

# Appendix 1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

**Table A1 - International Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives**

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p><b>European Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)</b></p> <p>The Directive seeks to protect the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive requires the environmental assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>	<p>SA will incorporate Strategic Environmental Assessment to be carried out to inform the preparation of the Local Plan.</p>
<p><b>EU Biodiversity Action Plan 2006</b></p> <p>The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications. The SA will need to include an objective to protecting existing areas of biodiversity value.</p>
<p><b>United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)</b></p> <p>Lists wetlands of international importance based on ecological and hydrological criteria. Promotes the conservation and wise use of the wetlands included in the list.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect and enhance any wetlands. The SA will need to address the requirements of this convention.</p>
<p><b>European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</b></p> <p>Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying Special Areas of Conservation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect and enhance the boroughs natural spaces. The SA will need to comply with this Directive although it is noted there are no Special Areas of Conservation in the borough.</p>
<p><b>European Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC)</b></p> <p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider how to protect local endangered species and their habitats. The SA will need to comply with this Directive although it is noted there are no Special Protection Areas in the borough.</p>
<p><b>European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)</b></p> <p>To maintain and improve ambient air quality, including the establishment of air quality standards for a specific set of pollutants PM10, PM2.5 and N02.</p>	<p>New developments should help achieve stringent air quality targets. SA objectives will need address air quality.</p>
<p><b>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b></p>	

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Sustainable use of water and long term protection of water resources. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015 and reduce pollution to surface water and groundwater.	The Local Plan will need to protect local waterways and seek to improve quality of surface water. SA objectives will need to address water quality.
<b>European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)</b> Aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. The Directive shall be carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through coordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.	The Local Plan will need to take into account local flood risk zones, including through the preparation of an SFRA. SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.
<b>Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)</b> Places greenhouse gasses emission reduction targets of 20% for the UK.	The Local Plan must consider the impact of climate change, and how to contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction.
<b>The Future We Want Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012)</b> Recognizes the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development. Urges all parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol there to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements.	The Local Plan must consider the impact of climate change, and how to contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. SA objectives will need to cover sustainable development.
<b>Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</b> Establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It sets national indicative targets for renewable energy production from individual member states. The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.	The Local Plan will seek to contribute towards meeting renewable energy targets.
<b>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)</b> Requires moving towards new and retrofitted nearly zero energy buildings by 2020 (2018 in the case of Public buildings), and the application of a cost optimal methodology for setting minimum requirements for both the building's envelope and the technical systems.	The Local Plan should promote energy efficiency of buildings within policies. SA objectives will need to address green house gas reduction.
<b>European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EEC)</b> The Directive sets a revised framework for waste management in the EU, aimed at encouraging reuse and recycling of waste. It includes a five step hierarchy of waste	The Local Plan should reflect the waste hierarchy and have regard to the principles and aspirations set out in the strategy. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of sustainable waste management.

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<p>management options, with waste prevention as the preferred option, and then reuse, recycling, recovery (including energy recovery) and safe disposal, in descending order. The Directive sets a 50% target for household recycling and reuse and 70% target for non hazardous construction and demolition waste, both of which must be reached by the UK by 2020.</p>	
<p><b>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (European Commission, 2002)</b></p>	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change;</li> <li>• Nature and Biodiversity;</li> <li>• Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and</li> <li>• Natural Resources and Waste.</li> </ul> <p>The document provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p>	<p>The themes that make up the EAP should be used, where applicable for the SA.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>European Sustainable Development Strategy (European Commission, 2006)</b></p>	
<p>This is a rolling programme which sets out how the EU will effectively live up to its longstanding commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that an appraisal of sustainability and the issues addressed in this plan are fully integrated into the Lambeth Core Strategy.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations, 2002)</b></p>	
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The key outcomes were the Johannesburg Declaration and a key outcomes statement. The summit sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action</li> <li>▪ Reverse the trend in loss of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy</li> <li>▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010</li> </ul>	<p>International objectives and targets relating to resource efficiency, biodiversity and environmental protection should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>EU Sustainable Development Strategy (European Commission, 2006)</b></p>	
<p>This document sets out a single coherent strategy on how the EU will meet long-standing commitments to sustainable development. This document presents a renewed version of the 2001 EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The aim of the SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p>	<p>International objectives and targets relating to sustainability should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p> <p><i>- all the objectives of the Strategy are relevant to the SA objectives. The guiding principles are more relevant to objectives related to crime and safety, equality and diversity, housing, climate change and energy, liveability, employment and, air quality.</i></p>
<p><b>Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)</b></p>	

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<p>The Directive is based on the polluter pays principle. Polluters are responsible for remediating the damage they cause to the environment or of measures to prevent imminent threat of damage.</p>	<p>The principles of environmental protection are of direct relevance to the SA and the Lambeth Core Strategy. The SA framework should include a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Built and historic environment; Biodiversity; Water quality and resources; Air quality</i></p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</li> <li>• Aims to enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</li> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</li> <li>• Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to assess indirect effects such as dependent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and flooding. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</i></p>
<p><b>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</b></p>	
<p>The main objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. Each Contracting Party is obliged, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that relate to townscape protection, and information should be gathered about the location of areas of high townscape quality.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</i></p>
<p><b>Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna &amp; Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)</b></p>	
<p>The directive requires each Member State to prepare and propose a national list of sites for evaluation in order to form a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). Once adopted, these are designated by Member States as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and along with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Birds Directive.</p>	<p>The SA process has to comply with the principles of the Convention. Enough time needs to be provided for in the SA process to permit consultation in accordance with Aarhus requirements. The Lambeth LP will also be subject to public consultation.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Access and Services</i></p>
<p><b>European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (European Commission, 2001)</b></p>	
<p>The policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p>

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	<i>SA Objective: Transport and Travel</i>
<p><b>The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (European Commission, 1999)</b></p>	
<p>The document includes a series of principles that should be used as guidelines when considering initiatives for the spatial development of Europe. Policies and decisions especially economic ones with implications for spatial development, concerning mainly human settlements, agriculture, transport, energy, tourism and industry must not have negative impacts on sustainable development and its objectives. To achieve this, and before making such decisions with spatial implications, it will be necessary to undertake SEAs on long term ecological effects and to monitor ecological changes with appropriate indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. This would include the topics of ecology, flooding, land erosion, soil, water and air contamination, geomorphology, landscape, culture and the interactions between all of these topics and indirect effects on climate change. It is also important to use the precautionary principle when undertaking the assessment.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>The European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004 – 2010 (European Commission, 2004)</b></p>	
<p>The action plan is designed to give the EU scientifically grounded information needed to help EU member States to reduce the adverse health impacts of certain environmental factors and to endorse better co-operation between actors in the environment, health and research fields.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective addressing the need to protect human health. The potential effects of the Lambeth LP on health may include access to better health care services and reduction of the causes of ill health.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Health and well being; Access and services</i></p>
<p><b>Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008 – 2013 (European Commission, 2007)</b></p>	
<p>The document aims to provide an overarching strategic framework addressing health issues across the EU and health in all policies. The strategy is based around the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategy based on shared health values</li> <li>• Health is the greatest wealth</li> <li>• Health in all policies</li> <li>• Strengthening the EU's voice in global health</li> </ul>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective addressing the need to protect human health. The potential effects of the Lambeth LP on health may include access to better health care services and reduction of the causes of ill health.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Health and well being; Access and services</i></p>
<p><b>UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), The Athens Charter (1931) and The Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964)</b></p>	
<p>These charters and convention aims to protect and enhance the world's cultural heritage. In terms of the UNESCO convention, each Party to the Convention recognizes the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage; and will ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory.</p>	<p>The Lambeth LP could impact upon heritage through the designation of sites either as areas of significance terms of archaeology or heritage, or for development. It will be important that the SA assess the potential impact of the Lambeth LP on heritage features.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</i></p>
<p><b>The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (International Council on Monuments and Sites, 1987)</b></p>	
<p>The charter concerns historic urban areas including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.</p>	<p>It is important that any development arising from the Lambeth LP is sensitive in terms of conservation of (especially historic) towns.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</i></p>
<p><b>Adapting to Climate Change in Europe - Options for EU Action – (European Commission, 2007)</b></p>	

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<p>This EC Green Paper is a consultation document that sets out how Europe should respond and adapt to the changing climate. The Green Paper considers response based around four pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early action in the EU</li> <li>• Integrating adaptation into EU external actions</li> <li>• Reducing uncertainty by expanding the knowledge base through integrated climate research</li> <li>• Involving European society, business and public sector in the preparation of coordinated and comprehensive adaptation strategies.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on climate change emissions, particularly in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation methods.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Energy for the Future: Renewable Sources of Energy - White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan (European Commission, 1997)</b>	
<p>This White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan sets out a strategy to increase the share of renewable energies in domestic energy consumption and includes a timetable of actions to 2010 to achieve this objective in the form of an Action Plan.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on the UK's renewable energy targets. However, it should be remembered that this objective should be assessed in association with energy efficiency and the minimisation of energy consumption. It is not appropriate to maximise the energy output of a scheme without reference to other constraints.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, 1992) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, 2007)</b>	
<p>The Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997 was designed to address the fact that greater cuts in emissions were needed to prevent serious interference with the climate. It has been ratified by over 166 countries. It sets legally binding emissions reductions targets on the developed countries that have ratified it (including the UK). In December 2007, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place and brought together over 180 countries. Under the 2007 convention governments have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Launch national strategies for climate change</li> <li>• Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul> <p>The conference resulted in the adoption of the Bali Roadmap which consists of a number of forward-looking decisions that represent the various tracks that are essential to reaching a secure climate change future. Included in the Roadmap is the Bali Action Plan which charts the course for negotiating a new process designed to tackle climate change with the aim of completing this by 2009.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on climate change emissions.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>EU Second European Climate Change Programme – ECCP II (European Commission, 2005)</b>	
<p>The second phase of the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) was launched on 24 October 2005. The ECCP II consists of several working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECCP I review (with 5 subgroups: transport, energy supply, energy demand, non-CO2 gases, agriculture)</li> <li>• Aviation</li> <li>• CO2 and cars</li> <li>• Carbon capture and storage</li> <li>• Adaptation</li> <li>• EU Emission Trading Scheme review</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on climate change emissions, particularly in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation methods.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Waste to Landfill Directive 99/31/EC</b>	

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<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Waste</i></p>
<p>The Directive establishes a framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It requires Member States to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give priority to waste prevention and encourage re-use and recovery of waste</li> <li>• Establish an integrated network of disposal installations</li> <li>• Prepare waste management plans</li> <li>• Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Waste</i></p>
<b>Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC</b>	
<p>The Directive sets the framework for the management of hazardous waste arisings. The aim is to ensure the correct and proper management of hazardous waste. A definition of hazardous waste is also provided.</p>	<p>The directive has no direct influence over the Lambeth LP.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Waste</i></p>
<b>EU Thematic Strategy on Soil (European Commission, 2006)</b>	
<p>The thematic strategy calls for a framework directive and hence advocates higher levels of protection to the soil resource. Eight main threats to soil are identified which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Organic matter decline</li> <li>• Contamination</li> <li>• Salinisation</li> <li>• Compaction</li> <li>• Soil biodiversity loss</li> <li>• Sealing</li> <li>• Landslides and flooding</li> </ul>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective addressing the protection of the soil resource (this is also one of the SEA Directive topics)</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Soil and natural resources</i></p>
<b>Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) (European Commission, 2001)</b>	
<p>CAFE is a programme of technical analysis and policy development that underpinned the development of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution under the Sixth Environmental Action Programme. The CAFÉ Directive brought together several legal instruments under one legal act.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality. The development of renewable power generation has the potential to contribute to a reduction in certain air emissions by reducing the reliance on other energy facilities which might typically contribute to adverse air quality.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Air Quality, Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Directive on Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)</b>	
<p>The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects including annoyance due to exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping, ensure that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public and to adopt action plans based upon noise mapping results with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and particularly where exposure effects could induce harmful effects on human health.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the effects of the plan on noise including from disturbance to local populations and also wildlife.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Noise and air pollution</i></p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p><b>Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC)</b></p> <p>The Directive provides an integrated approach to pollution prevention. It seeks to ensure a high level of protection to the environment through measures to prevent or reduce emissions to air, water and land. It addresses issues relating to waste, wastewater, energy use and environmental accidents. The Directive is based upon several principles including best available techniques.</p>	<p>The principles of environmental protection are of direct relevance to the SA and the Lambeth Core Strategy. The SA framework should include a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Built and historic environment; Biodiversity; Water quality and resources; Air quality</i></p>



**Table A2 - National Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives**

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b>	
Introduced reforms to streamline and speed up planning system including LDFs and Sustainability Appraisal.	SA and Local Plan needs to comply with the act.
<b>Planning Act 2008</b>	
The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper and introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy.	Potential of CIL funding for projects. Any nationally significant transport infrastructure projects will need to be assessed by the IPC as the new authority for consent. The DPDs need to take full account of the impact of proposals on the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and the importance of good design.
<b>Localism Act 2011</b>	
The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to provide greater decision making powers at the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them.	The Local Plan will need to meet the requirements of the action including the Duty to Cooperate.
<b>The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012</b>	
The Regulations (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.	The Local Plan will need to satisfy the regulations.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and National Planning Policy Guidance</b>	
<p>The principal objective of the NPPF is to bring forward sustainable development, which is defined as having three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. The NPPF sets out a requirement for local authorities to approve planning applications that are in accordance with the local plan without delay. The government's planning policy approach for delivering sustainable development re set out under the following key policy themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building a strong, competitive economy</li> <li>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres</li> <li>3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy</li> <li>4. Promoting sustainable transport</li> <li>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure</li> <li>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</li> <li>7. Requiring good design</li> <li>8. Promoting healthy communities</li> <li>9. Protecting Green Belt land</li> </ol>	Local Plan should be structured in a way that permits development that meets economic, social and environmental needs of the area. The Local Plan will have to reflect these objectives and set out principles ensuring environmental, economic and social objectives are considered in accordance with the NPPF. Public participation and consultation will form a key part of drawing up the Local Plan.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	
<b>National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</b>	
Sets out that Local Plans should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets</li> <li>• identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15</li> <li>• consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries)</li> <li>• relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density</li> <li>• protect local amenity and environment</li> </ul>	The Local Plan/DPD should address the requirements of national planning policy for traveller sites. The SA objectives will need to reflect this policy.
<b>Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers, DCLG 2012</b>	
This report contains 28 commitments, for which Government will be held to account, in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying ways of raising educational aspirations and attainment of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children</li> <li>• Identifying ways to improve health outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers within the proposed new structures of the NHS</li> <li>• Encouraging appropriate site provision; building on £60m Traveller Pitch Funding and New Homes Bonus incentives</li> <li>• Tackling hate crime against Gypsies and Travellers and improving their interaction with the criminal justice system</li> <li>• Improving knowledge of how Gypsies and Travellers engage with services that provide a gateway to work opportunities and working with the financial services industry to improve access to financial products and services</li> <li>• Sharing good practice in engagement between Gypsies and Travellers and public service providers.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan/DPD should contain policy that helps support the governments 28 commitments to gypsy and traveller people. The SA should contain objectives that satisfy these areas where appropriate.
<b>National Planning Policy for Waste 2014</b>	
Makes clear the Local Planning Authorities should use a proportionate evidence base, identify need for waste management facilities and identify suitable sites and areas. In	The Local Plan will need to set out how the borough's apportionment will be delivered through sites and areas in the borough.

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London this means having regard to the apportionments set out in the London Plan and providing sufficient capacity to manage these arisings.	The SA objectives will need to address the issue of sustainable waste management.
<b>Energy Act 2011</b>	
Provides a framework to promote and encourage the uptake of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses. Provides the legislative framework for the Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation; and allowing tenants to request energy efficiency improvements to the property they are renting.	Local Plan should provide a framework that facilitates the uptake of energy efficiency measure where possible.
<b>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment 2010</b>	
<p>The Statement seeks to recognise the value of the historic environment and to promote its intelligent management to fully realise its national economic, social and cultural contribution. Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure government policy, guidance and standards emphasise the responsibility of managing the historic environment for present and future generations</li> <li>▪ Ensure all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate level of protection</li> <li>▪ Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level</li> <li>▪ Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels.</li> <li>▪ Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</li> <li>▪ Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.</li> </ul>	Local Plan to produce a vision for their area which responds to local character and opportunities and it must ensure that the public benefits of the historic environment are fully realised through the decision-making process
<b>Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management 2011</b>	
This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas; whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places, and outlines how the management of conservation areas relate to the new development plans system	Local Plans should indicate where conservation objectives are key priorities and why and how those conservation objectives are to be integrated with social, economic and other environmental objectives. Polices can include protection of important views and vistas; criteria for demolition; acceptable alterations and extensions to historic buildings.
<b>Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing 2012</b>	
Local Heritage Listing can help recognise local distinctiveness and character and ensure these values are taken into account when changes affecting the historic environment are proposed. Publication provides guidance for development new local heritage lists and making improvements to existing lists	Local Plan policies relating to local heritage listing should be in line with the recommendations made in this document.  <i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i>
<b>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans, 2015</b>	

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG). The advice in this document, in accordance with the NPPF, emphasises that all information requirements and assessment work in support of plan-making and heritage protection needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies relating to the historic environment should be in line with the guidance provided in this advice note.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>
<p><b>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2015</b></p>	
<p><b>This advice note</b> provides information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p> <p>This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It supersedes 'The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance 2011'.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies relating to the setting of heritage assets should be in line with the guidance provided in this advice note.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>
<p><b>Historic England Advice note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans, 2015</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support all those involved in the Local Plan site allocation process in implementing historic environment legislation, the relevant policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG). The inclusion of sites within a Local Plan establishes locations for types of development within the authority's administrative area. A positive strategy for the historic environment in Local Plans can ensure that site allocations avoid harming the significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including effects on their setting. At the same time, the allocation of sites for development may present opportunities for the historic environment. This document offers advice for each of the key stages in the site allocation process consisting of 1) evidence gathering 2) site selection and 3) site allocation policies. All of these stages relate to the normal course of plan preparation, and do not entail any additional tasks, maximising the effectiveness of the work being undertaken, and the likelihood of the Local Plan being found sound.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies relating to site allocations should be in line with the guidance provided in this advice note.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>
<p><b>GPA 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment 2015</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice</p>	<p>Local Plan policies relating to the historic environment should be in line with the guidance provided in this advice note.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>Guidance (PPG). These include; assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.</p>	
<p><b>Historic England Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings, 2015</b></p>	
<p>This Historic England Advice Note updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. It seeks to guide people involved in planning for and designing tall buildings so that they may be delivered in a sustainable and successful way through the development plan and development management process. The advice is for all relevant developers, designers, local authorities and other interested parties. In a successful plan-led system, the location and design of tall buildings will reflect the local vision for an area, and a positive, managed approach to development, rather than a reaction to speculative development applications. It is therefore important that the appropriate scale and form of development is assessed as part of the formulation of the local plan. Techniques such as characterisation and building height studies provide evidence to support a local height definition for tall buildings and the identification of appropriate locations in local plans. This can be used to create clear core strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies, supported by supplementary planning advice where appropriate.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies relating to tall buildings should be in line with the guidance provided in this advice note.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>
<p><b>Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, 2011</b></p>	
<p>This revised guidance sets out ways to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.</p> <p>This document is based on 'Guidance on conservation area appraisals' (English Heritage 2005) and 'Guidance on the management of conservation areas' (English Heritage 2005) which were published as separate consultation documents. Comments in response to these consultations focused on the adoption of conservation appraisals and management plans within the planning system (which is a matter for local authorities and their communities). The principles of the approach were widely accepted and these documents have been used and referenced frequently in planning policy, development management and appeal decisions since their publication.</p> <p>There have been significant legislative and policy developments since the consultation documents were published and more changes will follow. For this reason this web-based document is in the process of being revised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reflect changes resulting from the NPPF, Localism and other Government initiatives</li> </ul>	<p>Conservation area policy should takes account of this guidance.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and Historic Environment</i></p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>once the impact of proposed reforms on the Local Authority Planning system has been understood.</li> </ul>	
<b>Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings 2011</b>	<p>The SA should take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Information about the location of internationally designated sites should be collated.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Biodiversity, water quality and resources</i></p>
<p>The guidance helps prevent conflicts between the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations and the conservation of historic and traditionally constructed buildings.</p>	
<b>Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011</b>	
<p>The <a href="#">White Paper</a> sets out four ambitions: Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; Reconnecting people and nature; International and EU leadership.</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</li> <li>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</li> <li>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the directive, and should include provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Information about the location of internationally designated sites should be collated.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Biodiversity, water quality and resources</i></p>
<b>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011</b>	
<p>This ambitious biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes)<sup>5</sup> and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA assessment, including objective setting, should take account of this strategy.</p>
<b>Laying the foundations: A Housing Strategy for England 2011</b>	
<p>The housing strategy sets out a package of reforms to: get the housing market moving again lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future support choice and quality for tenants improve environmental standards and design quality</p>	<p>The number, type, size and affordability of new housing will have a major impact on implementing the national housing strategy and the Local Plan has a key role to play in this regard SA objectives will need to take into account this strategy</p>
<b>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK Government, 2005) and the UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (UK Government and Devolved Administrations, 2005)</b>	
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

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<p>quality of life of future generations. As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy, the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less</li> <li>• Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend</li> <li>• From local to global - building sustainable communities -</li> <li>• Creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future</li> </ul> <p>The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p>The Shared Framework For Sustainable Development identifies the shared goals for the UK that devolved administrations need to work towards. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Climate change and energy</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental Enhancement</li> <li>• Sustainable Communities</li> </ul>	<p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Communities, 2007)</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of the document is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st century. The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>The protection of biodiversity should be an important theme of the SA and SA objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources should be included. Information about designated sites and nature conservation should be obtained through the baseline review.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Biodiversity,; Water quality and resources</i></p>
<p><b>Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2002)</b></p>	
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by</p>	<p>The SEA should assess the impact that the Lambeth LP could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Biodiversity</i></p>

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<p>the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in (amongst other things): Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p>	
<p><b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (Various Partners, 1994)</b></p>	
<p>This Plan has been prepared in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. The Action Plan is monitored, reviewed and updated when required. The overall goal of the UKBAP is 'To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'. Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable</li> <li>▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources</li> <li>▪ The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes</li> <li>▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action</li> <li>▪ Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base</li> <li>▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions</li> </ul>	<p>The protection of biodiversity should be an important theme of the SA and SA objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources should be included. Information about designated sites and nature conservation should be obtained through the baseline review.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Biodiversity,; Water quality and resources</i></p>
<p><b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2000)</b></p>	
<p>CRoW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernising the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to SSSI.</p>	<p>The promotion of rights of way and access routes should be an important theme of the SA and SA objectives relating to rights of way and access should be included.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Access and services; Health and well being; Liveability and place</i></p>
<p><b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (UK Government, 2006)</b></p>	
<p>The act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering government policy. The act created a new integrated agency called Natural England, to act as a champion for the natural environment.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives on the protection of biodiversity and on bringing nature closer to people.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Biodiversity; Regeneration and efficient use of land</i></p>
<p><b>Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000)</b></p>	
<p>This White Paper explains how our towns and cities can function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Governments core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment for all and bringing benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. It also targets those areas that are striving to</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives on regeneration that maximises benefits to the most deprived areas and communities.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Regeneration and efficient use of land</i></p>



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renew their economic identity and which are seeking to take full advantage of the rapid growth in the new industries.	
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2007)</b>	
<p>This document replaces PPG21 on tourism. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions.</li> <li>• Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications.</li> <li>• Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should address potential impacts on the built and historic environment and should seek to protect it from such impacts. The quality of the built and historic environment has a major impact upon the tourist industry.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</i></p>
<b>UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, 2001)</b>	
<p>The strategy identifies the main causes of fuel poverty in the UK (a combination of poor energy efficiency in homes and low incomes) and outlines its effects on quality of life and health. The strategy aims to reduce fuel poverty especially of vulnerable members of society, such as children and the elderly.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on the UK's renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>10 Year Transport Plan (Department for Transport, 2000)</b>	
<p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform the transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to protect the efficiency of the transport system and also aim to reduce the need to travel. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Transport and travel; Air quality</i></p>
<b>DfT "Delivering a Sustainable Transport System" (2008)</b>	
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport Systems (DaSTS) outlines the DfT's approach towards transport investment after 2014. DaSTS sets out the following three key focuses: urban areas, inter-urban corridors and international gateways. DaSTS also outlined a new approach to developing transport strategies with the focus on identifying problems and subsequently developing transport solutions which solve the problem and contribute towards the 5 DaSTS policy objectives.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to protect the efficiency of the transport system and also aim to reduce the need to travel. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Transport and travel; Air quality</i></p>
<b>The Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009) and Low Carbon Transport 'A Greener Future' (2009)</b>	
<p>Both documents identify practical measures/actions to reduce carbon emissions so that the UK meets its obligations for carbon reduction.</p>	<p>Reducing road transport emissions and promoting infrastructure that supports technological shift.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Transport and travel; Air quality; Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Heritage Protection Review White Paper (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007)</b>	

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<p>This is a white paper for England and Wales with some UK-wide elements. The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement.</p>	<p>The main area of heritage that the Lambeth LP could impact upon is in relation to the built environment. It will also be important that the SA assess the impact of the Lambeth LP on any known heritage features.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</i></p>
<p><b>Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge</b></p>	
<p>This programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action and is based on a number of principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part</li> <li>▪ The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK’s competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health</li> <li>▪ The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package</li> <li>▪ The need to take a long-term view and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ The need for the Programme to be kept under review.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on climate change emissions and seek to reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p> <p>The Lambeth LP should help the UK to reach its carbon targets.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<p><b>The Climate Change Act 2008</b></p>	
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 provides a statutory legal framework to ensure that Government tackles the dangers of climate change. It introduces legally binding targets to reduce the UK’s carbon emissions and enhance the UK’s ability to adapt to the impact of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on the UK’s CO<sub>2</sub> and renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>An important objective of the Lambeth LP should be that embedded carbon inherent in the building and running of any development should be minimised.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<p><b>Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office, 2006)</b></p>	
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilizing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth LP on climate change emissions and seek to reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<p><b>The Energy Act 2008</b></p>	
<p>The Energy Act 2008 was given Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. It implements the legislative aspects of the Energy white paper 2007: ‘Meeting the energy challenge’.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and promotion of renewables. An important</p>

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	<p>objective of the Lambeth LP should be that embedded carbon inherent in the building and running of any scheme should be minimised.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>Energy Act 2011</b>	
<p>The Act has three principal objectives: tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; enhancing energy security; and enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to be based on an understanding of the spatially implications of the act locally.</p>
<b>UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009</b>	
<p>Sets targets for increasing proportion of electricity, heat and transport energy generated from renewable by: Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020: <input type="checkbox"/> Drive delivery and clear away barriers <input type="checkbox"/> Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply: <input type="checkbox"/> Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.</p>	<p>Local Plan should aim to help to increase proportion of energy generated from renewable resources. SA objectives will need to address the relevant parts of this Strategy. <i>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</i></p>
<b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</b>	
<p>This Air Quality is an update of the 2000 strategy and sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution and where vegetation may be affected.</p> <p>This latest strategy does not remove any of the objectives set out in the previous strategy or its addendum, apart from replacing the provisional 2010 PM10 objective in England, Wales and Northern Ireland with the exposure reduction approach (the focus here is improving the level in the country as a whole not just in localised hotspots).</p>	<p>The air quality objectives are too detailed to base a SA on. However, the SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality. <i>SA Objective: Air quality</i></p>
<b>Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK perspective (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</b>	
<p>This report by the Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG) looks at the scientific background to interactions and synergies between air quality and climate change from the perspective of policy measures developed to address both or either, focusing on the UK and Europe in the period to 2022.</p> <p>Recommendations highlighted the need to consider the linkages between climate change and air quality mitigation / improvement measures in policy development and to concentrate on measures that result in benefits for both air quality and climate.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality. <i>SA Objective: Air quality</i></p>
<b>Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2001)</b>	
<p>This forms the Environment Agency's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years. The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to achieve</p>

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<p>resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources are also considered. Thirty action points are identified to deliver the strategy which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	<p>wise management and the sustainable use of water resources. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</i></p>
<p><b>Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England (2008)</b></p>	
<p>The Government's new water strategy for England, <i>Future Water</i> was published 7 February 2008.</p> <p>This strategy sets out the Government's long-term vision for water and the framework for water management in England.</p> <p>Future Water builds on and replaces the previous strategy for water, <i>Directing the Flow</i>2 and its action points. This new strategy will help the government to realise all water commitments while contributing to two key Public Service Agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• securing a healthy natural environment for the future, for which water availability and quality are key, and for which the government have developed an ecosystems approach action plan to ensure integrated delivery; and</li> <li>• leading the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Future Water outlines a strategic and integrated approach to the sustainable management of water resources, for the public water supply as well as for the provision of healthy ecosystems and the services they provide. Achieving the vision will have social, environmental and economic implications, which needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to achieve wise management and the sustainable use of water resources. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</i></p>
<p><b>Flood and Water Management Act</b></p>	
<p>The Flood &amp; Water Management Act aims to provide better, more sustainable management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, help safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protect water supplies to the consumer.</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act was introduced on 8 April 2010 in England and Wales. It was intended to implement Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations following the widespread flooding of 2007 when more than 55,000 homes and businesses were flooded (see Pitt Review). The flooding was largely caused by surface water run off overloading drainage systems. The Act was also a response to the need to develop better resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The Act requires better management of flood risk, it creates safeguards against rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies for consumers. It gives a new responsibility to the Environment Agency for developing a National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy, and gives a new responsibility to local authorities, as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's), to co-ordinate flood risk management in their area.</p> <p>Duties include investigating significant flooding incidents (typically defined as five or more properties), maintaining a register of designated flood assets and provision of information.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that seek to minimise flood risk.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Water resources and flood risk management</i></p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<b>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</b>	
<p>The strategy has a 10 – 15 year timescale and strives to achieve sustainable forest management. There are five aims identified for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future.</li> <li>• To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland.</li> <li>• To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England.</li> <li>• To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.</li> </ul>	<p>The SEA should assess the impact that the Lambeth LP could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Biodiversity</i></p>
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2003)</b>	
<p>The plan proposed measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands. It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and antisocial behaviour, and much more. It reflects the key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives addressing the protection of biodiversity and other environmental attributes, as the quality of the environment is an important factor affecting overall quality of life.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<b>The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2004)</b>	
<p>Sustainable communities are defined as: "Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity." The key components of sustainable communities are: Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way.</p>	<p>The SA framework should cover a broad range of sustainability topics, in particular in relation to maintaining sustainable communities. Establishing a sustainable community is influenced by a number of factors including accessibility to employment and also the quality of the built and natural environment</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</p>	
<p><b>Waste Management Plan for England, Dec 2013</b></p>	
<p>The revised Waste Framework Directive 2008 (Directive 2008/98/EC) requires Member States to produce one or more waste management plans. The Plan is a compilation of existing waste management information and policies. In particular, it reflects the conclusions of the Government Review of Waste Policy in 2011 and developments since the Review was published. The Plan does not introduce new waste management measures. The Plan and the updated waste planning policy will be used by planning authorities who must have regard to these documents when deciding waste planning applications under the Town and Country Planning Act 2004.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider objectives and targets when setting policies.</p>
<p><b>Waste Strategy for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</b></p>	
<p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use;</li> <li>• meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>• increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> <li>• secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy address hazardous waste and states that policies will be pursued to reduce hazardous waste arising. The Government is seeking to identify ways to recover material and energy resources from hazardous waste.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Waste</i></p>
<p><b>The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006 (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2004)</b></p>	
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective addressing the protection of the soil resource (this is also one of the SEA Directive topics). The Lambeth LP could have implications on the remediation of contaminated soils through the regeneration of brownfield sites.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Soil and natural resources</i></p>
<p><b>DCLG/Home Office. Safer Places: Planning System and Crime Prevention</b></p>	

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Access and Movement</u>: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security;</li> <li>• <u>Structure</u>: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict</li> <li>• <u>Surveillance</u>: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked</li> <li>• <u>Ownership</u>: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community</li> <li>• <u>Physical Protection</u>: places that include necessary, well-designed security features</li> <li>• <u>Activity</u>: 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</li> <li>• <u>Management and Maintenance</u>: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future</li> </ul>	
<b>CLG's 'Building a Greener Future' (CLG Policy Statement July 2007)</b>	
<p>This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016.</p>	<p><i>Relevance to SA Objectives Housing and Climate Change/ Energy.</i></p>
<b>Be Active Be Healthy: A Plan for Getting the Nation Moving (DH, 2009)</b>	
<p>The document establishes a new framework for the delivery of physical activity alongside sport for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and beyond. It identifies programmes to help contribute to the Government's ambition of getting 2 million more people active by 2012</p>	<p>The LP has a clear role to play in improving health by encouraging increased physical activity through walking, cycling etc. and should, therefore, take account of the report's recommendations.</p>
<b>Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review 2010</b>	
<p>Focuses on interventions that reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change, by: active travel; good quality open and green spaces; Improving the food environment in local; energy efficiency of housing; integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health; reduce social isolation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should help promote the aims set out in this report.</p>
<b>Planning healthier places – report from the reuniting health with planning project, TCPA 2013</b>	
<p>Recommendations for planning and public health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Think laterally and work collaboratively;</li> <li>• Build shared knowledge and competencies on the role of planning.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should be flexible to facilitate innovations that could improve health and wellbeing in Lambeth.</p>
<b>Creating a sporting habit for life – Youth Sports Strategy 2012</b>	
<p>Aims to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will be underpinned by the council's play pitch strategy which will help ensure the right level of play pitch provision is provided with new development taking into account existing provision. The SA objectives will need to address the health and wellbeing of the boroughs residents.</p>
<b>Equality Act 2010</b>	

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Requires that regard is given to the desirability of reducing socioeconomic inequalities; reform and harmonise equality law and restate the greater part of the enactments relating to discrimination and harassment related to certain personal characteristics.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that it promotes equal opportunities. The SA objectives will need to promote equality.  <i>SA Objective: Equalities.</i>
<b>The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and amendments 2014</b>	
The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) is a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of the area.	In drafting, the Local Plan should take into account the CIL.
<b>Impact of insecure accommodation and the living environment on Gypsies' and Travellers' health, A report by the Traveller Movement, 2016</b>	
Local Authorities and Health and Wellbeing Boards should collaboratively address the negative impact accommodation insecurity has on Gypsies' and Travellers' physical and mental health. Effective joint working at the local level represents the most effective way of reducing health inequalities resulting from poor and insecure accommodation. The report covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodation insecurity and health outcomes</li> <li>• Living environment and access to services</li> <li>• Community participation and discrimination</li> </ul> And recommendations to alleviate adverse impacts of these.	The DPD should refer to the findings of the report and study and incorporate measures to address recommendations.
<b>Fire Safety for Gypsy and Travellers 2015</b>	
This booklet provides fire safety tips for Gypsies and Travellers	Awareness of these tips may be useful in formulating the DPD.



**Table A3 – Regional and London Policy**

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<b>The London Plan 2015 plus Minor Alterations to the London Plan March 2016</b>	
<p>The London Plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years</li> <li>• the document that brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the Mayor’s other strategies – including those dealing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Transport</li> <li>o Economic Development</li> <li>o Housing</li> <li>o Culture</li> <li>o a range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food</li> <li>o a range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the framework for the development and use of land in London, linking in improvements to infrastructure (especially transport); setting out proposals for implementation, coordination and resourcing; and helping to ensure joined-up policy delivery by the GLA Group of organisations (including Transport for London)</li> <li>• the strategic, London-wide policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies</li> <li>• the policy framework for the Mayor’s own decisions on the strategic planning applications referred to him</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan policies must be in general conformity with London Plan policy.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives which address all of the areas contained in the six objectives of the London Plan.</p> <p><b><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></b></p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an essential part of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and a more inclusive society in London.</li> </ul>	
<b>London Boroughs' Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment</b>	
This assessment is in response to the Housing Act 2004 which requires local authorities to consider Gypsies and Travellers accommodation needs in their local housing assessments.	Local Plan/DPD needs to comply with legislation and borough responsibilities as identified through need assessment.
<b>The Mayors Air Quality Strategy 2010</b>	
Concentrates on policies to promote healthy living and sets out measures to tackle London's air quality problem.	Local Plan is a key means of improving air quality. SA objectives will need to address air quality.
<b>London Housing Strategy 2014</b>	
Contains five key priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing housing supply to levels not seen since the 1930s; better supporting working Londoners and helping more of them into home ownership;</li> <li>improving the private rented sector and promoting new purpose-built and well managed private rented housing;</li> <li>pushing for a new, long-term financial settlement for London Government to drive housing delivery; and</li> <li>bringing forward land for development and accelerating the pace of housing delivery through Housing Zones and the London Housing Bank.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will need to address the priorities of the Housing Strategy in particular increase the pace of housing delivery, increase supply of purpose built private rented housing and building homes that working Londoners can afford.  The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account
<b>Mayors Economic Development Strategy 2010</b>	
Contains five objectives to strengthen London's economy and address weaknesses Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity. Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. Objective 3: to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits	Need to have regard to these objectives in setting out policies for economic development and skills. The SA objectives will need to take the strategy into account.
<b>London Enterprise Panel's Jobs and Growth Plan 2013</b>	
Focuses on four key priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>skills &amp; employment: to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London's jobs;</li> <li>small &amp; medium sized enterprises: to support and grow London's businesses;</li> <li>science &amp; technology: for the capital to be recognised globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation - creating new jobs and growth; and</li> <li>infrastructure: to keep London moving and functioning.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will need to have regard to these priorities in setting out policies for economic development and skills and the infrastructure required to support this. The SA objectives will need to take account of this Plan.

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p><b>Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy 2002</b></p> <p>Aims to take responsibility to conserve London's wildlife and its habitats and involve Londoners in a greater understanding, enjoyment and participation in nature.</p> <p>Identifies five priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity for people</li> <li>• Nature for its own sake</li> <li>• Economic benefits</li> <li>• Functional benefits</li> <li>• Sustainable development</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address these priority areas in order to contribute to achieving the aim of the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives need for consider these five priority areas.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Development Framework for London</b></p> <p>The commission's Sustainable Development Framework for London was endorsed by the Mayor at its launch on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2003. The London Framework sets out a sustainable vision for the capital and its aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the context for policy development and decision-making;</li> <li>• Undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; and</li> <li>• Monitor progress towards a more sustainable city.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA must take in to account the objectives of the Sustainable Development Framework for London, and these objectives should form the basis for the local objectives set out in the SA.</p> <p><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>
<p><b>London Biodiversity Action Plan</b></p> <p>11 habitat types are identified, each with its own Habitat Action Plan.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to ensure it is based on a sound understand of the borough's Biodiversity. The SA will need to review the significance of these 11 habitat types locally.</p>
<p><b>Securing London's water future: The Mayor's water strategy 2011</b></p> <p>Aims to promote improved water management – both in terms of the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't want (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place). This strategy considers all aspects of water management and how they interact.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure all new development is water efficient and manages rainwater and the disposal of waste water sustainably.</p> <p>SA objectives will need to address water quality and management of waste water</p>
<p><b>Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience: The Mayors climate change adaptation strategy 2011</b></p> <p>The aim of the London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is to assess the consequences of climate change on London and to prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather to protect and enhance the quality of life of Londoners. The strategy sits alongside other Mayoral and national strategies to prepare for climate risks and opportunities and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially the London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to promote and facilitate new development and infrastructure that is located, designed and constructed for the climate it will experience over its design life</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to address climate change adaptation.</p>
<p><b>Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigations and energy strategy 2011</b></p> <p>This strategy has been developed with four objectives: to reduce CO2 emissions to mitigate climate change; to maximise economic opportunities from the transition to a low carbon capital; to ensure a secure and reliable energy supply for London; and to meet, and where possible exceed, national climate change and energy objectives.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to promote local carbon lifestyles and economies and ensure the energy needs of new and existing development are provided for securely.</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	The SA objectives will need to take into account climate change mitigation.
<b>Mayor's Cultural Strategy: Cultural Metropolis (2014 update)</b>	
This update to 2010's Cultural Metropolis, the Mayor's Culture Strategy, summarises recent achievements, assesses progress against objectives, updates with new evidence and also outlines further actions. It recognises that challenges still remain, and that hard work is needed to maintain London's position as a global leader for culture.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that the central importance of culture is captured in future plans for Lambeth Town Centres and other regeneration areas including underused buildings and vacant land. The SA objectives will need to address culture both as an economic driver and a social benefit.
<b>Equal life chances for all, 2014</b>	
Highlights the Mayor's commitment to tackling inequality; improving life chances, and removing barriers that prevent people from reaching their full potential. Aims to ensure that equality is mainstreamed into everything the organisation does, including how it obtains goods and services.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that it helps increase social mobility and creates environments and opportunities which allow local residents to achieve their full potential. Local labour and skills policies will be particularly important in this regard. The SA objectives will need to promote equality.
<b>Mayor's Transport Strategy 2010</b>	
Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>• Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>• Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience</li> <li>• Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will have regard to the principles and aspirations set out in the strategy. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating a sustainable transport system.
<b>London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011</b>	
Has the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way they manage municipal waste:</li> <li>• to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible.</li> <li>• Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment and reduce the carbon footprint of London's municipal waste.</li> <li>• Unlock the massive economic value of London's municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of low carbon energy from waste.</li> <li>• Manage the bulk of London's municipal waste within London's boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan will need to ensure that the design of new development helps minimise waste and in conjunction with the joint waste plan that the London Plan apportionment is planned for. The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account.
<b>Making Business Sense of Waste: The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy, 2011</b>	
Set the overall direction for the management of business waste in London for the period 2010 to 2031	The Local Plan will need to ensure that the design of new development helps minimise waste and in conjunction

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>focus on waste reduction and the more efficient management of resources to reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste</li> <li>manage as much of London's waste within its boundaries as practicable, by taking a strategic approach to developing new capacity</li> <li>boost recycling performance and energy generation to deliver environmental and economic benefits to London</li> </ul>	<p>with the joint waste plan that the London Plan apportionment is planned for. The SA objectives will need to take this strategy into account.</p>
<b>Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy</b>	
<p>Champions more active management of 'ambient' or 'environmental noise' - long term noise, mainly from transport sources. Focuses on better management of transport systems, better town planning, and better design of buildings.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address the issue of ambient noise. The SA objectives will need to include consideration of the impact of new development on ambient noise levels.</p>
<b>Thames Estuary 2100 Plan</b>	
<p>Sets out recommendations for flood risk management for London and the Thames estuary through to the end of the century and beyond.</p>	<p>Lambeth is with Action Zone 2 and the Local Plan will need to address the relevant recommendations contained in this section. SA objectives will need to address flood risk and its impacts.</p>
<b>Housing SPG 2016</b>	
<p>This draft Interim Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies in the 2015 London Plan. It takes account of changes made through the Further Alterations to the London Plan. These sought to respond to substantial projected increases in London's population. It covers housing supply, housing quality, housing choice, affordable housing, investment and existing housing stock, social infrastructure, and mixed use and large developments.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to deliver the Mayor's ambition for high quality and spacious new homes. The SA objectives should reflect the aspiration to provide the good quality new homes in liveable neighbourhoods.</p>
<b>Land for Industry and Transport SPG 2012</b>	
<p>The SPG provides guidance on industrial land requirements as well as on possibilities, appropriate processes and suitable locations for release of any surplus industrial land. The SPG further discusses how the requirements of different sectors can be addressed to enhance their competitiveness, and to carrying forward the Mayor's broader concerns for improvements to the overall quality of London's environment by emphasising the importance of good design for industrial development. The SPG also provides guidance to identify and protect land for transport functions including sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to have regard to the classification of SIL in the SPG and also the industrial land release benchmarks in review current designations. Following the guidance will help ensure the Local Plan is in general conformity with the London Plan. The SA objectives will need to consider the impact of releasing industrial land on the local economy.</p>
<b>Central Activities Zone 2016</b>	
<p>The SPG provides supplementary guidance on London Plan policy for London's globally iconic core - the 'Central Activities Zone' including:</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to deliver the Mayor's ambition for the CAZ. The SA objectives should reflect the aspiration to protect and enhance the functions of the CAZ.</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting London’s vibrant commercial heartland and ensuring it can remain a key driver of the UK economy for decades to come.</li> <li>• Striking an appropriate balance between office and new residential development including the removal of office to residential permitted development rights when the current exemption expires in May 2019.</li> <li>• Managing the attractions of the area as a global destination for culture, entertainment, shopping and tourism.</li> <li>• Outlining the potential for additional housing capacity in central London without compromising the business, culture and other key functions of the zone. This could be done by building new homes in specific parts of central London, including the Opportunity Areas and by renewing existing housing.</li> <li>• Promoting movement by walking and cycling and encouraging investment in existing and new transport infrastructure to support development; and</li> <li>• Recognising the value of central London’s unique heritage and supporting a quality of environment that befits the core of a world city.</li> </ul>	
<b>All London Green Grid SPG 2012</b>	
<p>The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is a policy framework to promote the design and delivery of green infrastructure across London. It has been developed to support London Plan policies on green infrastructure and urban greening, and those relating to open spaces, biodiversity, trees &amp; woodland, and river corridors.</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to maximise opportunities to increase access to green infrastructure. SA objectives will need to address the importance of the All London Green Grid.</p>
<b>Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG 2013</b>	
<p>The SPG provides guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the audit, protection and management of trees and woodland, in line with policy <u>7.21</u> of the London Plan</li> <li>• the asset value of trees and woodland, both in financial terms and the broad range of economic and environmental benefits they provide</li> <li>• ‘urban forests’, in which all the trees in a borough are considered a single unified resource</li> <li>• extending the concept of an ‘urban forest’ across boundaries so that the cumulative benefits of trees to Londoners can be enhanced</li> <li>• taking a step by step approach to the management of trees and woodland</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan will need to take account of the SPG, particularly with regards to trees.</p>
<b>London’s Foundations SPG 2012</b>	
<p>Explaining the process for identifying sites of national, regional and local geological importance, identifying</p>	<p>Local Plan will need to protect the areas of geological importance identified in the borough. SA objectives will need to address geodiversity.</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
important geological sites for protection and advising boroughs on how to promote as well as protect geodiversity.	
<b>Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment, SPG 2014</b>	
Provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 7.2 An inclusive environment and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to inclusive design. It also provides guidance on Lifetime Neighbourhoods to support London Plan Policy 7.1 Building London's neighbourhoods and communities. The Accessible London SPG provides advice to boroughs, developers, designers and planning applicants on implementing inclusive design principles effectively and on creating an accessible environment in London, with particular emphasis on the access needs of disabled and older people.	Addressing the advice in the SPG will help the Local Plan achieve general conformity with the London Plan. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of creating inclusive environments.
<b>Planning for Equality and Diversity in London SPG 2007</b>	
<p>This SPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities;</li> <li>• sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes;</li> <li>• highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context;</li> <li>• sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and</li> <li>• examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these.</li> </ul>	Lambeth is a diverse borough and therefore it is essential that the Local Plan is based on a thorough understanding of the needs of the different communities which comprises the borough and plans accordingly. This will help build pride, respect and cohesion across the borough. The SA objectives will need to promote equality and diversity.
<b>The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 2014</b>	
This SPG seeks to reduce emissions of dust, PM10 and PM2.5 from construction and demolition activities in London. It also aims to manage emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from construction and demolition machinery by means of a new non-road mobile machinery Ultra Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ).	The Local Plan will need to consider how to minimise and control dust emissions during construction. The SA objectives will need to address minimisation of pollution.
<b>Shaping Neighbourhoods Character and Context SPG 2014</b>	
This guidance sets out an approach and process to help understand the character and context of a place so that its results can inform the planning and design process, and guide change in way which is responsive to individual places and locations.	The Local Plan will need to be based on an understanding of the character and context of Lambeth as a place. The SA objectives will need to address the issue of how development can reinforce local character.
<b>Social Infrastructure SPG 2015</b>	
<p>The guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gives a range of information sources to evaluate need for social infrastructure at the strategic planning level, starting with the GLA's own demographic projections</li> </ul>	Reference should be made to the SPG in preparing the Local Plan. An SA objective should refer to social infrastructure.

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emphasises the need for planning across services to ensure social infrastructure meets the broader built environment aims of the London Plan</li> <li>• provides advice on planning for Lifetime Neighbourhoods</li> <li>• describes Department of Health models for service delivery in a way that should help planners and health professionals to communicate with each other</li> <li>• sets targets for the provision of burial space based upon projections of need and existing capacity as set out in the 2011 Audit of London Burial Provision</li> <li>• provides a comprehensive range of resources for assessing applications for social infrastructure</li> </ul>	
<b>Town Centres SPG 2014</b>	
<p>To support the policies in the London Plan this SPG includes guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the evolution and diversification of town centres</li> <li>• delivering mixed use housing intensification</li> <li>• quality matters</li> <li>• promoting accessibility and connectivity</li> <li>• town centre regeneration and initiatives</li> <li>• proactive town centre strategies</li> <li>• strategic Outer London Development Centre implementation guidelines</li> </ul>	<p>Reference should be made to the SPG in preparing the Local Plan. An SA objective should refer to town centres.</p>
<b>Sustainable Design and Construction SPG 2014</b>	
<p>To support the policies in the London Plan the Sustainable Design and Construction SPG includes guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy efficient design</li> <li>• meeting the carbon dioxide reduction targets</li> <li>• decentralised energy</li> <li>• how to offset carbon dioxide where the targets set out in the London Plan are not met</li> <li>• retro-fitting measures</li> <li>• support for monitoring energy use during occupation</li> <li>• an introduction to resilience and demand side response</li> <li>• air quality neutral</li> <li>• resilience to flooding</li> <li>• urban greening</li> <li>• pollution control</li> <li>• basements policy and developments</li> <li>• local food growing</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should have reference to the SPG and there should be an SA Objective on sustainability.</p>
<b>Play and Informal Recreation SPG 2012</b>	



Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This Supplementary Planning Guidance relates to the implementation of London Plan Policy 3.6, but also a range of policies on shaping neighbourhoods (see Chapter 7 of the London Plan). It provides the opportunity for more detailed guidance that cannot be covered in the Plan. It proposes benchmark standards that were developed for the Mayor's SPG on Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation in 2008, and in the light of consultation with London boroughs, play specialists and designers, builds on the experience of implementing that earlier guidance. The benchmark standards provided in this guidance are flexible enough to meet the varying needs of children and young people across London and should be used as a reference to guide boroughs in the development of their own local standards.</p>	<p>Reference should be made to the benchmark standards. An SA Objective should encourage play space.</p>
<p><b>London View Management Framework SPG 2012</b></p>	
<p>New development needs to comply with appropriate viewing corridors that are located both within and across the borough.</p>	<p>Local Plan should contain policy that maintains and enhances quality of townscape.</p>
<p><b>London's World Heritage Sites – Guidance on Settings 2012</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) therefore is to support the implementation of Policy 7.10 by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a consolidated source of information on understanding World Heritage Sites and their settings in the context of London;</li> <li>• a discussion of the elements of setting that contribute to the appreciation of Outstanding Universal Value that should be considered by policy makers, developers and other stakeholders to ensure World Heritage Sites and their settings are conserved and enhanced;</li> <li>• an assessment framework with a stepped approach to assess the effect of development proposals and proposals for change in plan making on London's World Heritage Sites and their settings.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Industrial capacity SPG (March 2008)</b></p>	
<p>The SPG is focused on the implementation of London Plan Policies 2A.10 and 3B.4 to manage, promote and, where appropriate, protect Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) as London's main reservoir of industrial capacity to accommodate industry and other activities with similar land use needs (including logistics, waste management, utilities and transport functions). It also provides guidance on the implementation of strategic policy to manage the protection, release or enhancement of industrial sites outside the SILs including Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) and other industrial sites not categorised as SIL or LSIS.</p>	<p><b>SA Objective Employment</b></p>
<p><b>Improving Londoner's Access to Nature – London Plan Implementation Report' (February 2008)</b></p>	
<p>Provides more detail on London Plan policies in relation to improving people's access to nature.</p> <p>To ensure Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces, especially where there is an existing shortage of green space and in Areas for Deprivation or Regeneration.</p>	<p>Improving access to natural greenspace in Lambeth can be improved by:</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>Lambeth contains two Areas of Deficiency for Access to Nature for London (AODs) covering approximately 40% of the borough</p> <p>Lambeth has two London Priority Opportunity Sites for reducing AODs (Kennington Park and Norwood Park), and five Priority Sites for improving access to nature (Archbishop's Park, Brockwell Park, Myatt's Fields Park, Rush Common, Waterloo Millennium Green).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making places more attractive and safer, increasing information about and access to open spaces (especially in AODs).</li> <li>• Enhancing or creating new wildlife habitats and opening up access to existing habitats.</li> <li>• Wherever appropriate, new developments should include new or enhanced habitat or design (e.g. green roofs or walls) and landscaping which promotes biodiversity.</li> <li>• Improved standards of management to increase biodiversity value of existing/new open spaces</li> </ul> <p><b>SA Objectives: Regeneration and Efficient Use of Land; Liveability and Place; Biodiversity</b></p>
<p><b>Updated Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015</b></p>	
<p>This document sets out the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• current state of the water environment</li> <li>• pressures affecting the water environment</li> <li>• environmental objectives for protecting and improving the waters</li> <li>• programme of measures, actions needed to achieve the objectives</li> <li>• progress since the 2009 plan</li> </ul> <p>The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning. It contains 4 sets of information that groups who manage land and water should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• baseline classification of water bodies</li> <li>• Statutory objectives for protected areas</li> <li>• Statutory objectives for water bodies</li> <li>• Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>To take account of inter-relationship between landuse planning and water environment, particularly pressures affecting water environment.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: water resources and flood risk</i></p>
<p><b>London Rivers Action Plan 2009</b></p>	
<p>The main aim of this London Rivers Action Plan (LRAP) is to provide a forum for identifying stretches of river that can be brought back to life. This can be done by improving river channel or riparian habitats, by removing or modifying flood defence structures where safe to do so, or by reclaiming 'lost' rivers currently buried under the Capital's surface. It has five key aspirations:</p> <p>1) Improve flood management using more natural processes; 2) Reduce the likely negative impacts of climate change; 3) Reconnect people to the natural environment through urban regeneration; 4) Gain better access for recreation and improved well-being; 5) Enhance habitats for wildlife</p>	<p>Take into account particularly for neighbourhoods and places policies, site allocations.</p> <p>SA Objectives: water resources and flood risk, biodiversity, green infrastructure.</p>



**Table A4 - Borough level Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives**

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<b>The Lambeth Local Plan 2015</b>	
<p>The Lambeth Local Plan 2015 is a concise, all-in-one plan setting out the vision, strategic objectives and policies for development in Lambeth over 15 years. The Plan covers housing, jobs, town centres, infrastructure (such as health facilities and schools), transport, environment, historic buildings and the quality of the built environment. Together with the Mayor's London Plan it forms the statutory development plan for the borough.</p>	<p>The council is undertaking an immediate partial review of the Local Plan to address the implications of the Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) for Lambeth. The key driver for the review is the new Lambeth borough-level housing target. However, the review will also address other policy issues including employment land, waste, gypsies and travellers and the implications of recent changes in government policy on permitted development rights.</p> <p>This partial review will take the wording of the adopted Lambeth Local Plan 2015 as its starting point, and will result in proposed amendments to some but not all of the wording of the Plan.</p>
<b>Building Alterations and Extensions SPD 2015</b>	
<p>This SPD provides detailed guidance to applicants on the design of alterations and extensions and applies across the borough.</p>	<p>Relevant to historic heritage SA objective</p>
<b>Brixton SPD, 2013</b>	
<p>The SPD helps deliver the council's aspirations for Brixton in terms of job creation and growth, for the benefit of local communities, residents and business. Benefits will include: new homes and job opportunities; new retail and commercial space; improved and new social, community, cultural and leisure facilities.</p>	<p>Relevant to town centres SA objective</p>
<b>Vauxhall SPD, 2013</b>	
<p>Lambeth is ambitious for Vauxhall to be transformed and to create a vibrant district centre. Instead of a congested one-way traffic system (or gyratory), the area will be walkable and cycle-friendly and transformed by the creation of a recognisable 'heart of Vauxhall' centred around the transport interchange.</p> <p>There will be new walkways lined with shops, it will be well connected to the riverbank and parks, it will be a modern characterful place noted for high quality buildings, exemplary streets and green spaces.</p>	<p>Relevant to town centres SA objective</p>
<b>Waterloo SPD, 2013</b>	
<p>The Waterloo SPD intends to help deliver a range of high-quality developments and improvements at Waterloo. The SPD promotes higher density commercial and residential development, improved</p>	<p>Relevant to town centres SA objective</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
public realm, and better transport links. The cultural offer will also be enhanced with improved arts, leisure and cultural facilities.	
<b>Lambeth Community Plan 2013 - 2016</b>	
The Community Plan provides the framework through which the council prioritises resources and this outcomes framework drives all the activities we commission. All our efforts are designed to enable our staff, partners and communities to deliver our outcomes. The council is working towards 13 outcomes. These are things people in Lambeth have told us are important to them and they guide all the work of the council.	The Local Plan and SA objectives and appraisal should take into account the objectives of the Community Plan.
<b>Waste Evidence Base 2013</b>	
This document summarises the current position with regard to waste collection and disposal in Lambeth, and sets out the evidence to support the approach to waste in the Lambeth Local Plan 2015. In particular, it addresses the issue of the London Plan waste apportionment and the resulting land requirements.	Local Plan will draw on evidence of waste evidence base.  Relevant to waste SA objective.
<b>Lambeth Housing Strategy 2012 - 2016</b>	
Co-produced in partnership with residents, housing partners and other stakeholders, the housing strategy sets out shared objectives and a series of priorities and proposals under three key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place – the role housing plays in making Lambeth a great place to live, work and visit</li> <li>• Property – the importance of good quality homes</li> <li>• People – the role housing plays in improving the lives of those who live in it.</li> </ul>	Local Plan policies should take account of the Housing Strategy and subsequent updates.  Relevant to SA Objective on housing.
<b>Lambeth Homelessness Strategy 2012-2017</b>	
The Homelessness Strategy is developed out of the Lambeth Housing Strategy 2012-16 and therefore makes use of the extensive co-production exercise to develop the Housing Strategy. The Lambeth Homelessness Strategy sets out the homelessness prevention priorities delivered by an action plan. The overarching aim is to prevent homelessness by keeping people in their homes or moving them to affordable and sustainable accommodation, including homes in the private sector.	Local Plan policies should take account of the Homelessness Strategy and subsequent updates.  Relevant to SA Objective on housing.
<b>Lambeth Housing Tenancy Strategy 2012</b>	
Legislation enacted through the Localism Act 2011 has placed a duty on all local authorities to produce a Tenancy Strategy for their area. The purpose of this strategy is to set out the broad objectives that all providers of affordable housing in the borough should have regard to when formulating their own tenancy policies.	In reviewing Local Plan policy, particularly affordable housing policy account should be made to the Tenancy Strategy.  Relevant to SA Objective on housing.
<b>Lambeth Housing Implementation Strategy 2013</b>	
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of	Housing Local Plan policy updates (although updated emerging housing evidence base should be used as and when becomes available).

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
housing against their housing requirements, with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.	Relevant to SA Objective on housing.
<b>Promoting Healthy Eating in Lambeth – Focusing on the Impact on Health of Hot Takeaway Fast Food Outlets, 2013</b>	
This document sets out the evidence base in relation to diet, fast food consumption, the location of hot food takeaway outlets and the ensuing relationship to the health and wellbeing of children and young people in Lambeth.	Relevant to SA Objective Health – although the Local Plan hot food takeaway policy is not subject to change in the Local Plan review.
<b>Lambeth Employment Land Review Update, 2013</b>	
<p>This Lambeth Employment Land Review Update provides a robust evidence base and associated policy recommendations to assist in the development of policies in the Council's planning policies and land allocations. The purpose of the ELR is to provide an analysis of the supply and demand of employment land and premises in Lambeth.</p> <p>The Study assesses the current provision for employment in the Borough. It provides an assessment of future demand and market demands and evaluates current policies and research in neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>The study shows that the KIBAs are operating effectively and viably as employment locations (on the whole), and in particular the future employment land supply demand balance shows that there is sound justification for the continued protection of KIBAs and smaller sites.</p>	<p>Local Plan review of employment policies will need to take account of the emerging updated employment land review study 2016.</p> <p>Relevant to various economic and town centre SA objectives.</p>
<b>Lambeth KIBA survey 2014</b>	
<p>The London Borough of Lambeth's 'Key Industrial and Business Areas' (KIBAs) represent the borough's strategic reservoirs of land for employment use. Lambeth safeguards its KIBA's for business, industry, storage and waste management uses, including green industries and other compatible commercial uses, excluding large scale retail.</p> <p>A survey of the range of business uses and occupancy levels within the borough's KIBA sites is undertaken bi-annually. This document sets out the findings of the December 2014 survey and provides a comparison of these findings against the 2012 and 2010 figures.</p>	<p>While this survey is helpful for review of employment policies; of more relevance will be the emerging KIBA survey 2016 which also takes into account the NPPF economic availability assessment guidance (2014).</p> <p>Relevant to economic SA objectives.</p>
<b>Lambeth Transport Plan 2011 - 2031</b>	
<p>Lambeth's Transport Plan has been developed in accordance with 'Guidance on Developing Second Local Implementation Plans' (TfL October 2009). This sets out the 3 main requirements that Lambeth's Transport Plan must include. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borough Transport Objectives: setting out our objectives and polices to help us achieve these.</li> <li>• Delivery Plan: a costed and funded plan of interventions, covering the period 2011-2014 and beyond</li> </ul>	<p>Any amendment/review of transport policies should take account of the transport plan and emerging Lambeth transport strategy.</p> <p>Relevant to transport SA objective.</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Monitoring Plan: identifying a set of performance indicators and locally specific targets which can be used to assess whether the Plan is delivering its objectives and to determine the effectiveness of the Delivery Plan</li> </ul>	
<b>Lambeth Cycling Strategy 2013</b>	
<p>Lambeth is already one of the leading areas in the UK for cycling. With the right support, cycling can play an even bigger part in meeting Lambeth's travel needs and create a more attractive environment.</p> <p>This strategy sets out the principles that the Council will apply to its own strategies and projects to support and encourage cycling. This will be backed up by a programme of investment in cycle facilities to be brought forward separately.</p>	<p>Any amendment/review of cycling/transport policies should take account of the transport plan and emerging Lambeth transport strategy.</p> <p>Relevant to transport SA objective.</p>
<b>Lambeth Waste Strategy 2011 – 2031, May 2012</b>	
<p>This Municipal Waste Management Strategy covers the period 2011-2031 and provides a strategic framework for Lambeth's Waste Management Policy. The Strategy consists of a suite of documents that are updated regularly, often linked to contract review dates.</p>	<p>The waste policy and emerging waste evidence base should take account of the waste strategy where appropriate.</p> <p>Relevant to waste SA objective.</p>
<b>Lambeth Play Strategy 2007 - 2017</b>	
<p>The Lambeth Play Strategy sets out a vision for a more child and play friendly borough, developed within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Every Child Matters, over the next 10 years.</p>	<p>Relevant to health and well being SA objective.</p>
<b>Lambeth Open Space Strategy update 2013</b>	
<p>The Strategy provides updated information on the original open space strategy (last updated 2007). It addresses open space deficiency, areas of deprivation, open space accessibility and quality of the open spaces (based on a matrix of criteria).</p> <p>From the series of outcomes of the open space audit of the Borough, a list of priority open spaces for improvement were recommended.</p> <p>Work on the Open Space Strategy (OSS) addenda has involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing current legislation, national policy and regional/local policy with regards to open spaces;</li> <li>• Engaging with statutory stakeholders and residents in the borough to identify areas deficient in access to open space and highlight potential sites/areas for improvement;</li> <li>• A detailed assessment of priority sites (see definition in section 2 below) to ascertain the current level of quality;</li> </ul>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective relating the assessment of open space provision, and the protection of existing open spaces in the Lambeth LP.</p> <p><b>SA Objectives: Regeneration and efficient use of land; Liveability and place; Biodiversity.</b></p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An update to open spaces mapping based on new data made available since 2007 and the assessments of priority sites;</li> <li>• Development of a updated, user-friendly open space database for the Council; and</li> <li>• Recommendations and actions for the Local Plan and future investment in green infrastructure.</li> </ul>	
<b>Emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy 2016</b>	
<p>This strategy seeks to provide a framework for improving and enhancing the green infrastructure network. It sets out an approach for managing, enhancing and creating new open space and other forms of green infrastructure in Lambeth.</p>	<p>Lambeth Local Plan review should take account of the framework set out in the green infrastructure strategy.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives.</p>
<b>Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2006</b>	
<p>The BAP contains a set of action plans for named wildlife habitats and species which are important to Lambeth and the people who live and work in the borough.</p>	<p>Relevant to biodiversity SA objective.</p>
<b>Surface Water Management Plan 2011</b>	
<p>This document forms the Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the London Borough of Lambeth which has been delivered as part of the Tier 2 package of works of the Drain London Project. This document is a plan which outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for London Borough of Lambeth and includes consideration of flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. The SWMP builds upon previous work undertaken at part of the Drain London Tier 1 package of works and has been undertaken following a four phase approach; Phase 1 – Preparation; Phase 2 – Risk Assessment; Phase 3 – Options; and Phase 4 – Implementation and Review.</p>	<p>Relevant to flood risk SA Objective</p>
<b>Lambeth Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014 - 2020</b>	
<p>The Lambeth Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out our approach to managing flood risk from local sources in both the short and longer term, with proposals for actions that will help to manage the risk. The Strategy complements and supports the National Strategy, published by the Environment Agency, which outlines a National framework for flood and coastal risk management, balancing the needs of communities, the economy and the environment.</p>	<p>Relevant to flood risk SA Objective</p>
<b>Lambeth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013</b>	



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<p>The aim of this study is to provide a full SFRA for the London Borough of Lambeth to inform policies regarding realistic approaches to managing flood risk in accordance with the NPPF and supporting guidance.</p> <p>The aim of the London Borough of Lambeth SFRA will be met through the following objectives:</p> <p><b>Level 1 SFRA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with NPPF, including an assessment of any future impacts associated with climate change and sea level rise;</li> <li>• Enable planning policies to be identified specific to local flooding issues;</li> <li>• Provide information required to apply the Sequential Test for identification of land suitable for development in line with the principles of the NPPF;</li> <li>• To provide baseline data to inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) with regard to catchment-wide flooding issues which affect the Study Area;</li> <li>• Provide sufficient information to allow the London Borough of Lambeth to assess the flood risk for specific development proposal sites, thereby setting out the requirements for site specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs);</li> <li>• Provide recommendations of suitable mitigation measures including the objectives of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS);</li> <li>• Enable the London Borough of Lambeth to use the SFRA as a basis for decision making at the planning application stage;</li> <li>• Where necessary, provide technical assessments to demonstrate that development located in flood risk areas are appropriate and in line with the requirements of the exception test;</li> <li>• Present sufficient information to inform the London Borough of Lambeth of the acceptability of flood risk in relation to emergency planning capability;</li> <li>• To inform on specific flood risk issues and suitability for development of Waterloo and Vauxhall as outlined in the London Plan and Waterloo and Vauxhall Opportunity Area Framework documents and the Current Lambeth Local Plan. This will provide sufficient information to allow the application of the Exception Test.</li> </ul> <p><b>Level 2 SFRA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An appraisal of the current condition of flood defence infrastructure and of likely future policy with regard to its maintenance and upgrade;</li> <li>• An appraisal of the probability and consequences of failure of flood risk management infrastructure, including an appropriate allowance for climate change;</li> <li>• Mapping to illustrate the distribution of flood risk across flood zones to enable a sequential approach to site allocation within flood zones;</li> <li>• Identify policies and practices required to ensure development satisfies the Exception Test;</li> <li>• Guidance on the preparation of FRAs for sites of varying risk across the flood zone.</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant to flood risk SA Objective</p>
<p><b>London Borough of Lambeth TE2100 briefing 2015</b></p> <p>This briefing document is intended to help explain the Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) Plan requirements for tidal flood risk management in the London Borough of Lambeth and to provide</p>	<p>To take into account the specific actions for Lambeth borough when considering environmental policies such as</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>ideas on how flood risk management can be integrated with other objectives to deliver a well-planned riverside.</p> <p>The London Borough of Lambeth contains part of the TE2100 Wandsworth to Deptford policy unit. Figure 1 shows the council area and the policy unit. The western boundary of the council area crosses the floodplain near Nine Elms and the eastern boundary crosses the floodplain east of Lambeth.</p> <p>The flood risk management policy set out in the TE2100 Plan for Lambeth is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wandsworth to Deptford policy unit: Policy P5, to <i>take further action to reduce flood risk beyond that required to keep pace with climate change</i>. This means that the standard of protection against tidal flooding will be increased in the future. This will be achieved by improvements to the main tidal flood barrier on the Thames (currently the Thames Barrier at Charlton) together with improvements to the other flood defences e.g. river walls.</li> </ul> <p>Specific actions in the TE2100 Plan that refer to the London Borough of Lambeth are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain, enhance or replace the existing river defence walls/banks and flood control structures;</li> <li>• To implement a programme of defence raising through central London in about 2065;</li> <li>• To incorporate the Riverside Strategy concept into local plans, strategies and guidance documents;</li> <li>• To agree a programme of managing flooding from other sources in the defended tidal floodplain;</li> <li>• To inform the development and revision of local council strategic flood risk assessments (SFRAs) and flood plans;</li> <li>• To agree partnership arrangements and principles to ensure that new development in the tidal flood risk area is safe and where possible applies the NPPF to reduce the consequences of flooding;</li> <li>• To agree partnership arrangements for floodplain management;</li> <li>• To agree a programme of floodplain management.</li> </ul>	<p>flood risk, green infrastructure, water use and management.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: water resources and flood risk, biodiversity, green infrastructure, essential infrastructure.</i></p>
<p><b>Lambeth Local Views Study 2012</b></p>	
<p>This study seeks to identify views within Lambeth that are worthy of recognition within the emerging Local Plan.</p>	<p>Relevant to built heritage and sense of place SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Lambeth Local Distinctiveness Study 2012</b></p>	
<p>This study aims to achieve a better understanding of Lambeth’s local distinctiveness—primarily built form - in order to inform the Council’s planning functions. Understanding the character and distinctiveness of a place is essential to any appreciation of how it might develop in the future. The protection of positive characteristics is important to place making, so too is learning from the past so as not to repeat its mistakes and, where possible, address past mistakes through enhancement. The objective of this study is to formally define the key characteristics of Lambeth’s built form that contribute to Lambeth’s local distinctiveness. This includes the identification of characteristics that are common across the borough and the identification of places within the borough which exhibit their own unique characteristics.</p>	<p>Relevant to built heritage and sense of place SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Loughborough Junction Plan, 2013</b></p>	

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<p>The Plan was commissioned by the Loughborough Junction Action Group (LJAG) and the London Borough of Lambeth to define a Public Realm Plan for the future identity of Loughborough Junction, developed in close dialogue with the local community.</p> <p>The Plan has sought to define the unique existing qualities of the area that should be protected and enhanced in any future development, consolidating previous community investment. The report has also set out to identify opportunities for the locally-determined future prosperity of the neighbourhood, which prioritises people over traffic, and places over roads. The Plan seeks to enhance connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists; provides high-quality community spaces distributed around the Junction, and sets out ambitions for the emerging identities of a series of 'yards', which can help to build a sense of local place and opportunity.</p>	<p>Relevant to neighbourhoods policy for Loughborough Junction.</p>
<p><b>Lambeth Play Pitch Strategy 2014</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Playing Pitch Strategy will provide detailed information that the council requires to form the evidence base and identify development priorities within Parks and Open Spaces and Sports Facilities. The key objectives of the strategy</li> <li>• Prepare and tailor the approach for the borough to deliver sustainably managed assets against our outcomes based on current and future need and demand supporting local clubs and organisations to access and develop within the facilities</li> <li>• Gather supply information relevant to the sports pitch assets</li> <li>• Gather demand information relevant to the sports pitch assets</li> <li>• Understand the situation at individual sites for the sports pitch assets</li> <li>• Develop the current and future picture of provision</li> <li>• Identify the key findings and issues</li> <li>• Develop the recommendations and action plan</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant to various SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Lambeth Council Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Action Plan 2015 -2020 (draft)</b></p>	
<p>This strategy has been developed and will be delivered with the community and partners, working together to achieve our overall Physical Activity and Sports Strategy vision of: "All people in Lambeth are physically active in their daily lives". The vision of the strategy is: "To create a high quality and sustainable indoor sports facility offer which meets community need, increases participation in sport, and provides accessible and inclusive activities for all Lambeth citizens as part of an active lifestyle." The main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to and participation in sport and physical activity for Lambeth residents including the most deprived communities supporting the creation of safer, stronger, healthier communities.</li> <li>• Develop a strong club/group network and wider partnerships which provide access to good quality and accessible sport and physical activity.</li> <li>• To support the improved management of all sports facilities in Lambeth.</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant to various SA objectives.</p>
<p><b>Lambeth Council Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Action Plan 2015 -2020 (draft)</b></p>	
<p>The Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy has been developed and will be delivered with our community and partners, working together to achieve our overall Active Lambeth: Physical Activity and Sports strategy vision of: "All people in Lambeth are physically active in their daily lives". The vision of the</p>	<p>Relevant to various SA objectives.</p>

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>strategy is: "To create a high quality and sustainable outdoor sports facility offer which meets community need, increases participation in sport, and provides accessible and inclusive activities for all Lambeth citizens as part of an active lifestyle." The main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to and participation in sport and physical activity for Lambeth residents including the most deprived communities supporting the creation of safer, stronger and healthier communities.</li> <li>• Develop a strong club/group network and wider partnerships which provide access to good quality and accessible sport and physical activity.</li> <li>• To support the improved management of all sports facilities in Lambeth.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Lambeth Gypsy site: Lonesome Depot, Ethnographic social research 2011</b></p> <p>A report by ESRO on ethnographic research with Gypsies living in Lambeth, specifically focused on the site at Lonesome Way on the border of Lambeth and Merton, in Streatham. The purpose of the research was to fill a knowledge gap around the site itself and the needs of the population living there. The report provides a number of recommendations for the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedicated advocacy role</li> <li>• Resolution of immediate issues</li> <li>• Creating a partnership and dialogue with Merton Council</li> <li>• Active inclusion</li> <li>• Scoping an asset transfer</li> <li>• Third sector sources of funding</li> <li>• Cultural sensitivity in engagement and delivery</li> </ul>	<p>Gypsy and Traveller DPD should take account of the research conducted.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives, including equalities, housing, access to services.</p>