - primarily air travel - are of central importance to the development and growth of its economy. Air travel and the road, rail and tube transport necessary to take passengers, staff and goods to and from airports can significantly affect air quality.

**Sustainable buildings** - The Mayor will work to achieve reductions in emissions from buildings by:

- adoption of more energy efficient new buildings
- improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings
- installing more energy efficient boilers
- improving fuel efficiency
- a programme of conversion to cleaner fuels where practicable in existing buildings
- using renewable energy technologies such as solar water heating.

**Reducing pollution from industry and construction** - It is estimated that at any one time London may have as many as 10,000 active construction sites. Construction sites contribute to levels of PM10 in London, and the Mayor will develop best practice guidance to encourage action on construction sites to reduce emissions. The Mayor will support the reuse of existing buildings in preference to demolition and rebuild where appropriate, through the London Plan.

Reinforces how DPG can incorporate air quality, especially along South Circular Road to building frontage/use mix.

Connect air quality and sustainable construction practices in DPG.

Ensure key policy objectives, especially taking into account economic or social costs, are incorporated into SA appraisal.

Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 48: Pollution, Public Health and Safety

**Pollution** - Developments should be located and operated so as to limit pollution (including smell and dust) to acceptable levels, in terms of not creating a statutory nuisance, or as specified in National Air Quality Objectives (especially where it affects Air Quality Management Areas), and to protect the amenity and character of the area.

**Air Quality** – In Air Quality Management Areas development should, as far as possible, contribute to the reduction of emission levels. Schemes likely to increase vehicle trips or emissions within an area not meeting the Air Quality Objectives will be subject to an air quality impact assessment. This assessment should be based on data from the GLA London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, unless there is significantly better local data. Where an assessment indicates that there will be increases in emissions due to the development, mitigating measures should be taken incorporated into the design and secured through planning conditions or obligations.

**Water Quality** – Permission will be refused (following consultation with the Environment Agency) for **development which would pose an unacceptable risk to water quality.**

Reinforces how DPG can incorporate air quality issues, especially along South Circular Road to building frontage/use mix and tree planting.

Reinforces key policy objectives, especially taking into account economic or social costs, are incorporated into SA.

<b>Objective 3 – Land Use</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Communities</b>			
Promoting the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed-use development and the use of suitable previously developed land and buildings. Planning should seek actively to get vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings back into beneficial use.	N/A	Reinforces DPG's role in promoting a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key principle of sustainable development.	Check to make sure that SA Framework incorporates efficient use of land as a key principle.
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 23: Planning and Pollution Control</b>			
Any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use.	N/A	Reinforces DPG's role in promoting a more efficient use of land and buildings and minimising impacts as a key principle of sustainable development.	SA Framework will incorporate efficient use of land to limit impacts on quality of the environments.
<b>Companion Guide to Draft Planning Policy Statement 1 - By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System</b>			
This guide sets out the most important characteristics of the physical form of development by articulating eight aspects. Together, these define the overall layout of the place (in terms of its routes and building blocks); its scale (in terms of building height and massing); its appearance (as expressed in details and use of materials); and its landscape (including all the public realm, built and green spaces).	No targets	Key part of DPG is to use urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant of sustainable development.	Check to make sure that SA Framework incorporates efficient use of land and urban design principles as key tenants.
<b>London Plan Policy 4B.3: Maximising the Potential of Sites</b>			
The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure that development proposals achieve the highest possible intensity of use compatible with local context, design principles ... and with public transport capacity. Boroughs should develop residential and commercial density policies in their UDPs in line with this policy ... The Mayor will refuse permission for strategic	Brownfield development a priority	Reinforces urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant of sustainable development.	Reinforces SA Framework incorporating efficient use of land and urban design principles as key tenants.

referrals that, taking into account context and potential transport capacity, under-use the potential of the site.			
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LB Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 1: Sustainable Development			
Priorities and locations for land-use will help achieve this vision. At its heart is the importance of achieving sustainable development.	No targets	Reinforces DPG's role in promoting a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant of sustainable development.	Reinforces SA Framework incorporating efficient use of land as a key tenant.

<b>Objective 4 - Housing</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing			
<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing.</p> <p>Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing</p> <p>Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas, bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings, in preference to the development of greenfield sites;</p> <p>Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use; and</p> <p>Promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live.</p>	<p>National Target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions</p>	<p>All new housing in the DPG will be on previously developed land.</p> <p>The promotion of a mix of uses in Clapham Park will seek to reduce car travel and walking and cycling will be facilitated through improved pedestrian and cycle connections.</p> <p>DPG will encourage good urban design.</p>	<p>Ensure SA criteria include holistic objectives in use of land, other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p>
Companion to Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Better Places to Live By Design			
<p>The attributes of successful housing.</p> <p><b>Movement</b> A movement framework which is safe, direct and attractive to all users</p> <p><b>Mix</b> A rich mix of housing opportunities</p> <p><b>Community</b> A sense of neighbourhood and community ownership</p> <p><b>Structure</b> A coherent structure of buildings, spaces, landscape and routes for movement</p> <p><b>Layout</b> Street layout and design which is appropriate to use and context</p> <p><b>Place</b> Attractive and clearly defined</p>	<p>No targets, but case study based guidance.</p>	<p>Reinforces key part of DPG is to use urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Reinforces SA criteria to include holistic objectives in use of land, other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p>

<p>public and private spaces</p> <p><b>Amenity</b> Pleasant gardens and private amenity space</p> <p><b>Parking</b> Convenient but unobtrusive car parking</p> <p><b>Safety</b> A safe and secure environment</p> <p><b>Space</b> Well planned homes which provide space and functionality</p> <p><b>Adaptability</b> Housing which is robust and adaptable to changing requirements</p> <p><b>Maintenance</b> An environment which can be well maintained over the long-term</p> <p><b>Sustainability</b> Housing designed to minimise resource consumption All</p> <p><b>Detail</b> Well considered detailing of buildings and spaces</p>			
London SPG: Housing Provision			
<p>London has a finite supply of land and for it to successfully absorb the anticipated growth in population and jobs it will be vital to make the best use of available sites and development opportunities. Growth should be focused on areas with good public transport and all new schemes should adopt high standards of design and construction. There should be more mixed use developments which successfully combine housing, employment, commercial and community facilities, to help reduce the need to travel and to assist vitality and safety by preventing areas becoming deserted and hostile at different times of the day.</p>	<p>National Target – 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions</p>	<p>All new housing in the DPG will be on previously developed land.</p> <p>The promotion of a mix of uses in Clapham Park will seek to reduce car travel and walking and cycling will be facilitated through improved pedestrian and cycle connections.</p> <p>DPG will encourage good urban design.</p>	<p>Reinforces SA criteria to include holistic objectives in use of land, other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p>
Lambeth Community Strategy: Better homes and sustainable communities			
<p>Quality and Sustainability – increase the percentage of homes in livable home standard</p> <p>More affordable neighbourhoods – increase affordable housing provision</p> <p>Cohesive neighbourhoods – improve local services and the environment</p>	<p>Refer to London targets</p>	<p>DPG will taken into account the social implications of housing in Lambeth in part of its urban design advice.</p>	<p>SA criteria will support social and economic cohesion.</p>
Lambeth Housing Strategy 2004-2007			
<p>Increase the supply of affordable housing</p> <p>Prevent homelessness where</p>	<p>National Target – 60% of additional housing</p>	<p>All new housing in the DPG will be on previously developed land.</p>	<p>Reinforces SA criteria to include holistic objectives in use of land,</p>

<p>possible and otherwise provide good quality intermediate housing</p> <p>Ensure value for money services</p> <p>Investment in the housing stock to provide decent homes for all</p> <p>Improve community safety</p> <p>Enhanced community leadership - strengthening and empowering the borough's most fragile communities</p>	<p>should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions</p>	<p>land.</p> <p>The promotion of a mix of uses in Clapham Park will seek to reduce car travel and walking and cycling will be facilitated through improved pedestrian and cycle connections.</p> <p>DPG will encourage good urban design.</p> <p>Affordable housing provision will be pursued through section 106.</p>	<p>other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p>
<p>Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 16: Affordable Housing</p>			
<p>A range of unit sizes of affordable housing should be provided, having regard to local circumstances, site characteristics, and the aims of the borough's annual Housing Strategy. The affordable element should be demonstrated as being capable of being built as such without further design amendment, be available for occupation at the same time, or sooner, as other elements, and be distributed through different parts of a site. The tenure of different elements of a scheme should not be apparent from the siting, appearance or layout.</p>	<p>50 % of habitable rooms assuming public subsidy</p>	<p>Affordable housing provision will be pursued through section 106 and will inform the DPG.</p>	<p>Reinforces SA criteria to include holistic objectives in use of land, other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p>
<p>Lambeth SPG: Residential Development Standards</p>			
<p>Applicants will normally be expected to demonstrate that the development would not result in damage to the amenity of the area with regard to the planning criteria set out below:</p> <p>(a) height; (b) daylighting; (c) massing; (d) bulk; (e) overlooking; (f) activity generated; (g) scale in relation to surrounding buildings; (h) landscaping</p> <p>Safety and security must be a primary consideration in the design of all new development and environmental improvements.</p>	<p>The normal maximum permissible plot ratios for new development, redevelopment or extensions to existing buildings are:</p> <p>Waterloo 3:1</p> <p>Vauxhall 3:1</p> <p>Brixton 3:1</p> <p>Rest of Borough 2:1</p>	<p>Reinforces key part of DPG is to use urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant of sustainable development.</p> <p>DPG would provide clear guidance on exceptions to existing standard plot ratios.</p> <p>Reinforces DPG that encourages design of safe and secure spaces that may be easily policed equally by residents and</p>	<p>Reinforces SA criteria to include holistic objectives in use of land, other uses, and transport in relation to housing.</p> <p>Potential conflict between standards and sustainable urban design solutions.</p>

		uniformed police.	
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<b>Objective 5 - Access</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
London Plan Policy 4B.5: Creating an inclusive environment and London SPG: Accessibility for All			
<p>The Mayor will require all future development to meet the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion.</p> <p>UDP policies should integrate and adopt the following principles of inclusive design that will require that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can be used safely and easily by as many people as possible without</li> <li>• undue effort, separation or special treatment</li> <li>• offer the freedom to choose and the ability to participate equally in the</li> <li>• development's mainstream activities</li> <li>• value diversity and difference.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure plot ratios in accessible locations are at least 3:1</p>	<p>Ensure these objectives are included in development guidelines in DPG.</p>	<p>SA objectives should encompass accessible development in its social, economic, and environmental objectives.</p>
Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 8: Accessible Development/Integrated Transport			
<p>Development should, where possible, be located and designed to be accessible by the whole community, promote social inclusion (including those with reduced mobility), and to reduce reliance on the private car.</p> <p>In particular:</p> <p>(a) development which attracts a lot of people should be located in areas with good, very good or exceptional public transport accessibility</p> <p>(b) the capacity of the public transport network, within convenient and safe walking distance of the site, is and should in the future following the cumulative impact of development, should be sufficient to accommodate any increase in passenger trips to an acceptable level of service</p> <p>(c) the proposal should make proper opportunity for interchange facilities between public transport modes or services and between public transport modes and walking and cycling; and</p> <p>(d) any application for development with transport implications should incorporate proposed traffic reduction,</p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Ensure these objectives are included in development guidelines in DPG and take the opportunity to interface access and transport.</p>	<p>SA objectives should encompass accessible development in its social, economic, and environmental objectives.</p>

restraint and management measures to mitigate the impact of the development on the surrounding road network.			
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<b>Objectives 6 and 7 – Travel and Transport</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Planning and Transport			
The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to: 1. promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; 2. promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and 3. reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Reduce growth in congestion on roads	The DPG will promote improved transport choices for people, especially in relation to improvements to cycle and pedestrian access, while maintaining existing primary routes within the road network.	Include SA objectives that aim to reduce the need to travel and promote access.
London Transport Strategy			
There are a number of challenges which the Transport Strategy will tackle: • Providing for economic and demographic growth by investing to deliver the necessary additional public transport capacity and reliability. • Supporting London's world city functions by tackling traffic congestion, improving public transport and improving the city's international links. • Promoting social inclusion and regeneration by providing the transport links and accessibility to underpin economic development. • Making London's streets and transport systems safer, more attractive and more comfortable. • Tackling traffic congestion, improving air quality and the environment, alongside promoting healthier means of travel.	Reduce growth in congestion on roads	The DPG will promote the improvement of transport choices for people, especially in relation to improvements to cycle and pedestrian access.  The DPG will promote improved transport as a means of addressing social inclusion.	Reinforces SA objectives that aim to reduce the need to travel and promote access while maintaining economic growth.
Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 8: Accessible Development/Integrated Transport			
Development should, where possible, be located and designed to be accessible by the whole community, promote social inclusion (including those with reduced mobility), and to reduce reliance on the private car.  In particular: (a) development which attracts a lot of	No targets	The DPG will promote improvements to transport choices for people, especially in relation to improvements to cycle and pedestrian access,	Reinforces SA objectives that aim to reduce the need to travel and promote access while maintaining economic growth.

<p>people should be located in areas with good, very good or exceptional public transport accessibility</p> <p>(b) the capacity of the public transport network, within convenient and safe walking distance of the site, is and should in the future following the cumulative impact of development, should be sufficient to accommodate any increase in passenger trips to an acceptable level of service</p> <p>(c) the proposal should make proper opportunity for interchange facilities between public transport modes or services and between public transport modes and walking and cycling; and</p> <p>(d) any application for development with transport implications should incorporate proposed traffic reduction, restraint and management measures to mitigate the impact of the development on the surrounding road network.</p>		<p>The DPG will promote improved transport as a means of addressing social inclusion.</p>	
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<b>Objective 8 – Economy</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
Planning for Economic Development			
Planning for economic development contributes to other policy objectives. Five have been chosen – including sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting an urban renaissance;</li> <li>• Promoting a rural renaissance;</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable development;</li> <li>• Reducing social exclusion; and</li> <li>• Promoting economic competitiveness.</li> </ul>	No targets	Consider how DPG includes economic development as an overarching goal of the NDC programme.	Review wording of SA to include economic development goals in other objectives.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms			
Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of especially by motor vehicles;  Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient transport (this is particularly important in the case of offices, light industrial development, and campus style developments such as science and business parks have large numbers of employees);  Discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion;  Locate development requiring access mainly to local roads away from trunk roads, unnecessary congestion on roads designed for longer distance movement.	No targets	Reinforces economic development as an overarching goal of the NDC programme.  Reinforces efficient use of land and urban design principles as an economic benefit.	Review wording of SA to include economic development goals in other objectives.
Draft Economic Development Strategy for London - Sustaining Success: Developing London's Economy			
<b>Investment in London's infrastructure and places:</b> against the background of London's growth, delivering new physical, social and environmental infrastructure accessible to all to reduce the city's cost base;  <b>Investment in people:</b> effective action to address economic and social exclusion and help people overcome	No targets	Reinforces economic development as an overarching goal of the NDC programme.	Review wording of SA to include economic development goals in other objectives.

<p>the barriers that prevent them from playing a full part in, and benefiting from, London's success;</p> <p><b>Investment in knowledge and enterprise:</b> finding effective ways to help businesses and communities prosper and compete;</p> <p><b>Investment in the marketing and promotion of London:</b> to ensure that what the city can offer people and businesses is understood, supported and valued.</p>			
Lambeth Economic Development Strategy			
<p>To strengthen business support and develop the business base, particularly in relation to identified growth sectors.</p> <p>To reduce financial exclusion through a variety of approaches including a radical uplifting of skills accompanied by measures to address barriers to employment.</p> <p>To facilitate economic growth and local employment through management of property and the development process.</p> <p>To maximise the impact of the public sector for stimulating employment and enterprise.</p> <p>To capitalise on diversity to stimulate employment and enterprise.</p>	<p>No targets, but introduces key baseline data for evaluating progress by its several ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Reinforces economic development as an overarching goal of the NDC programme.</p> <p>Reinforces efficient use of land and urban design principles as an economic benefit.</p>	<p>Review wording of SA to include economic development goals in other objectives.</p>

<b>Objective 9 – Education</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
The Six-Acre Standard (National Playing Fields Association)			
<p>The National Playing Fields Association recommends a minimum standards of outdoor playing space of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 residents.</p> <p>This is broken down as follows:            1/3 formal sports pitches            1/3 informal sport areas            1/3 children's play areas</p>	2.4 ha per 1,000 population	Incorporate standard in evaluation of space standards for schools in DPG.	Include SA objectives to include optimising playing fields in schools.
Lambeth Education Service Plan 2004-2007			
The percentage of residents satisfied with the Local Authority Cultural services: (a) sports and leisure facilities (b) libraries (c) museums (d) arts activities and venues (e) parks and open spaces.	?	Incorporate standard in evaluation of space standards for schools in DPG as part of cultural and education objectives.	Include SA objectives to include optimising playing fields in schools as part of social objectives.

<b>Objective 10 – Competitiveness</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 6: Town Centres and Retail Development</b>			
<p>To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.</p> <p>To focus development, especially retail development, in locations where the proximity of businesses facilitates competition from which all consumers are able to benefit and maximises the opportunity to use means of transport other than the car.</p> <p>To maintain an efficient, competitive and innovative retail sector.</p> <p>To ensure the availability of a wide range of shops, employment, services and facilities.</p>	N/A	<p>The promotion of development with a mix of uses will ensure the competitiveness of the area and economic opportunities for its residents.</p> <p>The creation of streetscapes with active frontages will enhance the vitality of the Clapham Park area.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that aim to reduce economic disparities between NDC and London.</p>
<b>The Case for London</b>			
<p>London benefits the economy as a whole. The concentration of activities and people in London – called agglomeration – raises productivity and fosters specialisation, which attracts businesses from around the world, raises the UK's level of productivity and competitiveness and attracts foreign direct investment (FDI), which frequently permeates to other regions of the UK.</p>	N/A	<p>The promotion of development with a mix of uses will ensure the competitiveness of the area and economic opportunities for its residents and take advantage of its location in a world city.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that aim to reduce economic disparities between NDC and London.</p>

<b>Objective 11 – Community Needs</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Sustainable Communities Plan</b>			
<p>Addressing the <b>housing shortage</b>, which is comprised of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accelerating the provision of housing.</li> <li>2. Affordable Housing.</li> <li>3. Tackling Homelessness.</li> </ol> <p><b>Decent homes.</b> The Plan sets out an action programme to ensure that all social housing is brought up to a decent standard and to improve conditions for vulnerable people in private housing.</p> <p><b>Liveability.</b> The Plan sets out how the Government intends to intensify efforts to improve the local environment of all communities. This includes cleaner streets, improved parks and better public spaces.</p>	<p>All social housing is brought up to a decent standard by 2010</p>	<p>Reinforces residential design guidance on home standards produced in previous SPG in the borough.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address the balance between housing provision and liveability.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities Plan in London</b>			
<p>Provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for our key workers;</p> <p>Improve public transport and other vital infrastructure required to support the development of new and growing communities;</p> <p>Raise education standards and skill levels across the capital;</p> <p>Tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p>	<p>Baseline prediction of growth of 345,000 new homes by 2016.</p>	<p>Reinforces residential design guidance on home standards produced in previous SPG in the borough.</p> <p>Reinforces urban design, access and transport as key tenants of sustainable development and satisfying community needs.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address the balance between housing provision and liveability.</p>
<b>Lambeth Community Strategy: Cohesive Neighbourhoods</b>			
<p>Local services, a good environment, strong community networks and supportive voluntary organisations can make a huge difference to quality of life. Landlords, including the council and housing associations, must address their responsibilities to tenants, and particularly vulnerable tenants, in addition to managing their buildings. Partnerships with tenants, leaseholders, residents and their</p>	<p>No target</p>	<p>Reinforces residential design guidance on home standards produced in previous SPG in the borough.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address the balance between housing provision and liveability.</p>

organisations are essential for improving the quality of life in neighbourhoods.			
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<b>Objective 12 – Quality of the Built Environment</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
Companion Guide to PPG1/Draft PPS 1 - By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System			
<p><b>Place-making</b> Successful urban design requires a full understanding of the conditions under which decisions are made and development is delivered. Many factors determine or influence the outcome of the design process and the sort of places we make. Success, nowadays, rarely happens by chance. It depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a clear framework provided by development plans and supplementary guidance delivered consistently, including through development control;</li> <li>• a sensitive response to the local context;</li> <li>• judgements of what is feasible in terms of economic and market conditions;</li> <li>• an imaginative and appropriate design approach by those who design development and the people who manage the planning process.</li> </ul>	No target	Key part of DPG is to use urban design to create successful places that people want to live and work in and use land in an efficient and sustainable way.	Check to make sure that SA Framework incorporates urban design principles as key tenants.
Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning And The Historic Environment			
Sets out Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.	N/A	The enhancement and retention of the historic assets in the area to be identified in DPG.	Check to make sure that SA Framework meets historic preservation and conservation requirements.
London Plan Policy 4B.1: Design Principles for a Compact City			
<p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, seek to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximise the potential of sites</li> <li>• create or enhance the public realm</li> <li>• provide or enhance a mix of uses</li> <li>• are accessible, usable and permeable for all users</li> <li>• are sustainable, durable and adaptable</li> <li>• are safe for occupants and passers-by</li> <li>• respect local context, character and communities</li> </ul>	N/A	Key part of DPG is to use urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant that can encompass all sustainable development.	Reinforces SA Framework incorporating efficient use of land and urban design principles as key tenants.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are practical and legible</li> <li>• are attractive to look at and, where appropriate, inspire, excite and delight</li> <li>• respect the natural environment</li> <li>• respect London's built heritage.</li> </ul>			
Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 32 – Building Scale and Design			
<p>Larger scale or extensive development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relate satisfactorily to adjacent townscape taking into account its scale, character, historic street layout and uses;</li> <li>• improve the sense of place and legibility, and define edges by retaining characterful buildings, appropriate building lines and extending frontages; and</li> <li>• provide servicing and parking that is sensitively sited and designed</li> </ul>	N/A	<p>Key part of DPG is to use urban design to promote a more efficient use of land and buildings as a key tenant that can encompass all sustainable development.</p>	<p>Reinforces SA Framework incorporating efficient use of land and urban design principles as key tenants.</p>

## Objectives 13 and 14 – Quality of the Natural Environment and Biodiversity

Key objectives relevant to DPG & SA	Key targets & indicators relevant to DPG & SA	Implications for DPG	Implications for SA
Draft PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM)			
<p><b>To promote sustainable development</b> – by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations.</p> <p><b>To contribute to an urban renaissance</b> – by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.</p>	N/A	The promotion of development that preserves the natural environment and biodiversity is important in the development of DPG alongside social and economic development needs of the community.	The social, environmental, and economic objectives of SA should include the enhancement of biodiversity.
PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk			
This guidance note introduces the concept of the 'precautionary principle' in relation to flooding. It defines development that is likely to be inappropriate on the basis of flood risk and seeks to limit developments at risk of flooding or increasing risk to others. It promotes the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. (SuDS)	Flood risk indicators (Environment Agency)	Measure the impact of redevelopment on flood risk. Reduce amount of built and paved space if possible to promote sustainable drainage.	The environmental objectives of the SA should regard flood risk as a brake to overdevelopment.
A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA)			
<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Population of birds</p> <p>Proportion of households undertaking wildlife gardening</p> <p>Ease of access to green space</p>	Reinforces viewing the natural environment and biodiversity as important to the development of DPG alongside social and economic development needs of the community.	The social, environmental, and economic objectives of SA should include the enhancement of biodiversity.

	and countryside		
London Biodiversity Strategy			
<p>The important places for wildlife should not be damaged. The Mayor will and borough councils should protect land and species of nature conservation importance through their planning powers. Where damage is unavoidable, new places for wildlife should be provided as compensation.</p> <p>Gardens make up a fifth of London and so provide places for wildlife to live. Where gardens are to be redeveloped the effect on nature should be considered</p> <p>New development should take opportunities to create, manage and enhance wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Priority for habitat creation should be given to sites which assist in achieving the targets in Biodiversity Action Plans.</p>	N/A	<p>Reinforces viewing the natural environment and biodiversity as important to the development of DPG alongside social and economic development needs of the community.</p> <p>In the urban life of London, the DPG should detail where environmental damage is unavoidable to achieve overall sustainable development, including the efficient use of land.</p>	The social, environmental, and economic objectives of SA should include the enhancement of biodiversity.
London's Parks, Squares, and Amenity Grassland Biodiversity Action Plan			
<p>Parks are, by definition, open spaces that are managed primarily for human enjoyment rather than specifically for nature conservation. However, parks also serve as an ecological resource in their own right.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will take into account the park's roles servicing the needs of first humans, but also other species.</p>	The social and environmental objectives of the SA should include the ecological resource element of parks.
Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 46: Protecting the Natural Environment			
<p>Proposals to enhance and manage natural green space and to promote public access are will be supported where appropriate.</p> <p>Measures to enhance bio diversity will be sought as part of development schemes and will be included in development briefs. The linking of habitats through green corridors will be protected and promoted.</p>	N/A	<p>Reinforces viewing the natural environment biodiversity, and accessible natural spaces as important to the development of DPG alongside social and economic development needs of the community.</p> <p>Recognising that Clapham Park is an inner London location, the DPG should detail where environmental damage is unavoidable to achieve overall sustainable development, including</p>	The social, environmental, and economic objectives of SA should include the enhancement of biodiversity.

		the efficient use of land.	
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<b>Objective 15 – Quality of the Public Realm and Open Space</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation</b>			
<p>States that well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader government objectives.</p> <p>Recommends assessments of existing and future local needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities are undertaken. Quantitative and qualitative audits of existing facilities are also required.</p> <p>Open space standards to be set locally. LPA should protect high quality or valued open space.</p> <p>There is a strong presumption against the development of existing open space, sports and recreational land. Where development is proposed an assessment would need to demonstrate that the land is surplus to requirements.</p> <p>LPA should aim to achieve qualitative improvements to open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. New developments, particularly housing will require provision of sports and recreational facilities.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG seeks to provide high quality public open space and sports and recreational facilities.</p> <p>An quantitative and qualitative assessment of existing and proposed will be undertaken.</p> <p>The DPG will seek quantitative and qualitative improvements to open space, recreation and sports provision.</p> <p>The proposed development of open space would need to be justified through assessment. There is the possibility that deficiencies in provision could be remedied, through either land swap, improving quality, or changing type.</p> <p>Information on the use of Planning Obligations for enhancements to existing open space or provision of new open space to be included.</p>	<p>Ensure SA incorporates objectives for open space, sport and recreation.</p> <p>The need to balance the requirement for possibly increased open space provision against other DPG objectives which promote a higher density development.</p> <p>The creation of enhanced open space accords with SA objectives, although the SA will need to investigate the balance of quantity being proposed.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Companion Guide: Assessing Needs And Opportunities</b>			
<p>Sets out how a method of undertaking local assessments of need and audits of provision, to help deliver accessible, high quality and sustainable open spaces and sports and recreation facilities which meet local needs and are valued by local communities.</p> <p>Seeks to build upon good practice and take account of recommendations of</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will use assessments of need and audits of provision to ascertain provision.</p>	<p>The SA will need to balance open space provision against objectives of higher density development.</p>

<p>takes account of recommendations Of Government's Urban Green Spaces Taskforce.</p> <p>Relates to Best Value regime and management and maintenance of publicly- owned open space or sport and recreation facilities.</p>		<p>The DPG will be drafted in consultation with relevant Council departments and other stakeholders.</p>	
Living Places, Cleaner, Safer, Greener			
<p>Addresses all of the public realm and identifies four main issues;</p> <p>Adoption of a holistic approach,</p> <p>End to 'creeping deterioration',</p> <p>Recognition of the importance of quality open spaces for disadvantaged neighbourhoods and,</p> <p>The need to respond to changing patterns of demography and development.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will be drafted in consultation with relevant Council departments and other stakeholders and will seek to provide high quality, relevant and valued open spaces.</p>	<p>Ensure SA incorporates objectives for open space, sport and recreation.</p> <p>The SA will need to balance open space provision against objectives of higher density development.</p>
<p>London Plan Policy 3D.12: Biodiversity and nature conservation</p>			
<p>The Mayor will and boroughs should take into consideration the protection of wildlife habitats and biodiversity in all planning applications. New development should capitalise on opportunities to create, manage and enhance wildlife habitat and natural landscape. Priority for habitat creation should be given to sites within or near to areas deficient in accessible wildlife sites, areas of regeneration and adjacent to existing wildlife sites.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will seek to incorporate existing and potential wildlife habitats in the formation of a local park in the area.</p>	<p>The SA should include scope for habitat retention and creation.</p> <p>The SA will need to pair natural habitat creation with objectives of higher density development.</p>

CABE The Value of Public Open Space			
<p>Sets out research on the economic, social and environmental value of open space.</p> <p>Good quality public space increases the local economy through providing attractive, competitive environments and increasing property prices. Public health can be improved through park visits and open spaces provide important children's play resources.</p> <p>Well designed and managed spaces can reduce and lessen the fear of crime and allow social interaction. Spaces need to balance all transport users with heavily trafficked spaces eroding social interaction.</p> <p>Green open spaces can increase biodiversity, cool the environment and help water run off.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG seeks to provide high quality public open space and sports and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Guidance will be given on ensuring spaces are safe and secure and pedestrian and cyclists needs given high priority.</p> <p>The DPG will seek to increase biodiversity and address environmental considerations.</p>	<p>Ensure SA incorporates objectives for open space, sport and recreation.</p> <p>The SA will use the research to balance conflicting objectives.</p>
The Greater London Authority Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies – Draft Best Practice Guide (2003)			
<p>Provides guidance on the methodology and content of an Open Space Strategy within London. It provides advice on assessing the quantity and quality of open spaces and in identifying the needs of local communities and other users of open spaces.</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will use assessments of need and audits of provision to ascertain provision.</p>	<p>The SA will need to balance open space provision against objectives of higher density development.</p>
Lambeth Open Space Strategy			
<p>Its vision is to increase and enhance provision of open space and bio diversity, to promote regeneration and enhance the quality of the environment. To encourage open space use by all sections of the community to achieve social inclusion, improve health and well being, provide educational opportunities and enhance the quality of life of those who live, work and visit the Borough.</p> <p>Existing open spaces are to be safeguarded</p>	N/A	<p>The DPG will seek quantitative and qualitative improvements to open space, recreation and sports provision.</p> <p>The proposed development of open space would need to be justified through assessment. There is the possibility that</p>	<p>Ensure SA incorporates objectives for open space, sport and recreation.</p> <p>The provision of adequate quantity and quality of open space balanced against other sustainability objectives will be key issue in the SA.</p>

<p>Increased provision of open space</p> <p>Identify opportunities to increase access to open space.</p> <p>Encourage all members of the community to use open space.</p> <p>Encourage policy makers to see open space planning as a key element in regeneration.</p> <p>Maximise the effectiveness of capital and revenue expenditure.</p> <p>Identifies that Clapham Park is deprived in regard to accessibility to unrestricted open spaces.</p>		<p>deficiencies in provision could be remedied, through either land swap, improving quality, or changing type.</p> <p>Information on the use of Planning Obligations for enhancements to existing open space or provision of new open space to be included.</p>	<p>SA.</p>
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<b>Objective 16 – Natural Resources</b>			
<b>Key objectives relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Key targets &amp; indicators relevant to DPG &amp; SA</b>	<b>Implications for DPG</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
<b>Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction</b>			
<p>Delivering buildings and structures that provide greater satisfaction, well-being and value to customers and users</p> <p>Respecting and treating its stakeholders more fairly</p> <p>Enhancing and better protecting the natural environment</p> <p>Minimising its impact on the consumption of energy (especially carbon-based energy) and natural resources.</p>	<p>No targets, but baselines set for monitoring in future</p>	<p>Reinforces residential design guidance on home standards produced in previous SPG in the borough.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address the balance between housing provision, consumption, running costs, and health.</p>
<b>Lambeth Sustainable Construction Programme</b>			
<p>Design and refurbish homes to a high standard appropriate to the needs of the future using updated standard briefs to set quality standards promote the design of adaptable homes</p> <p>Reduce maintenance</p> <p>Reduce energy consumption</p> <p>Promote the specification of materials to minimise their environmental impact; materials from sustainable sources, with minimum embodied energy and with minimum pollution arising from their processing.</p> <p>Avoid potential threats to health and to promote a healthy environment inside dwellings</p> <p>Reduce waste during construction and occupation</p> <p>Reduce water consumption</p>	<p>No targets, but baselines set for monitoring in future in SEA</p>	<p>Reinforces residential design guidance on home standards produced in previous SPG in the borough.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives that address the balance between housing provision consumption, running costs, and health.</p>

#### 4. Baseline information

This section outlines the existing characteristics of the environment in Clapham Park – the ‘baseline’ environment which the policies and proposals of the new Plan will affect, and against which future changes in the environment will be measured.

The SA has not attempted to collect new data, and instead will re-work existing data sets so they are applicable for the Clapham Park area. Where significant gaps in the baseline exist, these will be identified and recommendations for further action will be made.

The baseline data below was collected by Clapham Park Partnership in 1999 and 2000 in preparation for their *Delivery Plan 2001-2011*. Pertinent data has been selected with the development of the DPG and the SA framework in mind.

Lambeth SEA Objective	Applicable Data	Clapham Park NDC Area	Comparison: Lambeth	Comparison: England	Current Situation	Action to be taken for DPG and SA
<b>Overall Objective – Sustainable Development</b>	% satisfied with area	51.9	--	85	Satisfaction in the Clapham Park area needs to be increased	Sustainability objectives guided by Sustainable Development Objectives as detailed in Draft PPS1
<b>1. Crime and Safety</b>	Crime Incidents per 100,000	17,420	19,374	9,785	High Incidents of crime and fear of crime	Use implications to inform DPG and SA detailed by Safer Places
	Violent crime against the person per 100,000	1,712	3,055	963		
	Vehicle crime per 100,000	3,095	4,439	2,835		
	% residents stating crime is a problem in the area	72.7%	N/A	69%		
	% residents feeling unsafe walking alone in area after dark	78.5%	58%	11%		
	% residents feeling unsafe alone at home at night	24.3%	21%	2%		
<b>2. Health and Air Quality</b>	% people stating that their health is not good	9%	--	--	The Clapham Park NDC is a unsatisfactorily healthy community	The development will respond to health and air quality objectives to support social, environmental, and economic goals
	Standardised Mortality Ratio	989	--	1049		
<b>3. Land Use</b>	Urban Design Appraisal (qualitative)	--	--	--	Data produced	Develop Urban Design Objectives pertinent to the site using <i>By Design</i>
<b>4. Housing</b>	% owner-occupied	29.2	52	69	The Clapham Park	Include appropriate

	% privately rented	9	1	10	area is a high-density area under pressure for further development. The majority of the population do not own their homes although most new build housing is built for private sale.	objective in the SA framework to address new build pressure and social housing needs in social, environmental, and economic terms.
	% registered social landlord owned	4.7	10	5		
	% council owned	55.8	37	16		
	% houses	5.6	29.6	80.7		
	% flats/apartments	94.4	70.1	19.3		
	Class C3 Housing permissions (3 wards)	139 (2004) 119 (2003) 92 (2002) 40 (2001) 23 (2000) 57 (1999)	--	--		
	% Class C3 housing permissions to council housing units (3 wards)	8 (2004) 0 (2003) 0 (2002)	--	--		
	% Class C3 housing permissions to housing association units (3 wards)	15 (2004) 0 (2003) 5 (2002)	--	--		
	% with central heating	59.3	74.9	89		
<b>5. Access</b>	All new build to be accessible to all	No trend available	No trend available	No trend available	Masterplan and RSL committed to access principles	No action required at this time
<b>6/7. Travel / Transport</b>	% use public transport every workday	57.5	46.7	--	High public transport usage	Include SA objectives to predict an appropriate level of public transport to population and density.
	% households owning a car	37.3	45.6	67.6		
<b>8. Economy</b>	Business start-ups in last 12 months	11 (24 months)	15.4	11.4	Low levels of activity	Include SA objectives to increase access to local businesses
<b>9. Education</b>	% of working age with no qualifications	33.3	---	17.9	Average basic education levels, but high % of unemployed	Connect education to access problems in SA framework.
	% residents with low literacy skills	15.9	18.3	15		
	% residents with low numeracy skills	15.7	18.2	21		

	Open Space meeting Six-Acre Standard	--	--	--	--	Likely underprovision; SA objectives to examine appropriate provision of usable open space in increased population in Clapham Park
<b>10. Competitiveness</b>	% working age in employment (male)	38.3 (56.9% of these are male)	55.8	79.4	Average basic education levels, but high % of unemployed	Connect employment and travel to work with transport and access problems in SA framework.
	% working age in employment (female)	38.3 (43.1% of these are male)	54.9	69.6		
	% employed part-time (male)	8.4 (25.4% of these are male)	2.8	9.2		
	% employed part-time (female)	8.4 (25.4% of these are female)	10.5	44.6		
	Overall unemployment rate	13	7.6	5.5		
	% households receiving council tax benefit	16.7	--	22.5		
	% households receiving housing benefit	30.7	--	19		
<b>11. Community Needs</b>	D1 uses gained and lost in Clapham Park Area	--	--	--	Data to be obtained	
<b>12. Quality of the Built Environment</b>	Urban Design Appraisal (qualitative)	--	--	--	Data produced; included in DPG	Develop Urban Design Objectives pertinent to the site using <i>By Design</i>
<b>13. Quality of the Natural Environment</b>	Measurement of open space	--	--	--	2 ha open space to be included in redevelopment	Develop Urban Design Objectives to apply to SA pertinent to the site using <i>By Design</i>
	Reading accessible greenspace – 280m in a line of sight measure	Poor in the Clapham Park area.	--	--		

<b>14. Biodiversity</b>	Tree survey	Class A Trees:  Class B Trees:			Data to be obtained; yet to be commissioned	Not anticipated to have existing high levels of biodiversity.
<b>15. Quality of the Public Realm and Open Space</b>	Measures of public open space	Public open space  Housing amenity land  Private open space			Data to be obtained	
<b>16. Natural Resources</b>	% homes built under sustainable construction guidelines				Monitoring not yet started	

## 5. Sustainability issues

Analysis of existing programmes and plans as detailed in section two above shows that there is no major inconsistencies between these and the proposed DPG with the exception of the provision of public open space which will need further consultation with the LPA on planning priorities. The following social, environmental and economic issues have been identified as a result of the work undertaken:

Social - Key Issues and Problems	Source
<p>1. This project should concern overall social cohesion and progress for everyone by ensuring access for all for health, education, shops, leisure, and community facilities of a world city without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<p>Agenda 21, Chapter 7: Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development (UN); EU Sustainable Development Strategy (The Gothenburg Agreement) PPG/draft PPS 1; UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UKSDC); Urban White Paper; London Plan policy 2A.1 Sustainable Development; Sustainable Development Framework for London; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP/LDF Policy 1: Sustainable Development (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>2. Regeneration will need to address the current levels of dissatisfaction in the locality; (only 51.9% feel satisfied compared to 85% nationwide).</p>	<p>Local household survey; Survey of English Housing (1996-97) (baseline information)</p>
<p>3. Housing needs to be designed to prevent anti-social behaviour and crime; fear of crime is prevalent in the plan area as 72.7% feel crime is a problem in the area.</p>	<p>Safer Places: Crime Prevention and the Planning System (ODPM/Home Office); Community Strategy: Making Safer Communities (review of plans and programmes); Local police surveys (baseline information)</p>
<p>4. The plan should create a sense of place in order to create a development with an appropriate character and mix of uses to provide for the social needs of the area and respecting the local context, character, and community.</p>	<p>PPS 1; PPS1 Companion Guide (By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System); London Plan Policy 4B.1 Design principles for a compact city; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 1 – A Vision For Lambeth (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>5. The area, despite its high levels of public transport use, is in the lower levels of transport provision (PTAL) calculated in London, lowering access to community facilities. Enhanced public transport, pedestrian and cyclist connections will be required.</p>	<p>Local household survey; PTAL (GLA) (baseline information)</p>
<p>6. There is a lack of connection between the different areas of Clapham Park: quality local services, a good environment, and strong community linkages are needed to create cohesive neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Lambeth Community Strategy; Sustainable Communities Plan (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>7. Qualitatively and quantitatively, the existing open spaces under perform in regard to creating a better quality of life and sense of well-being in Clapham Park; Clapham Park is identified as deprived in regard to open spaces.</p>	<p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Draft PPS 9; Biodiversity Strategy for England; London Biodiversity Strategy; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 46 – Protecting Natural Environment; Lambeth Open Space Strategy</p>

<p>The provision of enough accessible, quality open space, in Clapham Park will need to be balanced against economic viability issues.</p> <p>8. The redevelopment of Clapham Park will take place over a period of 10 years, it will be important that high standards for redevelopment are retained</p> <p>9. Local people will need to be kept informed during the long redevelopment process to help manage expectation and facilitate delivery.</p>	<p>(review of plans and programmes); Local household survey; Survey of English Housing (1996-97) (baseline information)</p> <p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Lambeth Community Strategy; Sustainable Communities Plan (review of plans and programmes)</p> <p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Lambeth Community Strategy; Sustainable Communities Plan (review of plans and programmes)</p>
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Economic –Key issues and Problems	Source
<p>1. This project should concern economic progress for everyone by ensuring access for all for jobs, education, and shops without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<p>Agenda 21, Chapter 7: Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development (UN); EU Sustainable Development Strategy (The Gothenburg Agreement) PPG/draft PPS 1; UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UKSDC); Urban White Paper; London Plan policy 2A.1 Sustainable Development; Sustainable Development Framework for London; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP/LDF Policy 1: Sustainable Development (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>2. The supporting of economic activity is an important aspect of Clapham Park's regeneration and needs underpinning by good urban form, a mix of uses, public transport accessibility, good pedestrian and cycle links and location of residential, commercial, and community facilities in the area. Despite an adequate base of skills, only 38.9% of working age persons are in employment.</p>	<p>PPS 1; PPS1 Companion Guide (By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System); London Plan Policy 4B.1 Design principles for a compact city; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 1 – A Vision for Lambeth (review of plans and programmes); 1991 census (baseline information)</p>
<p>3. More than half of the units in the Clapham Park NDC (55.8%) are rented from Lambeth Council.</p>	<p>Local household survey; 1991 census (baseline information)</p>
<p>4. The area, despite its high levels of public transport use, is in the lower levels of transport provision (PTAL) calculated in London, lowering access to community facilities. Enhanced public transport, pedestrian and cyclist connections will be required.</p>	<p>Local household survey; PTAL (GLA) (baseline information)</p>
<p>5. Further investment in training to address economic and social exclusion and overcome the barriers of a low level of qualifications (currently 1/3 of working-age persons with none).</p>	<p>Planning for Economic Development; PPG 4; Draft London Economic Development Strategy – Sustaining Development; Lambeth Economic Development Strategy; The Case for London (review of plans and programmes); NDC local household survey (baseline information)</p>
<p>6. The value of the homes in the Clapham Park area is below average and lack investment.</p>	<p>Land registry; Local Household survey (baseline information)</p>
<p>7. Open space planning is a key part of the regeneration process; pay back of open space investment, employment creation, and housing provision need to be considered in concert and in balance.</p>	<p>Lambeth Open Space Strategy; PPG 17; Draft London Economic Development Strategy – Sustaining Development; Lambeth Economic Development Strategy; The Case for London (review of plans and programmes); Land registry; Local Household survey (baseline information)</p>
<p>8. Homes are not currently built to a high standard of construction and limiting investment in the housing stock as needed; 30.7% of homes in Clapham Park lack central heating.</p>	<p>Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction; London SPG Sustainable Design and Construction (forthcoming); Lambeth Sustainable Housing Programme; Local household survey (baseline information)</p>

Environmental - Key Issues and Problems	Source
<p>1. The efficient use of land through good urban design of both built spaces and green spaces are paramount to creating a successful, sustainable development in inner London.</p>	<p>Agenda 21, Chapter 7: Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development (UN); EU Sustainable Development Strategy (The Gothenburg Agreement) PPG/draft PPS 1; UK Sustainable Development Strategy (UKSDC); Urban White Paper; London Plan policy 2A.1 Sustainable Development; Sustainable Development Framework for London; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP/LDF Policy 1: Sustainable Development (review of plans and programmes), PPS 23</p>
<p>2. Local air quality management areas (likely along the South Circular Road) will influence the built urban form, uses, and frontage to protect health without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs; 9% of residents feel that their health is unsatisfactory.</p>	<p>Air Quality Strategy and Regulations (DEFRA); London Air Quality Strategy; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 48 – Protecting Public Health (review of plans and programmes); NDC local household survey (baseline information)</p>
<p>3. Housing and public space need to be designed to give a clear delineation of public and private space to help prevent anti-social behaviour and crime; fear of crime is prevalent in the plan area as 78.5% feel unsafe walking alone after dark.</p>	<p>Safer Places: Crime Prevention and the Planning System (ODPM/Home Office); Community Strategy: Making Safer Communities (review of plans and programmes); Local police surveys (baseline information)</p>
<p>4. The area is very illegible.</p>	<p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Safer Places: Crime Prevention and the Planning System (ODPM/Home Office); (review of plans and programmes);</p>
<p>5. Adequate playing fields are needed as part of the education and cultural infrastructure.</p>	<p>Six-acre Standard (NPFA); Lambeth Education Service Plan (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>6. There will be extensive redevelopment of the gardens and public green space in Clapham Park, and the effect on nature's assets need to be considered.</p>	<p>Clapham Park Masterplan; Draft PPS 9; Biodiversity Strategy for England; London Biodiversity Strategy; Lambeth Revised Deposit UDP Policy 46 – Protecting Natural Environment (review of plans and programmes), PPG 25</p>
<p>7. New developments should seek to improve the deficiencies in open spaces, sports, and recreation facilities in conjunction with improvements to the public realm.</p>	<p>PPG 17; Living Places, Cleaner, Safer, Greener; Lambeth Open Space Strategy (review of plans and programmes)</p>
<p>8. Major roads cause severance through the estate.</p>	<p>Clapham Park Masterplan; (review of plans and programmes)</p>

## 6. The SA Framework, including the suggested SA objectives and indicators

Headline Objective	Indicator	Source	Prognosis
<b>Social Objectives</b>			
To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area	% of people satisfied with the area	Survey of English housing; Borough Customer Surveys; local NDC surveys	Good; need to coordinate with Clapham Park NDC the continuation of household surveys
To improve safety	Crime Incidents per 100,000	Local police surveys	Good; local surveys updated regularly
	Violent crime against the person per 100,000		
	Vehicle crime per 100,000		
	Burglary rates	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
To increase access to all people and all of London	% use public transport every workday	Census data; local household survey, Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; new census data at beginning at end of predicted life of plan (2005-2015); 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
	% households owning a car		
	% working age in employment (male)		
	% working age in employment (female)		
To maintain quality open space for future generations	Measurement of open space	NDC surveys; Lambeth Council surveys	Good
	Measurement of usable hours of open space	NDC surveys	Need to commission in future
	Measurement of open space in different PPG 17 categories	Lambeth Council surveys	Good
To enhance the built environment	% satisfied with the built environment	Quality of Life indicator	Satisfactory; Data available for area
	Indice of Barriers to Housing and Services	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
	Housing Stock Overcrowding		

Headline Objective	Indicator	Source	Prognosis
<b>Economic Objectives</b>			
To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area	% of people satisfied with the area	Survey of English housing; Borough Customer Surveys; local NDC surveys	Good; need to coordinate with Clapham Park NDC the continuation of household surveys
To increase the skills base and currently low levels of qualifications and employment	% working age in employment (male)	Local household and Business surveys	Good; need to coordinate with Clapham Park NDC the continuation of surveys
	% working age in employment (female)		
	% employed part-time (male)		
	% employed part-time (female)		
	Business-startups		
	% households receiving council tax benefit		
	% households receiving housing benefit		
	Overall unemployment rate	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
To increase access to services	D1 uses gained and lost in Clapham Park Area	Lambeth monitoring of planning applications	Satisfactory; data collected at ward level
	Road distance to supermarket or convenience store	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
	Road distance to GP services		
	Road distance to a primary school		
	Road distance to a post office		
	Regular active frontages on Kings Avenue, SCR	Data collected in Urban Design Appraisal	Good; Data collection part of DPG process

Headline Objective	Indicator	Source	Prognosis
<b>Environmental Objectives</b>			
To reduce social exclusion and disenchantment with the area	% of people satisfied with the area	Survey of English housing; Borough Customer Surveys; local NDC surveys	Good; need to coordinate with Clapham Park NDC the continuation of household surveys
To maintain a healthy environment	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
	Air Quality: measure of 4 pollutants		
	Road Traffic Accidents		
	Social and private housing in poor condition		
	% people stating that their health is not good	NDC household survey	Good; need to coordinate with Clapham Park NDC the continuation of household surveys
To reduce the fear of crime	% residents stating crime is a problem in the area	Local police surveys	Good; local surveys updated regularly
	% residents feeling unsafe walking alone in area after dark		
	% residents feeling unsafe alone at home at night		
To enhance the environment for residents and users of the area	Living Environment Indice	Index of Deprivation (SOA)	Good; 7 SOAs approximate Clapham Park NDC area
	Measure of green space in Clapham Park NDC	Open Spaces audit	Good; GIS database collected
	Measure of PPG 17 green space typologies in Clapham Park NDC		
	% satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces	Quality of Life Indicator	Satisfactory; Data available for area
	% satisfied with appearance of streets and public spaces		
	% homes built under sustainable construction guidelines		Monitoring data not yet available
To enhance the biodiversity of the natural environment	% of trees mature	Clapham Park NDC Arbour survey	Good; Data collection part of DPG process
	% of trees protected		
	Existing wildlife habitats	Greater London Authority survey	Data to be collected in 2005