

LB Lambeth: Site Allocations Development Plan Document Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (Final Version)

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of this report

- 1.1 Lambeth Council has begun preparation of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SADPD). The SADPD will form part of the statutory development plan for Lambeth, alongside the revised Lambeth Local Plan. It will be a key tool in achieving the aspirations of the council's Growth Strategy. Setting the framework for the future development of key sites will enable schemes to move more smoothly through the planning process and provide more certainty for landowners and developers, as well as local residents and other stakeholders.
- 1.2 The SADPD will focus on key opportunity sites that would particularly benefit from site-specific policy (in addition to borough-wide policy) to promote investment, optimise capacity and secure the best development outcome. Other sites will continue be guided by the rest of the policies in the development plan (London Plan, Local Plan and made neighbourhood plans).
- 1.3 This report is the Sustainability Appraisal (SustA) scoping report (Scoping Report) for the SADPD. The SustA on the SADPD will incorporate Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA) assessment into a single framework.
- 1.4 The council will also be undertaking work on the Site Allocations Development Plan Document in relation to the Habitat Regulations¹. Whilst such work is distinct and separate to that of the Sustainability Appraisal / SEA, the findings of the Habitat Regulations work will be integrated within the SustA work where appropriate.
- 1.5 Integrating the assessments in this way ensures a comprehensive assessment to inform development of the SADPD. As many of the issues considered overlap in practice an integrated approach will produce better recommendations and outcomes. The SustA will be carried out as an iterative process that considers the impacts of

¹ Sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community are known as the Natura 2000 network and also referred to as European sites. To meet the requirements of European Directives, in particular the recent amendment of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the Council needs to assess if any land use plan it produces is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects). If it does then, it will need to carry out a full Habitats Regulations Assessment.

emerging policies and proposes policy alterations or mitigation for any adverse impacts that are identified. These assessments will be integrated into a single process following the sustainability appraisal methodology.

- 1.6 Scoping forms the initial stage of the SustA process and consists of collection of baseline data and collection of information on relevant plans, policies and programmes that can have an influence on the production of the SADPD. The baseline data collected sets the context for the SustA and helps to identify what the key issues, objectives and targets are for Lambeth's site allocations. This information helps inform the SustA framework. The framework consists of SustA objectives and prompt questions to measure the SADPD against. This scoping report aims to provide sufficient information on the proposed approach and seeks feedback to help inform the ongoing preparation of the SustA. A draft SustA Report will be prepared alongside the Regulation 18 version of the Draft SADPD.
- 1.7 This scoping report is organised into the following sections:
- Section 2 presents a brief overview of SustA approach
 - Section 3 sets out the process of SustA scoping report including:
 - Context review (stage A1)
 - Baseline review (stage A2)
 - Key issues (stage A3)
 - SustA framework (stage A4)
 - Consultation on the SustA Scoping Report (stage A5)
 - Section 4 shows the next steps following the SustA scoping report
 - Appendix 1 provides a full review of the international, national, regional and local strategies, programmes, plans and policies relevant to SADPD.
 - Appendix 2 presents a detailed baseline review for London Borough of Lambeth, particularly relating to Site Allocations Development Plan Document.
 - Appendix 3 summarises comments on the Scoping Report received from relevant statutory consultees on the draft of this report, as explained below.

Consultation

- 1.8 The scoping report was sent to statutory consultees Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England to provide opportunity to comment on the draft scoping report. It was also sent to neighbouring boroughs and the GLA and was published on the council's website for the opportunity for public consultation.

Consultation on this draft SustA Scoping Report for the SADPD took place for 8 weeks from 8 July 2020 to 2 September 2020, a total of 5 responses were received of which two responded they had no comments to make. A summary of the responses and how the Scoping Report (including sustainability framework) has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Scoping Report is included at Appendix 3 of the Final Scoping Report.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL APPROACH

Background

- 2.1 This section explains the approach the council is taking to the SustA of the SADPD and how this sits with the various legal duties.
- 2.2 The SustA process is an iterative process which informs the development of plan policies, considering reasonable alternatives and evaluating them to establish the most sustainable option for final policy. For equality impacts, health impacts, crime and safety impacts this will form a screening stage and any adverse impacts identified will be assessed separately through the relevant detailed assessment.
- 2.3 These assessments will be integrated into a single process following the statutory requirements of a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment methodology.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process of identifying and evaluating the environmental impacts of a plan or programme. The SEA Directive came into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes including Development Plan Documents.
- 2.5 Sustainability Appraisal extends the concept of SEA to include economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Authorities must undertake a SustA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs). Sustainability Appraisal is therefore a statutory requirement for DPDs along with SEA and best practice is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider Sustainability Appraisal and Integrated Impact Assessment process.
- 2.6 A SustA is a systematic iterative process that informs the development of a plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in

environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 2.7 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a tool for identifying the potential impacts (both positive and negative) that policies, services and functions may have on the key protected characteristics covered by the Equality Duty and on Human Rights. Carrying out an EqIA supports effective decision making by enabling a good understanding of the need and differential impacts that policies may have on different groups. This will be carried out in line with the section 149 of Equality Act 2010 Public Sector Equality Duty and will assist in demonstrating compliance with the NPPF requirement to promote community cohesion.
- 2.8 An EqIA will be carried out through the SustA objectives, primarily Objective 5 *Equality and diversity* but also through other objectives like health, housing, economy. The assessment against these objectives will inform the EqIA prepared in line with the Council's own equalities procedures and equalities proforma.

Health Impact Assessment

- 2.9 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic approach to predicting the magnitude and significance of the potential health and wellbeing impacts, both positive and negative, of new plans and projects. The approach ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. HIA is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population (as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways) and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or widened by a proposed plan or project.
- 2.10 While HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Development Plan preparation process, the physical environment is shaped by planning decisions which can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle, affect the quality and safety of the environment, encourage or discourage employment and training opportunities, enhance or impair social networks, and nurture or neglect opportunities for a rich community life. An HIA identifies actions that can enhance positive effects on health, reduce or eliminate negative effects, and reduce health and social inequalities that may arise through planning decisions. It considers how and to what extent proposed policies are likely to affect the health of people in Lambeth and recommends changes to

improve outcomes. This is particularly important in light of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 which transferred statutory responsibility for local population health improvement to local authorities, and the publication of Lambeth's Health and Wellbeing Strategy Refresh 2016.

- 2.11 A Health Impact Assessment screening will be carried out through the inclusion of Integrated Impact Assessment Objective 2 *Health and wellbeing* and other related objectives that impact on health. Any adverse impacts identified through this screening would then be assessed through a separate full Health Impact Assessment.

Crime and Safety Assessment Screening

- 2.12 The SustA will also consider crime and safety matters in accordance with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006).
- 2.13 A Crime and Safety Impact Assessment screening will be carried out through the inclusion of SustA Objective 1 *Crime and safety*.

The Five Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process

- 2.14 In order for the SustA to be effective, it should be fully integrated into the plan-making process. It should inform preliminary work on the DPD and provide input at each stage when decisions are taken.
- 2.15 The SustA will follow the prescribed structure for the SustA process (Table 1) as the basis of the framework while incorporating the requirements of the EqIA and HIA. The table also sets out the Site Allocations Development Plan Document process that occurs simultaneously.

Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Methodology and Site Allocations DPD preparation process

SustA Stage	SustA Process	Site Allocations Development Plan Document preparation
Stage A	<p>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives 2. Collect baseline information 3. Identify sustainability issues and problems 4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework 5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report 	Pre-production: review of the proposed site allocations, engagement and evidence gathering
Stage B	<p>Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test the SADPD objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework 2. Develop the SADPD options including reasonable alternatives 3. Evaluate the likely effects of the SADPD and alternatives 4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects 5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SADPD 	Consultation on Site Allocations Development Plan Document in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	Prepare the publication version of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document
Stage D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public	Seek representations on the publication of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public.
Stage E	<p>Post adoption reporting and monitoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement 2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the SADPD 3. Respond to adverse effects 	Post-adoption.

- 2.16 This scoping report forms the first stage (Stage A) of the SustA of the proposed Draft SADPD and will look to identify the broad sustainability effects of the SADPD and the approach and level of detail appropriate for the SustA, which will accompany the draft SADPD when it is ready for consultation.
- 2.17 One of the key outcomes of the scoping report will be a Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The Framework will consist of a set of SustA objectives and criteria against which each site and policy of the SADPD can be assessed.

STAGE A – SCOPING

- 3.1 The aim of the scoping report is to ensure that the SustA is as comprehensive as possible and addresses the most relevant issues. A further key aim of this report is to enable input from key consultees at an early stage in the process. This report therefore follows each of the above stages (A1-A5) in turn.

Context Review

Stage A1. Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and policies, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the DPD.

- 3.2 The MHCLG Guidance explains that a plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships should be explored to:
- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SustA process;
 - identify external factors, such as sustainability issues, that might influence the preparation of the SADPD; and
 - determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative effects when combined with policies in the SADPD that is subject to the SustA.
- 3.3 Relevant documents at local, regional, national and international level have been reviewed. The full review of programmes, plans and policies is included as **Appendix 1** to this report. **Appendix 1** organises these plans and policies under a number of subtopics to indicate how they relate to the SustA Framework. These subtopics follow the baseline topics set out in Table 2 and closely correspond to the relevant SEA topic areas.
- 3.4 Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SustA process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which the document should be appraised, as well as indicating any particular issues and problems that need to be addressed. Potential synergies, inconsistencies and constraints can also be identified.

Baseline Review

Stage A2. Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of London Borough of Lambeth.

- 3.5 The term 'baseline information' refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the SADPD, and their likely evolution without implementation of the new DPD.

- 3.6 Baseline information provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of alternative proposals in the plan thereby contributing to the effectiveness of the appraisal. Wherever possible, data should be included on historic and likely future trends, including a 'business as usual' scenario (i.e. anticipated trends in the absence of new policies being introduced). This information will enable the potential effects of the implementation of the SADPD to be assessed in the context of existing and potential environmental, economic and social trends.

- 3.7 The detailed baseline review for London Borough of Lambeth, particularly relating to the proposed SADPD, is included in **Appendix 2**. Most information is broad and relates to the wider local authority area. There is a great deal of available information and demographic and statistical indicators that could be listed, but as stated in SEA guidance the level of information should be relevant and appropriate to the spatial scale of the plan (The Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2005).

- 3.8 The baseline review meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to provide information on *the environmental characteristics of the area likely to be affected*. The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics, which assist in formulating the SustA Framework. The baseline topics and issues listed are intended to correlate as closely as possible with indicative SEA Directive and guidance headings of: population and human health, biodiversity, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climactic factors, material assets and cultural heritage and landscape (see Table 2). There will inevitably be a degree of interrelationship between the issues.

Table 2: Baseline information and SEA Topic

Baseline information	SEA Topic Requirement
1. Location	
2. Population	Population
3. Community safety	Population
4. Health and social care	Population, human health
5. Access and services	Population, human health
6. Equality and diversity	Population, human health
7. Housing	Material assets, population
8. Education	Population
9. Liveability and Place	Population, human health, material assets, landscape, cultural heritage
10. Built and historic environment	Landscape, cultural heritage
11. Transport and traffic	Population, air, human health, climatic factors
12. Biodiversity, habitats, priority species and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	Biodiversity, flora, fauna, landscape, soil, water
13. Open space	Biodiversity, flora, fauna, landscape, soil, water, climatic factors
14. Climate change and energy	Climatic factors, material assets
15. Water and flooding	Water, climatic factors
16. Recycling and waste management	Material assets, population
17. Air quality	Air, human health, climatic factors
18. Local economy and employment	Material assets, population
19. Regeneration and efficient use of land	Material assets, population

Key Issues

Stage A3. Identify key sustainability issues for the Sustainability Appraisal to address.

Purpose of identifying key sustainability issues

- 3.10 The MHCLG Guidance states that *the identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and develop sustainable plan objectives and options.*
- 3.11 The identification of key sustainability issues also provides useful information for the IIA process itself. It will inform Stage B of the process (not covered in this report) where options and policies will be tested against the SustA objectives.
- 3.12 A list of issues has been developed from the review of plans, programmes and policies and the baseline data collected. This is shown in the **table 3** below.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues for Lambeth SADPD

Lambeth key issue	Considerations
Increase the overall supply and mix of housing , including affordable housing.	Improve access to good quality housing. Amount of affordable housing. Sustainable housing. Housing mix and types. Addressing overcrowding.
Protect and enhance heritage assets , their settings and the wider historic environment as part of reinforcing local distinctiveness and place-making.	Built heritage. Archaeology and Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) Heritage at risk Designated and non-designated heritage assets including Westminster World Heritage Site Townscape and Landscape. Urban design.
Provide the essential infrastructure to support population growth.	Infrastructure provision, including healthcare services, transport, digital connectivity and facilities; and schools.
Develop mixed, cohesive, safe communities accessible to all.	Create mixed and cohesive communities. Safer communities. Accessible environments. Meeting the needs of diverse communities. Addressing social inequities. Addressing causes of Multiple Deprivation. Addressing high rates of child poverty. Tackling crime. Tackling terrorism. Addressing fear of crime.
Provide good access to local services and community facilities within neighbourhoods. Increase public transport accessibility and promote walking and cycling.	Good local access to services, green infrastructure and facilities. Tackling congestion and overcrowding on services and roads. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking.

Lambeth key issue	Considerations
Increase the number and variety of jobs in the local economy , including local jobs for local people.	Increasing jobs, particularly local jobs for local people. Addressing worklessness and unemployment among Black, Asian, Ethnic and Minority groups. Tackling barriers to employment. Post covid-19 recovery and job retention Lambeth's role in London and UK economy.
Support the growth of key economic sectors through new business development, business retention and inward investment.	New business development. Business retention. Inward investment. Targeting key economic sectors. Addressing loss of employment land. Affordability of business space. Economic recovery post covid-19
Create viable, safe and well managed town centres.	Create viable, safe and well managed town centres. Mixed use development. Protection of cultural and leisure services and facilities.
Support the regeneration and renewal of Opportunity Areas .	
Reduce carbon emissions from residents, businesses, public services and buildings. Implement measures to help Lambeth adapt to the consequences of inevitable climate change , including flood risk management	Reducing CO ₂ emissions. Promote a low carbon economy. Provision of climate change adaptation, including flood risk management, drought and heat risk and associated impacts.
Maximise the efficient use and management of resources , including water, energy and waste.	Efficient use and management of energy use and supply. Reducing fuel poverty. Efficient use and management of water: addressing increasing demand and improve the quality of water. Flood resistance and resilience. Importance of maintaining, enhancing or replacing the river defence walls throughout central London.

Lambeth key issue	Considerations
	Efficient management of waste: increasing recycling rates and self-sufficiency in waste disposal. Waste arisings in construction materials.
Health and well-being	<p>Improving air quality (and meeting EU targets).</p> <p>Addressing health inequalities and the health needs of Lambeth's existing and new residents.</p>
Biodiversity, green infrastructure and open space	<p>Improving and enhancing biodiversity, habitats and green spaces.</p> <p>Increasing amount of green infrastructure</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Stage A4: Develop the SustA framework, consisting of the Sust objectives, indicators and targets

Purpose of SustA Objectives

- 3.13 SustA is an objectives-led process. This means that the potential impacts of a plan are tested against a series of objectives for sustainable development (e.g. an objective might be *to use resources efficiently*). Particular attention will be given to the impact on health, equality, crime and safety alongside the economic, social and environmental sustainability impacts. The assessment will be carried out using the objectives and criteria shown in table 4 below.
- 3.14 Along with any associated indicators and targets, the objectives form the SustA Framework. Particularly relevant sources for SustA objectives include the London Plan and local level community strategies or plans. Baseline information collected and key sustainability issues can also be especially useful in identifying objectives and targets. Accordingly, the SustA objectives in **Table 4** below have been developed from the review of the relevant plans, policies and programmes (for example the Borough Plan), baseline data, and key sustainability issues in Lambeth (see **Table 3** above).

Table 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
1.	Crime and safety. Ensuring safe communities with reduced crime and disorder.	1.1 Reduce the opportunities to commit crime and engage in antisocial behaviour?	√			√	Population
		1.2 Create the conditions for communities to develop which will support a reduction in crime and the fear of crime?	√			√	Population
		1.3 Encourage walking and cycling, for instance by reducing likelihood of traffic accidents to pedestrians and cyclists?	√		√	√	Population
		1.4 Help address the fear of crime as well as crime itself?	√			√	Population
		1.5 Reduce Lambeth's vulnerability to major challenges such as climate change and water shortages?	√		√	√	Population
		1.6 Reduce Lambeth's vulnerability to terrorist action?	√			√	Population
2.	Good health and wellbeing. Promote a healthy community, including reducing health inequalities and the causes of ill health.	2.1 Protect health and wellbeing and ensure the environment is safe for all and all ages?	√	√	√	√	Population, Human health
		2.2 Reduce poverty, including child poverty and the impact of income inequality?	√	√	√		Population, Human health
		2.3 Help reduce health inequalities?	√	√	√		Population, Human health
		2.4 Help improve mental, emotional and physical health, and wellbeing?	√		√	√	Population, Human health
		2.5 Help people be healthier for longer?	√	√	√		Population, Human health

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		2.6 Provide opportunities and infrastructure that make the use of walking, cycling, and recreation facilities more attractive?	√		√		Population, Human health
		2.7 Encourage the retention and development of key services (e.g. GP practices, pharmacies, youth clubs and community facilities, accessible shopping, community and leisure facilities)?	√		√		Population, Human health
		2.8 Help people to live an inclusive and active lifestyle?	√	√	√		Population, Human health
		2.9 Promote a sense of wellbeing?	√	√	√	√	Population, Human health
		2.10 Reduce overcrowding including in the private renting sector?	√		√		Population, Human health
		2.11 Prevent heat island effect?	√		√	√	Population, Human health
		2.12 Help promote social cohesion?	√		√		
3.	Access and services. Create an environment that is accessible to and fully inclusive for all people including the elderly and disabled and improve accessibility to key services and facilities.	3.1 Improve access (including through ICT) for all residents to services, jobs, leisure and amenities near home, reducing the need to travel? Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools ○ Nurseries ○ GPs and hospitals ○ Libraries ○ Places of worship ○ Food shops (especially those selling fresh, healthy food) ○ Community centres ○ Children's play areas ○ Sports and recreation facilities ○ Open spaces and wildlife habitats 	√	√	√	√	

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police and emergency services ○ Banking facilities and post offices 					
		3.2 Help older, disabled and vulnerable people live independently and have control over their lives?	√	√	√	√	
4.	Provision of essential infrastructure. To ensure that the necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.	4.1 Ensure the appropriate infrastructure needed to be in place or planned before redeveloping the site, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water and sewerage infrastructure • health 'infrastructure' (facilities and services) • schools • green infrastructure • flood defences • transport • decentralised heating 	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets
		4.2 Ensure development to be designed to connect wherever reasonably possible to existing or future planned infrastructure?	√				Population, Human Health, Material Assets
		4.3 Ensure that development and operations will not adversely affect the existing infrastructure?	√				Population, Human Health, Material Assets
		4.4 Ensure that development proposals provide or fund local improvements to mitigate the impact of the development and/or additional facilities, including essential infrastructure of the borough?	√				Population, Human Health, Material Assets
5.	Equality and diversity. To tackle poverty and social exclusion and ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly protected equality groups.	5.1 Encourage development that facilitates social cohesion and be beneficial to disadvantaged groups?	√	√			Population, Human Health

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		5.2 Address housing, cultural, social and employment needs of those with protected characteristics?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health
		5.3 Provide adequate and equal accessibility for all to buildings and services, in particular for older and disabled people?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health
		5.4 Encourage development opportunities in those areas in need of economic development?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health
		5.5 Promote a culture of equity, fairness and respect for people and the environment?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health
		5.6 Reduce poverty and social exclusion?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health
		5.7 Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable developments?	√	√	√	√	Population, Human Health
6.	Housing. Ensuring everyone has the opportunity for an affordable decent home, quiet enjoyment of that home and the protection of local amenity.	6.1 Promote increased supply of housing to meet local needs?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material assets
		6.2 Protect and increase the range and affordability of housing (taking into account different requirements and preferences of size, type and tenure) to meet affordable housing targets?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material assets
		6.3 Provide the mix and type of housing for people, including families, on moderate and lower incomes?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material assets

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		6.4 Encourage development at an appropriate density, standard (including sustainable housing standards), size, mix and amenity?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material assets
		6.5 Provide Lambeth residents with more opportunities for better quality homes and healthy lifestyle?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material assets
7.	Liveability and place. To design and sustain liveable, mixed-use physical and social environments that promotes long-term social cohesion, sustainable lifestyles, safety and security, and a sense of place.	7.1 Ensure that the amenity of neighbours is not unduly impacted?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.2 To improve amenity by minimising the impacts associated with development?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.3 Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of open space and the public realm?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.4 Ensure that development and operations will not affect noise sensitive uses and will reduce other unpleasant environmental factors (e.g. fumes)?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets,

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
							Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.5 Promote child-friendly buildings and places?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.6 Help all Lambeth communities feel they are valued and are part of their neighbourhoods?	√	√	√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.7 Promote wellbeing and help to make people feel positive about the area where they live?	√	√	√	√	Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.8 Help people lead environmentally sustainable lives?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		7.9 Prevent overcrowding in public space by ensuring enough space for public movement?	√		√	√	Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		7.10 Create an environment that that facilitates community interaction e.g. communal spaces?	√		√		Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage
8.	Built and historic environment. Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment through high quality design and protection of open space, valued views and designated and non-designated historic assets.	8.1 Protect, conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and other areas of intrinsic and historical value?	√				Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.2 Enhance the provision of cultural facilities (e.g. public art) and possibilities for cultural events/activities (e.g. festivals)?	√	√			Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.3 Protect and enhance the townscape/cityscape character, including historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential and its contribution to local distinctiveness?	√	√			Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.4 Respect visual amenity and the spatial diversity of communities?	√				Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.5 Increase access to, enjoyment of and understanding of, historical, archaeological and cultural sites, features and areas?	√	√			Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.6 Protect valued views?	√				Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.7 Identify locations where tall building are acceptable?	√		√		Landscape, Cultural Heritage

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		8.8 Aspire to a range of buildings and architecture that reflect the character and cultural diversity of the borough?	√	√			Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.9 Protect, enhance or create open space?	√	√	√		Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.10 Ensure enhancement of the public realm and local distinctiveness?	√		√	√	Landscape, Cultural Heritage
		8.11 Encourage the use of sustainable design and construction methods while conserving or enhancing the historic environment?	√		√		Landscape, Cultural Heritage
9.	Transport and travel. Integrate planning and transport decisions, to reduce the need to travel, reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and use of public transport.	9.1 Reduce overall need for people to travel by improving their access to local services, jobs, leisure and amenities?	√	√	√		Population, Air, Human health, Climatic factors
		9.2 Encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel: walking, cycling and public transport as well as encourage efficiency (e.g. through car sharing)?	√		√		Population, Air, Human health, Climatic factors
		9.3 Integrate new development, especially residential development, with sustainable transport choices?	√		√		Population, Air, Human health, Climatic factors
		9.4 Improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?	√	√	√		Population, Air, Human health, Climatic factors

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
10.	Biodiversity. To protect, enhance and promote existing habitats and biodiversity, and to bring nature closer to people where possible.	10.1 Increase and enhance the resilience of Lambeth's key priority habitats and species in line with its Biodiversity Action Plan's long term vision and objectives?	√				Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		10.2 Help to protect, increase/improve biodiversity and open space in the borough?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		10.3 Help to protect and enhance access to open space and improve the quality of publicly accessible green space?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		10.4 Protect and provide for the protection and planting of more trees in the borough?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		10.5 Conserve and enhance habitats and species and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife (in particular will it avoid harm to national, London or Lambeth priority species and designated sites)?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		10.6 Bring nature closer to people, i.e. help conserve local nature conservation amenity, including gardens?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil,

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
							Water, Climatic Factors
		10.7 Promote a network of green infrastructure?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
11.	Green infrastructure. To create, manage and enhance green infrastructure.	11.1 Help to protect, increase/improve existing green infrastructure or open spaces?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		11.2 Enhance/create good quality and accessible green infrastructure or open spaces?	√	√	√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
		11.3 Promote increased access to green infrastructure where appropriate?	√		√		Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, Climatic Factors
12.	Climate change and energy. Minimise energy consumption and increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. Reduce greenhouse gases and prepare for the unavoidable effects of climate	12.1 Help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
	change throughout the life of the development.						
		12.2 Increase the proportion of energy both produced and used from renewable and sustainable resources?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.3 Encourage energy efficiency through passive design measures?	√	√	√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.4 Reduce the impacts of climate change e.g. urban heat island effect, flooding and drought?	√		√	√	Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.5 Ensure adaptation to the future impacts of climate change?	√		√	√	Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.6 Help ensure new and retrofitted development and infrastructure is located, designed and constructed to withstand the effects of climate change over its design life?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.7 Promote high quality, appropriate design and sustainable construction methods?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.8 Promote high standards of energy and environmental performance for new and existing buildings?	√	√	√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.9 Minimise embedded carbon in new buildings and development?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.10 Contribute to provision of affordable and clean energy?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		12.11 Incorporate natural ventilation rather than mechanical ventilation where possible?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
13.	Water resources and flood risk management. To protect and manage water resources (including groundwater) and to minimise flood risk.	13.1 Promote the sustainable use of water resources and reduce piped water consumption e.g. through reducing demand and encouraging grey water recycling in households?	√		√		Climatic Factors, Materials Assets
		13.2 Encourage development that incorporates sustainable urban drainage?	√				Water, Climatic Factors
		13.3 Minimise the risk of all types of flooding (tidal, fluvial, surface water and sewerage) to people and property and manage flood risks appropriately both now and in the long-term?	√		√	√	Water, Climatic Factors
14.	Waste. Ensure that Lambeth manages its waste in a sustainable manner, minimising the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.	14.1 Minimise the production of waste, maximise recycling and reuse during development construction and/or operation, and decrease the demand for raw materials from unsustainable sources e.g. through reusing demolition material onsite and using products made from recycled materials?	√		√		Population, Material Assets
		14.2 Make waste avoidance, reuse and recycling easy for residents and visitors?	√		√		Population, Material Assets
		14.3 Enable safe storage of waste and recycling, convenient for both residents and collectors?	√		√		Population, Material Assets
15.	Air quality. To improve air quality and limit exposure to poor air quality.	15.1 Contribute to an improvement of air quality?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.2 Use the location and form of buildings to aid dispersion and separate emission sources from people?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
		15.3 Design out places of exposure or features that tend towards accumulation rather than dispersal of pollutants?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.4 Eliminate or reduce the impact of sources?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.5 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and exposure to harmful emissions?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.6 Reduce emissions of PM10, NOx and ozone depleting substances?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.7 Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality (e.g. those set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2010) as well as local air quality management targets (Lambeth's Air Quality Action Plan 2017 - 2022)?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.8 Support the planting of trees?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.9 Promote the 'transport hierarchy' and encourage the use of alternative modes of transport to the private car?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
		15.10 Incorporate natural ventilation where appropriate?	√		√		Human health, Air, Climatic Factors
16.	Local economy. To encourage and accommodate	16.1 Improve the resilience of business and the economy e.g. through supporting existing local business, diversification, corporate	√	√	√	√	Population, Material Assets

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
	sustainable and resilient economic growth, and employment opportunity.	social responsibility, accommodating low income workers, supporting and driving the marketplace?					
		16.2 Support and prevent loss of local businesses?	√	√	√	√	Population, Material Assets
		16.3 Accommodate new and expanding businesses?	√		√	√	Population, Material Assets
		16.4 Encourage new investment in the local economy and promote development opportunities for employment?	√	√	√	√	Population, Material Assets
		16.5 Focus growth in growth areas and other highly accessible locations?	√	√	√		Population, Material Assets
		16.6 Contribute to sustainable tourism?	√			√	Population, Material Assets
		16.7 Promote green jobs & sustainable & inclusive growth?	√	√	√	√	Population, Material Assets
		16.8 Bridge the digital divide?	√				Population, Material Assets
		16.9 Promote responsible consumption & production?	√		√		Population, Material Assets
		16.10 Supporting decent work and economic growth for all?	√	√	√		Population, Material Assets
17.	Regeneration and efficient use of land. To ensure new development makes efficient use of land through the re-use	17.1 Make best use of scarce land resource and encourage the reuse or improvement of buildings and land, that are vacant, underutilised or in disrepair?	√			√	Material Assets, Soil

Objective ref.	SustA Objective	SustA prompt questions. Will the Site Allocation help...	SA / SEA	EqIA	HIA	C&S	SEA Directive topic requirement
	of previously developed land, existing buildings and infrastructure, taking into account constraints such as contaminated land.						
		17.2 Ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities, exploring a variety of building typologies, where appropriate?	√		√		Material Assets, Soil
		17.3 Promote the efficient, innovative and multifunctional use of land?	√		√	√	Material Assets, Soil
		17.4 Protect the Borough's soil resource?	√				Material Assets, Soil
18.	Tackling worklessness. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment.	18.1 Improve accessibility to employment, especially for local people?	√	√	√		Population, Material Assets
		18.2 Protect local employment land and uses?	√	√	√	√	Population, Material Assets
		18.3 Provide additional housing near places of work?	√	√	√		Population, Material Assets

Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Stage A5: Consulting the relevant authorities on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.15 Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England are statutory consultees as set out in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The council has also sent this report to neighbouring boroughs and the GLA, and was published on the council's website.
- 3.16 Consultation on the scoping report was for an extended period of eight weeks from 8 July to 2 September 2020. A total of 5 responses were received of which two responded they had no comments to make. A summary of the responses and how the Scoping Report (including sustainability framework) has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Scoping Report is included at Appendix A3 of this Final Scoping Report.

NEXT STEPS: APPRAISING THE DRAFT SITE ALLOCATIONS DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

- 4.1 The SustA Report will be prepared alongside the Draft SADPD in an iterative feedback approach. For the draft Site Allocations Development Plan Document (Regulation 18) and subsequent Proposed Submission version (Regulation 19), the SustA Report will describe the results of Stage B (see Tabl 1 above). The SustA Report will include a non-technical summary, a summary of the results of each element of the appraisal process and proposals for monitoring the impacts of the plan.
- 4.2 In accordance with national planning policy guidance, the SustA will only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document. It will focus on the environmental, economic, social, equality, health, crime and safety impacts that are likely to be significant.
- 4.3 The SADPD will be tested against the updated SustA framework set out in this Scoping Report and recommendations will be made where appropriate to either mitigate potential adverse effects or improve/enhance positive effects of the SADPD.
- 4.4 The analysis for Stages B3 (Evaluating likely effects) and B4 (Consideration of mitigation and maximisation of benefits) will be carried out in a matrix format and includes considerations about possible long-term, short-term, and cumulative effects. A qualitative approach to the assessment of impacts will be adopted in line with current practice, and the scale shown in Figure 1 will be used to demonstrate the level and quality of the effects.

Figure 1: Appraisal Matrices Key

Symbol	Meaning
++	Significant positive effect on sustainability objective (normally direct)
+	Minor positive effect on sustainability objective
0	Neutral effect on sustainability objective
-	Minor negative effect on sustainability objective
--	Significant negative effect on sustainability objective (normally direct)
/	Policy has more than one score e.g. +/- policy could both support and conflict with the Sustainability Appraisal objective in a minor way.
?	Uncertain effect on sustainability objective

APPENDIX 1 REVIEW OF PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

This section identifies other relevant policies, plans and programmes which the SADPD should have regard to.

Baseline theme 1: Population

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population*.

Local

- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)

Baseline theme 2: Community Safety

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population*.

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Healthy and safe communities](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo neighbourhood plan 2017 - 2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)

Baseline theme 3: Health and Social Care

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population* and *Human Health*.

International/European

- [European Air Quality Directive \(2008/50/EC\)](#)

- [Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions \(integrated pollution prevention and control\)](#)
- [European Environmental Noise Directive \(2002/49/EC\)](#)
- [A Clean Air Programme for Europe \(European Commission, 2013\)](#)
- [Environment Action Plan to 2020, the 7th EAP that will be guiding European environment policy until 2020](#)
- [European on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances \(Directive 2012/18/EU\)](#)
- [The European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004 – 2010 \(European Commission, 2004\)](#)
- [Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008 – 2013 \(European Commission, 2007\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Healthy and safe communities](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Air Quality](#)
- [Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review 2010](#)
- [Reuniting Health with Planning. Series of publications by TCPA, \(TCPA 2010 – 2017\)](#)
- [Consultation on the Fuel poverty strategy for England \(DBEIS, July 2019\)](#)
- [Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK perspective \(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007\)](#)
- [The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland \(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Volume 1, 2007; Volume 2, 2011\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 2014](#)
- [London Health Inequalities Strategy, 2018](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo neighbourhood plan 2017 – 2032](#)
- [State of the Borough Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan](#)
- [Annual Public Health \(APH\) 2018](#)
- [Lambeth Public Health and Joint Strategic Needs \(JSNA\) 2019-2020](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)
- [Air Quality Action Plan](#)
- [Lambeth Public Health Figures](#)

- [PHE Fingertips Local Health 2020](#)

Baseline theme 4. Access and services

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population and Human Health*.

International/European

- [European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide \(European Commission, 2001\)](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision taking](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements](#)
- [Cutting carbon, creating growth: making sustainable local transport happen – Transport white paper January 2011](#)
- [UK Digital Strategy \(2017\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [The Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018](#)
- [Land for Industry and Transport SPG September 2012](#)
- [Inclusive London - The Mayor's equality, diversity and inclusion strategy May 2018](#)
- [Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment SPG October 2014](#)
- [Social Infrastructure SPG 2015](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [Crossrail Funding \(March 2016\)](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019](#)
- [Lambeth 3rd Local Implementation Plan \(LIP3\) 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Long Term Transport Strategy: Baseline Situation \(Part 1\) Existing](#)
- [Future Baseline Reports – 2017](#)
- [Infrastructure Delivery Plan updated May 2020](#)

Baseline theme 5: Equality and Diversity

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population and Human Health*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [Equality Act 2010](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [The Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018](#)
- [Land for Industry and Transport SPG September 2012](#)
- [Inclusive London - The Mayor's equality, diversity and inclusion strategy May 2018](#)
- [Planning for Equality and Diversity in London SPG October 2007](#)
- [Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment SPG October 2014](#)
- [London Health Inequalities Strategy, 2018](#)
- [Social Infrastructure SPG 2015](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth's Health Profile and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) 2019 – 2020](#)

Baseline theme 6: Housing

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Material assets and Population*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing and economic land availability assessment](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing and economic needs assessment](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing needs of different groups](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing for older and disabled people](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing: optional technical standards](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing supply and delivery](#)
- [Laying the foundations: A Housing Strategy for England 2011](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Housing Strategy, 2018](#)
- [London Housing Strategy Implementation Plan May 2018](#)
- [Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG Pre-consultation draft](#)
- [Affordable Housing and Viability SPG \(August 2017\)](#)
- [The Mayor's Housing SPG 2016](#)
- [Practice note on the on threshold approach to affordable housing on public land July 2018](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017 - 2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021](#)
- [Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022](#)
- [Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy action plan 2019](#)
- [Tenancy Strategy and Affordable Housing Statement 2019](#)

Baseline theme 7: Education

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [Building Schools for the Future](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [London LEP 'London 2036: an agenda for jobs and growth'](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017 - 2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021](#)
- [Lambeth Investment and Opportunity Strategy 2015](#)
- [Infrastructure Delivery Plan updated May 2020](#)

Baseline theme 8: Liveability and Place

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Population, human health, material assets, landscape and cultural heritage*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [Creating a Sporting Habit for Life – Youth Sports Strategy](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [London LEP 'London 2036: an agenda for jobs and growth'](#)
- [Control of Dust and Emissions during construction and demolition SPG 2014](#)
- [Shaping neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG September 2012](#)
- [Public London Charter pre-consultation draft \(March 2020\)](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)
- [Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018](#)
- [Lambeth Open Space Strategy update 2013](#)
- [Lambeth Council Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Action Plan 2015 -2020 \(draft\)](#)
- [Your Clapham – A vision for Clapham High Street, 2016](#)
- [Waterloo and South Bank Public Realm Framework 2019](#)
- [Loughborough Junction Masterplan 2017](#)
- [OAKDA Masterplan 2016](#)
- [West Norwood and Tulse Hill Manual for Delivery 2017](#)
- [Joining the Dots, Crystal Palace 2015](#)
- [Streatham Investment and Growth Strategy 2019](#)

Baseline theme 9: Built and historic environment

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirement for *Landscape* and *Cultural Heritage*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [European Landscape Convention 2000](#)
- [Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe](#)
- [Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe](#)
- [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 \(1964\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Historic environment](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas](#)
- [Planning \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) Act 1990](#)
- [Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979](#)
- [Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009](#)
- [South East Marine Plans \(draft\)](#)
- [Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans, 2015](#)

- [Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management \(Second Edition, 2019\)](#)
- [Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets – 2nd Edition \(Historic England, 2017\)](#)
- [Historic England Advice note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans, 2015](#)
- [Historic England Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings, 2015](#)
- [Streets for All: London \(Historic England, 2018\)](#)
- [Heritage Works – A toolkit of best practice in heritage regeneration \(Historic England, 2017\)](#)
- [The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010](#)
- [Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency \(Historic England, 2018\)](#)
- [Heritage Protection Review White Paper \(Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [Shaping neighbourhoods: Character and Context SPG June 2014](#)
- [London View Management Framework SPG, 2012](#)
- [Westminster World Heritage Site Management Plan, May 2007](#)
- [London's World Heritage Sites, Guidance on Settings SPG March 2012](#)
- [Heritage at Risk Register - London Register 2019](#)
- [London's Foundations \(March 2012\)](#)
- [Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines \(2016\)](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Draft Lambeth Design Code SPD](#)
- [Lambeth Archaeological Priority Area](#)
- [Lambeth's Conservation Area Profiles](#)
- [Lambeth's Local Distinctiveness Study \(2012\)](#)
- [Westminster World Heritage Site Setting Study 2018](#)
- [Westminster World Heritage Site Management Plan 2007](#)
- [Lambeth Tall Building Study](#)
- [Brixton Tall Building Heights Study 2018](#)
- [Vauxhall and Albert Embankment Tall Buildings Study 2018](#)
- [Waterloo Building Height Study 2018](#)

Baseline theme 10: Transport and traffic

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Population, air, Human health, and Climatic factors*.

International/European

- [European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide \(European Commission, 2001\)](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision taking](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements](#)
- [Cutting carbon, creating growth: making sustainable local transport happen – Transport white paper January 2011](#)
- [UK Digital Strategy \(2017\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [The Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018](#)
- [Land for Industry and Transport SPG September 2012](#)
- [Social Infrastructure SPG 2015](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [Crossrail Funding \(March 2016\)](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough 2016](#)
- [Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019](#)
- [Lambeth 3rd Local Implementation Plan \(LIP3\) 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Long Term Transport Strategy: Baseline Situation Report 2017](#)
- [Lambeth Long term Transport Strategy: Future Baseline report 2017](#)
- [Lambeth Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#)

Baseline theme 11: Biodiversity, habitats, priority species, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Open Spaces

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water, and Climatic factors*.

International/European

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [European Landscape Convention 2000](#)
- [Initial Directive of 1985 85/337/EEC and amendments codified by 2011/92/EU Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment](#)
- [Environment Action Plan to 2020, the 7th EAP that will be guiding European environment policy until 2020](#)
- [Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme \(European Commission, 2002\)](#)
- [Environmental Liability Directive \(2004/35/CE\)](#)
- [Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats \(1979\)](#)
- [Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora \(Directive 92/43/EEC\) \(The Habitats Directive\)](#)
- [European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020](#)
- [EU Biodiversity Action Plan 2006](#)
- [EU Action Plan for nature, people and the economy](#)
- [EU Birds Directive \(79/409/EC\) - The Birds Directive 2009/147/EC codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [EU Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection \(European Commission, 2006\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Land affected by contamination](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Natural environment](#)
- [UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy \(UK Government, 2005\) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths \(UK Government and Devolved Administrations, 2005\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space](#)
- [Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services - UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework 2011](#)
- [A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment \(DEFRA 2018\)](#)
- [Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England \(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2002\)](#)

- [Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011](#)
- [Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach \(Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Communities, 2007\)](#)
- [UK Biodiversity Action Plan \(Various Partners, 1994\)](#)
- [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act \(UK Government, 2006\)](#)
- [Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England \(DEFRA 2009\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Environment Strategy 2018](#)
- [Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG February 2013](#)
- [Shaping neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG September 2012](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-24](#)
- [Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018](#)
- [Lambeth Open Space Strategy update 2013](#)
- [Lambeth Council Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Action Plan 2015 -2020 \(draft\)](#)

Baseline theme 12: Climate change and energy

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Climatic Factors* and *Material Assets*.

International / European

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [Opportunity 2030: Benefits of Climate Action in cities \(2018\) \(C40 Cities\)](#)
- [Urban Climate Action Impacts framework \(C40 Cities\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) \(1992\)](#)
- [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol \(1997\)](#)
- [World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg \(United Nations, 2002\)](#)
- [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Bali \(December 2007\)](#)

- [The Future We Want Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development \(2012\)](#)
- [UNFCCC Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol \(2012\)](#)
- [Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy \(EU SDS\) \(2006\) and 2009 review; and linkage to the Europe 2020 Strategy and the international SD Agenda](#)
- [Directive 2001/77/EC: Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources \(2001\) - Directive 2009/28/EC: Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources](#)
- [Energy for the Future: Renewable Sources of Energy - White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan \(European Commission, 1997\)](#)
- [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive \(2010/31/EU\)](#)
- [Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme \(European Commission, 2002\)](#)
- [European Strategic Environment Assessment Directive \(2001/42/EC\)](#)
- [Adapting to Climate Change in Europe - Options for EU Action – \(European Commission, 2007\)](#)
- [EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change \(2013\)](#)
- [EU Second European – ECCP II \(European Commission, 2005\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Climate change](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Renewable and low carbon energy](#)
- [UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy \(UK Government, 2005\) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths \(UK Government and Devolved Administrations, 2005\)](#)
- [Climate change: second national adaptation programme \(2018 to 2023\)](#)
- [Climate change: the UK programme 2006](#)
- [The Climate Change Act 2008](#)
- [The Climate Change Act 2008 \(2050 Target Amendment\) Order 2019](#)
- [Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge](#)
- [Energy Act 2011](#)
- [UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009](#)
- [Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy \(Energy White Paper, DTI 2003\)](#)
- [Planning for our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable, and low-carbon energy \(DECC, 2012\)](#)
- [BREEAM Assessment \(BRE 2006\)](#)
- [Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency \(Historic England, 2018\)](#)
- [Consultation on the Fuel poverty strategy for England \(DBEIS, July 2019\)](#)
- [Emissions of carbon dioxide for Local Authority areas \(Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy\), June 2019](#)
- [Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level \(Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Environment Strategy 2018](#)
- [Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies SPG February 2013](#)
- [The Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG April 2014](#)
- [The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 2014](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [Circular Economy Statement Guidance - pre-consultation draft April 2020](#)
- [Energy Planning Guidance \(updated April 2020\)](#)
- ['Be Seen' – Energy Monitoring Guidance draft April 2020](#)
- [Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments Guidance draft April 2020](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018](#)
- [Lambeth Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan July 2019](#)
- [Energy Masterplan for Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Area 2012](#)

Baseline theme 13: Water and flooding

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Water* and *Climatic Factors*.

International/European

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [European Water Framework Directive \(2000/60/EC\)](#)
- [Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration](#)
- [Council Directive of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment \(91/271/EEC\)](#)
- [European Flood Risk Directive \(2007/60/EC\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Flood risk and coastal change](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Water supply, wastewater and water quality](#)

- [Sustainable drainage systems policy](#)
- [Thames abstraction licensing strategy \(Environment Agency, 2019\)](#)
- [Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan – Summary Report Environment Agency, 2009](#)
- [Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England \(2008\)](#)
- [Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#)
- [Thames Estuary 2100 Plan](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Environment Strategy 2018](#)
- [Thames Water Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2019](#)
- [London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan, 2016](#)
- [Securing London's water future: The Mayor's water strategy 2011](#)
- [Draft Safeguarded Wharves Review 2018 – 2019 SPG](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013](#)
- [Lambeth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum 2018](#)
- [Lambeth Surface Water Management Plan 2011](#)
- [Lambeth Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014 - 2020](#)
- London Borough of Lambeth TE2100 briefing 2015

Baseline theme 14: Recycling and waste management

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Population* and *Material assets*.

International/European

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste \(The Waste Framework Directive\)](#)
- [Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste](#)
- [Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives](#)
- [Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme \(European Commission, 2002\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National planning policy for waste \(DCLG, 2014\)](#)
- [Waste Management Plan for England \(DEFRA 2013\)](#)
- [Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England \(DEFRA 2018\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Environment Strategy 2018](#)
- [Circular Economy Statement Guidance - pre-consultation draft April 2020](#)
- [Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments Guidance draft April 2020](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Municipal Waste Strategy 2011 – 2031 Update November 2019](#)

Baseline theme 15: Air quality

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Population* and *Material assets*.

International/European

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [Opportunity 2030: Benefits of Climate Action in cities \(2018\) \(C40 Cities\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [European Air Quality Directive \(2008/50/EC\)](#)
- [A Clean Air Programme for Europe \(European Commission, 2013\)](#)
- [Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions \(integrated pollution prevention and control\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Air Quality](#)
- [UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy \(UK Government, 2005\) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths \(UK Government and Devolved Administrations, 2005\)](#)

- [The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland \(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Volume 1, 2007; Volume 2, 2011\)](#)
- [Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK perspective \(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [London Environment Strategy 2018](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022](#)

Baseline theme 16: Local economy and employment

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Material assets* and *population*.

International

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [Opportunity 2030: Benefits of Climate Action in cities \(2018\) \(C40 Cities\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Town centres and retail](#)
- [Great Art and Culture for Everyone 2013 \(2nd Edition\)](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [The Mayor's Economic Development Strategies for London December 2018](#)
- [Land for Industry and Transport SPG September 2012](#)
- [Town Centres SPG July 2014](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)
- [Culture and Night-Time Economy SPG \(November 2017\)](#)
- [London LEP 'London 2036: an agenda for jobs and growth'](#)

- [Practice note on Industrial intensification November 2018](#)
- [London Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2019](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Draft Lambeth Affordable workspace SPD](#)
- [Draft Brixton Central SPD](#)
- [Vauxhall SPD, 2013](#)
- [Lambeth Investment and Opportunity Strategy 2015](#)
- [Lambeth Creative and Digital Industries Strategy 2018](#)
- [Brixton Economic Action Plan 2017](#)
- [Streatham Investment and Growth Strategy 2019](#)

Baseline theme 17: Regeneration and efficient use of land

These plans, programmes and policies relate to the SEA Topic Requirements for *Material assets* and *Population*.

International/European

- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [The European Spatial Development Perspective \(ESDP\) \(European Commission, 1999\)](#)

National

- [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Community Infrastructure Levy](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Effective use of land](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Housing and economic land availability assessment](#)
- [National Planning Policy Guidance on Viability](#)
- [The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and amendments 2014](#)

Regional

- [The London Plan Intend to Publish 2019](#)
- [Secretary of State direction to the Mayor 13 March 2020](#)
- [Central Activities Zone SPG March 2016](#)
- [Town Centres SPG July 2014](#)
- [London Infrastructure Plan 2050](#)

Local

- [The Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#)
- [The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version January 2020](#)
- [South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2032](#)
- [State of the Borough \(SOB\) Report 2016](#)
- [Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019](#)
- [Lambeth Development Viability SPD](#)
- [Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Review December 2019 update](#)
- [Infrastructure Delivery Plan updated May 2020](#)

APPENDIX 2 BASELINE INFORMATION

The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics, which can be classified as environmental, social or economic. The aim is to collect information relating to each of the Integrated Impact Assessment objectives.

Social

1. Location

- 1.1 Lambeth is an inner London borough with a northern boundary on the Thames and situated mainly between the boroughs of Wandsworth and Southwark. It covers an area of approximately ten and a half square miles, including Waterloo and the South Bank, Vauxhall, the Oval, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Brixton, Loughborough Junction, Herne Hill, Streatham, Tulse Hill, West Norwood, Gipsy Hill and Upper Norwood/Crystal Palace. The north of the borough has a mix of central London activities, while the south of the borough is predominantly suburban in character.

2. Population

- 2.1 In common with the rest of inner London, Lambeth's population has grown rapidly in recent years, expanding from a quarter of a million in the 1990s to 303,100 in 2011 (2011 Census data, ONS). The Greater London Authority (GLA)² project that the population will grow to over 359,000 by 2035 and 384,000 by 2050 (Lambeth Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2017). The GLA's population projection in Lambeth is provided at Figure A2.1 below.
- 2.2 Lambeth has a relatively young age profile. Although it is a largely residential borough, it is a destination for young working age people, rather than families. The male and female populations have different age profiles. The young working age population is roughly even between males and females. For all ages over 50, there are slightly more females than males. This reflects national trends.
- 2.3 If trends continue, Lambeth's population is projected to grow by just over 1% per year for the next five years, and just under 1% for the five years after that. The borough

² <https://maps.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

will continue to have a majority of young working age people (20-44). Although the UK population's older population is projected to increase, this will affect Lambeth less than places which are destinations for older people. Lambeth's population aged 60+ is projected to grow by a quarter in the next 10 years, compared to a 10% growth across the whole population. There are substantial differences between ethnic groups. For example, the black Caribbean 60+ population is projected to grow by almost 40%. Similarly, the older black African population, which is currently small, is projected to nearly double. The older white population, which is larger, is projected to grow by about 12%.

Population Projection: Lambeth

Central, Borough Total, All persons, Both Sexes, 0 - 90

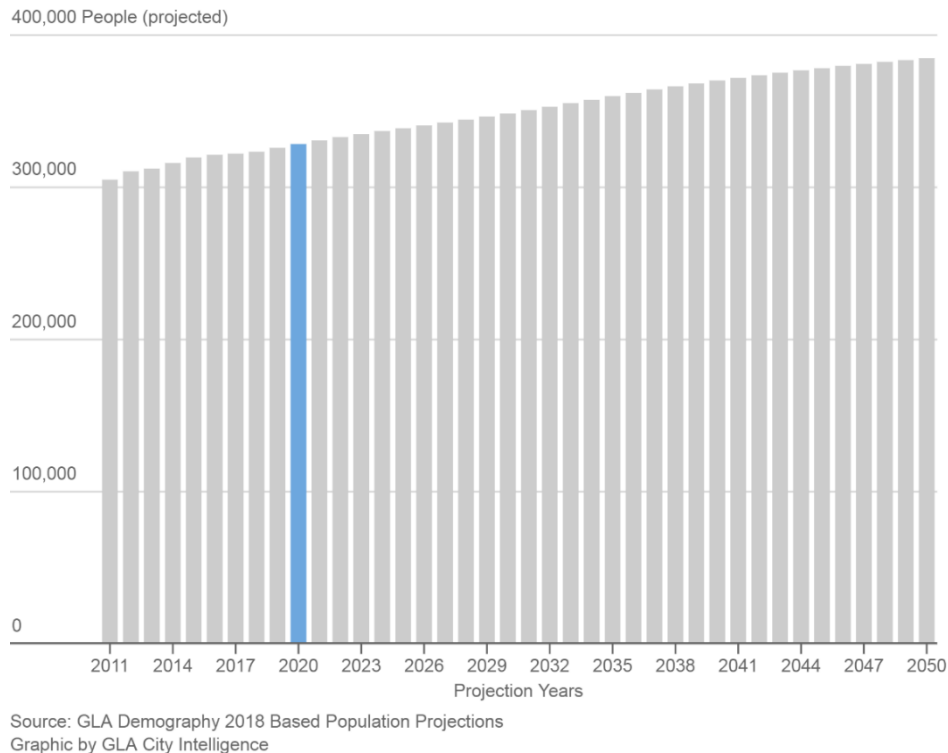


Figure A2.1 Lambeth Population Projection 2011 – 2050 (Source: [GLA City Intelligence/](#))

- 2.4 Lambeth is among the most densely populated areas in the country, with over 11,300 people per square kilometre. The number of households in the borough is projected to grow from 143,655 in 2016 to 172,649 in 2036 (Lambeth SHMA).

Population by Borough

Central, 2020, Lambeth (selected), Borough Total, All persons, Both Sexes, 0 - 90

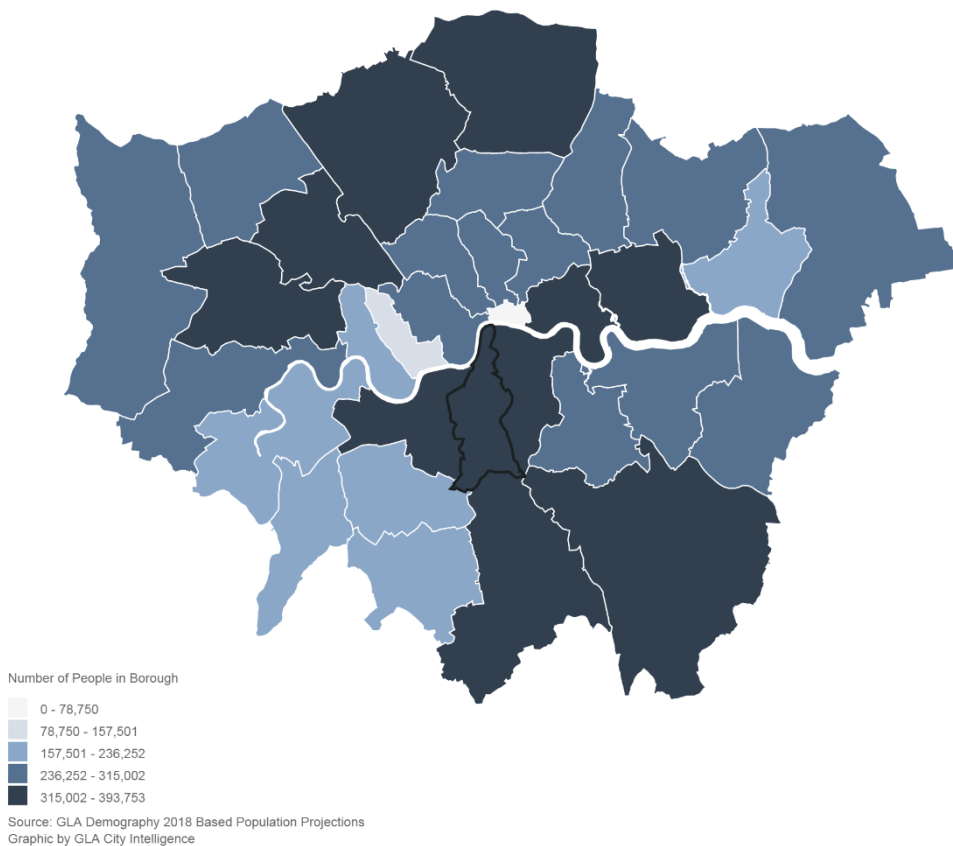


Figure A2.2 Population by Borough (Source: [GLA City Intelligence](#))

- 2.5 Lambeth is a largely residential borough with many long term residents. Around 80 per cent of the population has been resident in Lambeth for over two years and 50 per cent over five years.
- 2.6 However, total population change – that is, the proportion of people moving in and out of the borough – is high, similar to many places in inner London, at around 22-24 per cent for the last few years. This means that approximately 12 per cent of the population leave each year and are replaced by around 12 per cent new arrivals (data from GLA mid-year estimate 2016). In other words, around 88 per cent of the population each year remains the same.
- 2.7 Most migration is internal with 80 per cent of in-migration and 87 per cent of out-migration from/to other parts of UK. Generally, people move to Lambeth from more

expensive parts of London or cities with large universities; and leave to go to more affordable neighbouring boroughs.

- 2.8 As well as short-term international visitors, there are also many young, qualified migrants who work for a short time before returning home (who are often in the UK on two-year working holiday visas).

3. Community safety

- 3.1 Crime reduction and public safety are among the top concerns of Lambeth residents (State of Borough 2016).

- 3.2 Crime throughout London has increased in the last 12 months by 4.5%, in particular in relation to acquisitive crime, which saw an increase of 7% for Robbery and 3% for Burglary in a Dwelling. Theft of Motor Vehicles experienced the highest increase of 15%. Lambeth has seen a decline of 21% and Theft of Motor Vehicles has declined by 11%. However, burglary offences have increased by 8% (2019 Safer Lambeth Partnership Scrutiny Report).

- 3.3 Crime and disorder in Lambeth has been reducing on an annual basis within a range of 2 - 4 per cent, especially 2017/18 period Lambeth experienced the most significant reduction of 34 per cent in Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) (all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office). However, 2018/2019 period Lambeth saw a slight increase in TNOs from 35023 (2017/2018) to 37739 (an increase of 7.75%) and Lambeth is ranked 4th highest for TNOs in London, this is an improvement from being 3rd in 2017.

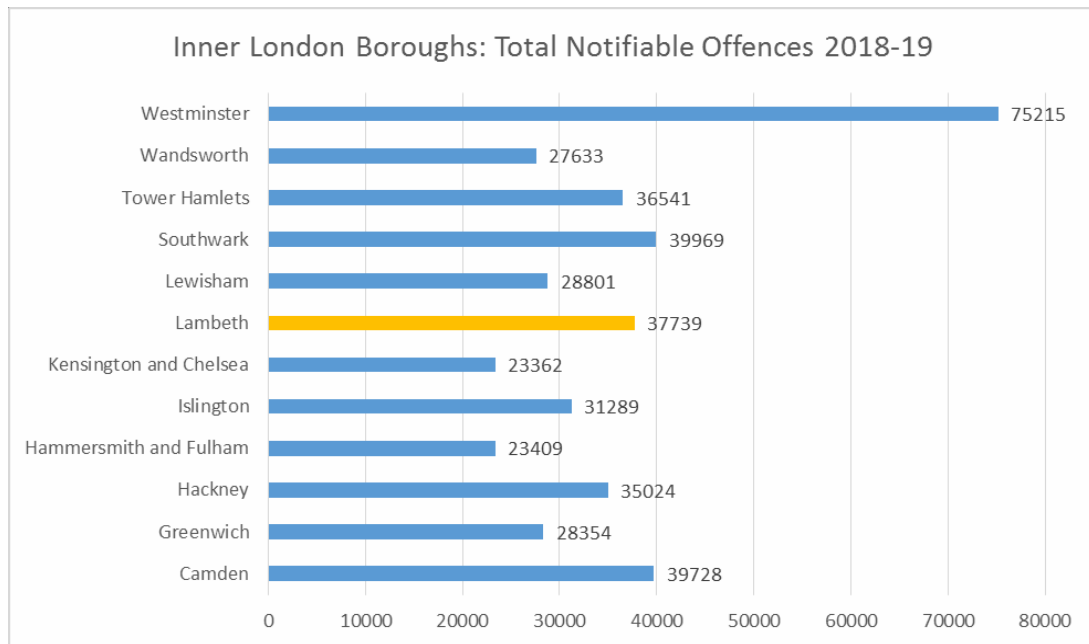


Figure A2.3 Comparison of Inner London Boroughs: Total Notable Offences 2018-19
(Source: 2019 Safer Lambeth Partnership Scrutiny Report)

Crime Breakdown	Financial Year 16/17	Financial Year 17/18	Financial Year 18/19	% Change	Count Difference	Direction of Change
Total Notifiable Offences	35183	35023	37739	7.75%	2716	Increase
Violence Against the Person	10737	10765	11754	9.19%	989	Increase
Burglary Dwelling	1949	2185	2550	16.70%	365	Increase
Personal Robbery	1213	2100	2131	1.48%	31	Minor Increase
Hate Crime	7233	7167	6272	-12.49%	-895	Decrease
Disability Hate Crime	31	9	9	0.00%	0	No change
Homophobic Hate Crime	164	152	189	24.34%	37	Increase
Racist and Religious Hate Crime	652	592	739	24.83%	147	Increase
Transgender Hate Crime	9	4	10	150.00%	6	Minor Increase
Domestic Hate Crime	6377	6410	5308	-17.19%	-1102	Significant decrease
Serious Youth Violence	332	449	288	-35.86%	-161	Significant decrease
Knife Crime	654	729	618	-15.23%	-111	Decrease
Gun Crime	133	139	154	10.79%	15	Minor Increase

Table A2.1 Lambeth Financial Year 2018-19 Key Crime Type Volumes (Source: 2019 Safer Lambeth Partnership Scrutiny Report)

- 3.4 Despite the above, the borough is generally seen as a safe place to live. More than nine in ten residents (97%) agree that they feel safe walking in their local area during the day. This is in line with the 96% observed in 2015. As is common in surveys of this type, the proportion who feel safe walking in their local area in the evening is lower. However, the 86% of residents who feel safe in this context, represents a 5-percentage point increase since 2015 (Lambeth residents survey 2016).
- 3.5 Within the overall proportion of residents who feel safe in their local area during the day the response of very safe is most commonly given (58%). Breaking responses down further by the five areas that make up the borough, feeling 'very safe' is the most common response in four of these areas. Only in Brixton is the proportion who feel fairly safe (50%) greater than the proportion who feel very safe (47%). In the evening more residents in the borough state that they feel fairly safe (53%) rather

than very safe (33%). Only in North Lambeth are the proportions selecting each response in relation to evening safety balanced as shown by the Figure A2.5 below.

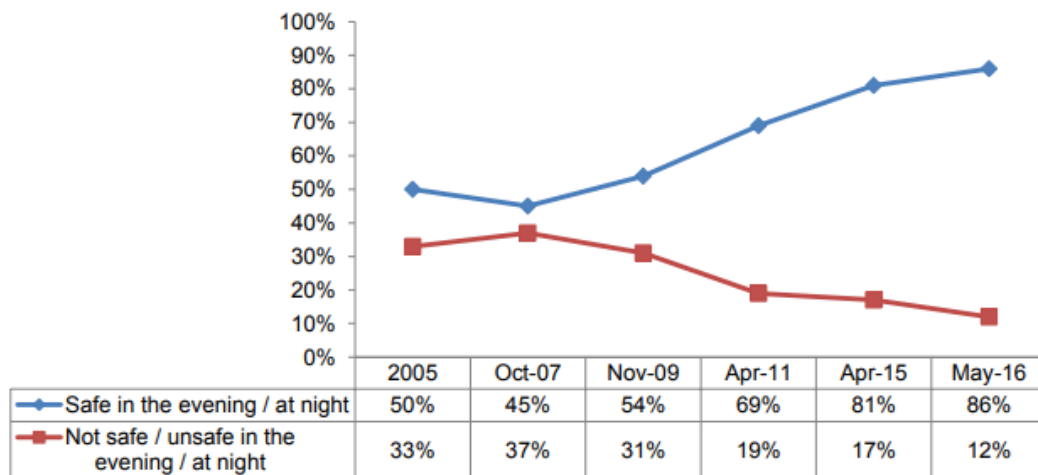


Figure A2.4 Trends in perceptions of safety over time (Source: Lambeth Residents Survey 2016)

- 3.6 In the evening, a greater number of significant variations are evident. Females are more likely to feel unsafe than males (14% cf. 10%), with the proportion feeling unsafe higher among council tenants (17%), those who live on housing estates (17%) and the most deprived parts of the borough (19%).

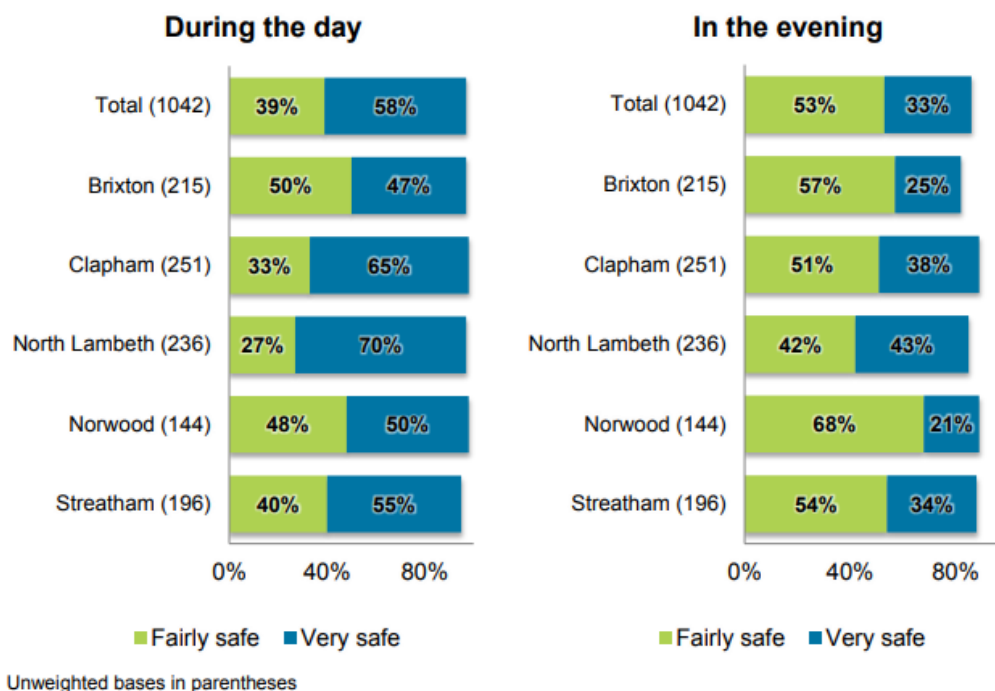


Figure A2.5 Perceptions of safety in the local area during the day and in the evening across the borough (Source: Lambeth Residents Survey 2016)

- 3.7 There is a correlation between how safe from crime people feel, and how they feel about other aspects of their local area. Residents who are dissatisfied with their local area as a place to live are more likely to say they do not feel safe both during the day (10% doing so compared to 2% of residents overall) and also in the evening (37% compared to 12%). Similarly, residents who do not agree the local area is a place where people get on well together are more likely to not feel safe than those who are positive about community cohesion both during the day (15% cf. 2%) and in the evening (30% cf. 11%) (Lambeth residents survey 2016).

4. Health and social care

- 4.1 Lambeth fares comparatively worse for health inequalities when compared to national rates (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 – 2020). The burden of ill-health results from the conditions in which we are born, grow, live, work and age. They include a complex mix of environmental and social factors including higher levels of poverty/deprivation, other wider determinants of health as well as lifestyle issues that result in preventable diseases and/or long-term conditions such as heart disease and cancer. Life expectancy in Lambeth has improved over time but the rate of improvement has slowed down since 2010-2012. Latest data from 2016-18 shows that male life expectancy at birth is slightly lower to the national average at 79.2 years (compared to 79.6 for England) and female life expectancy is slightly higher at 83.7 years compared to the national average (83.2 for England). The gap between male and female life expectancy in Lambeth is 4.1. However, in some of the most deprived areas in Lambeth, life expectancy is 5.4 years shorter for men and 4.7 years shorter for women when compared with the borough's least deprived areas. This reflects the significant adverse effect of poverty and deprivation on health.
- 4.2 In men life expectancy at birth, at ward level varies between 76 years (Larkhall) and 81.7 years (Streatham Hill). In women life expectancy at birth, at ward level varies between 81.5 years (Brixton Hill) and 86.7 years (Vassall).

Life Expectancy (compared to England)	Men	Women
Lower	Larkhall Clapham Town Clapham Common Ferndale Brixton Hill	Brixton Hill Streatham Hill
Higher	Streatham South	Thurlow Park

Table A2.2 Life expectancy at ward level (Source: PHE Fingertips Local Health 2020)

- 4.3 Conditions that contribute to Lambeth's lower (when compared against England) life expectancy include mainly circulatory diseases such as coronary heart disease and stroke; cancer (especially lung cancer); respiratory diseases (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease); digestive diseases such as cirrhosis of the liver; and external causes such as suicide and violence in men (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 – 2020). The gap in life expectancy within Lambeth is due to an excess of deaths from circulatory diseases, cancers and respiratory diseases (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 – 2020).
- 4.4 The five most common causes of death in Lambeth are heart disease, dementia, lung cancer, chronic airways disease and lower respiratory infections. When this takes into account the age of death the main causes are heart disease, lung cancer, chronic airways disease, dementia and lower respiratory infections. The five most common conditions that people are living with include low back pain, migraine, neck pain, major depression and falls. However, people often have more than one condition that they are living with.
- 4.5 Preventable risk factors attributable to these deaths and conditions include smoking, obesity, dietary risks, alcohol use, high blood sugars, high blood pressure and drug use. 1.7 per cent of Lambeth's population are dependent on alcohol compared to the national average of 1.4 per cent. Levels of sexually transmitted infections are also high. Obesity is a growing problem among children and young people in the borough (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 – 2020).

Better Health for London key outcomes	Lambeth	Lambeth Rank / 33 London boroughs (Rank 1 worse / higher outcome)	London	Comparison with London
School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (2013/14)	55.8%	4 th	62.2%	Worse
Excess weight in 10-11 year olds (2014/15)	41.8%	3 rd	37.2%	Worse
Percentage of physically inactive adults (2014)	20.3%	30 th	27.0%	Better
Excess weight in adults (2012-14)	49.6%	30 th	58.4%	Better
The percentage of working days lost to sickness absence (2010/12)	0.9%	29 th	1.3%	Similar
Smoking prevalence (2014)	18.1%	13 th	17.0%	Similar
Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions / 100,000 (2013/14)	625.9	5 th	541.2	Worse
% of people on register with severe mental illness known to GPs (2013/14)	1.26%	9 th	1.05%	Higher
Proportion of people who are feeling supported to manage their condition (2014/15)	59.4%	14 th	59.7%	Similar
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable / 100,000 (2012/14)	205	5 th	169.5	Worse than London

Table A2.3 Better Health for London outcomes (Source: SOB 2016)

- 4.6 The 'Better Health for London' programme sets out ten ambitions to improve the health of Londoners and reduce health inequalities – it targets the threats posed by tobacco, alcohol, obesity, lack of exercise and pollution. On these outcomes Lambeth has a mixed public health picture, being amongst the worst boroughs in London on several indicators (see table below).
- 4.7 There are a growing number of people with learning disabilities living in the borough (estimated at 6,462 in 2019, projected to reach 7,016 people by 2035). The proportions of people with mental health problems and with physical disabilities and older people helped to live at home are increasing. One-third of those aged 65+ is estimated to live alone. The number of those aged over 85 is expected to increase which will significantly increase age-related long-term conditions and demand for care services. This includes some people with enduring mental health needs who will become part of the ageing population, with particular housing needs.
- 4.8 Lambeth has a lower birth rate compared to London and England. Over the last five years the birth rate in Lambeth has been reducing (from 56 per 1000 female in 2012

to 48.9 per 1000 female in 2017). The infant mortality rate (death in babies under 1 year) has decreased steadily in Lambeth but this has slowed recently and the latest data shows a slight increase of 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 3.3 deaths per 1000 in London and 3.9 deaths per 1000 in England (Lambeth Public Health Figures 2020).

- 4.9 Lambeth Together is the council's ambitious plan to put in place a new health and social care system for Lambeth. This will make services better and easier to access for everyone who lives or works in the borough and will help the population achieve better wellbeing for decades to come. Organisations include public bodies (including the council, NHS Lambeth CCG and South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust), voluntary bodies (including Thames Reach and Certitude) and community groups. The Lambeth Public Health Directorate now sits within the council.

5. Access and services and Equality and diversity

Age

- 5.1 Lambeth has a relatively young age profile – the median age is 32.4 years. The young working age population is roughly even between males and females. For all ages over 50, there are slightly more women than men. This reflects national trends. Although it is a largely residential borough, it is a destination for young working age people, rather than families.
- 5.2 The GLA's population age in Lambeth in 2020³ is provided at Figure A2.6.

³ <https://maps.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

Population by Age: Lambeth

Central, 2020, Borough Total, All persons, Both Sexes

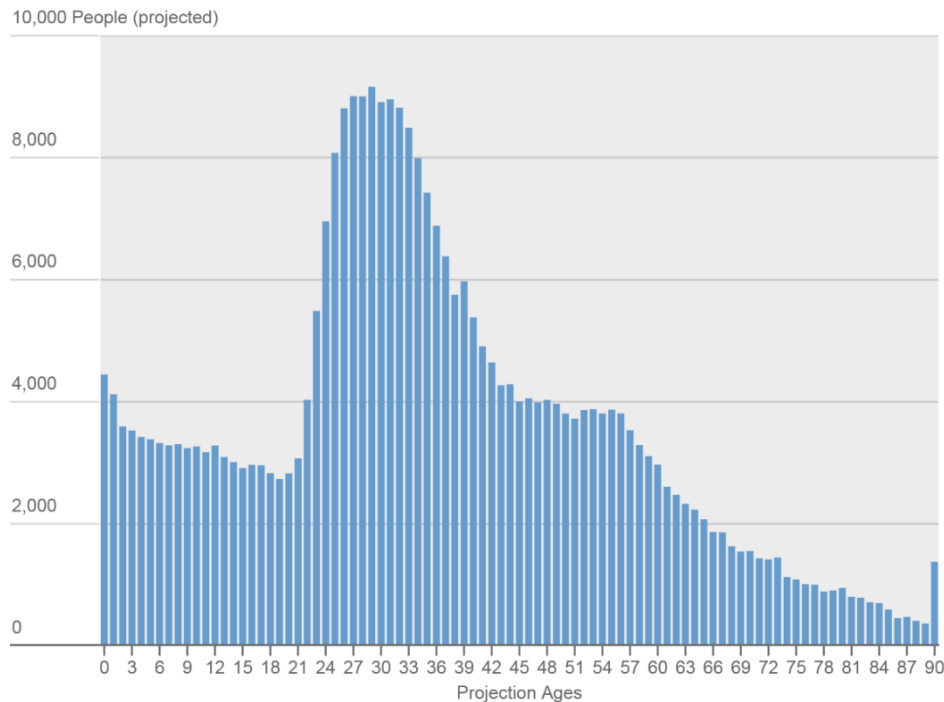


Figure A2.6 Lambeth Population by Age 2020 (Source: [GLA City Intelligence](#))

Disability

5.3 There are many measures related to disability, each with a slightly different emphasis. For example, some focus on disability as a barrier to economic activity, rather than the extent to which day to day activities are limited, or the kind of care needed. About 37,000 people in Lambeth say their day-to-day activities are limited by a long term illness or disability, about 17,000 limited a lot, and 20,000 limited a little. About 60% of people with a limiting health condition are aged over 50. About 12% of residents aged 50-64 have a limiting health condition, as do 27% of 64-74s, 46% of 75-84s and 64% of over 85s. 7% of adults classify themselves as having a long term limiting illness or infirmity, and 5% say they have a disability. Projections from by the Department of Health, projecting data from the Health Survey for England to a borough level suggests that there are 19,000 working age residents who have a moderate or severe physical disability in the borough, and 37,600 who have a common mental disorder.

Disability	Predicted number
Physical disabilities (18-64 years)	19,194
Moderate physical disability	15,264
Serious physical disability	3,930
Serious visual impairment	152
Moderate or severe hearing impairment	6,102
Profound hearing impairment or deaf	47
Mental disabilities (18-64 years)	16,854
Common mental disorder	37,605
Antisocial personality disorder	827
Psychotic disorder	934

Table A2.4: Predicted numbers of disabled people (2015) (PANSI, Department of Health)

Gender

- 5.4 There are roughly equal numbers of male and female residents in Lambeth – around 157,000 of each. The age profiles are similar: Just under 22% of the population are under 20; 52% are young working age (20-44); 16% are older working age (45-59) and 11% are aged 60+ (SOB 2016).

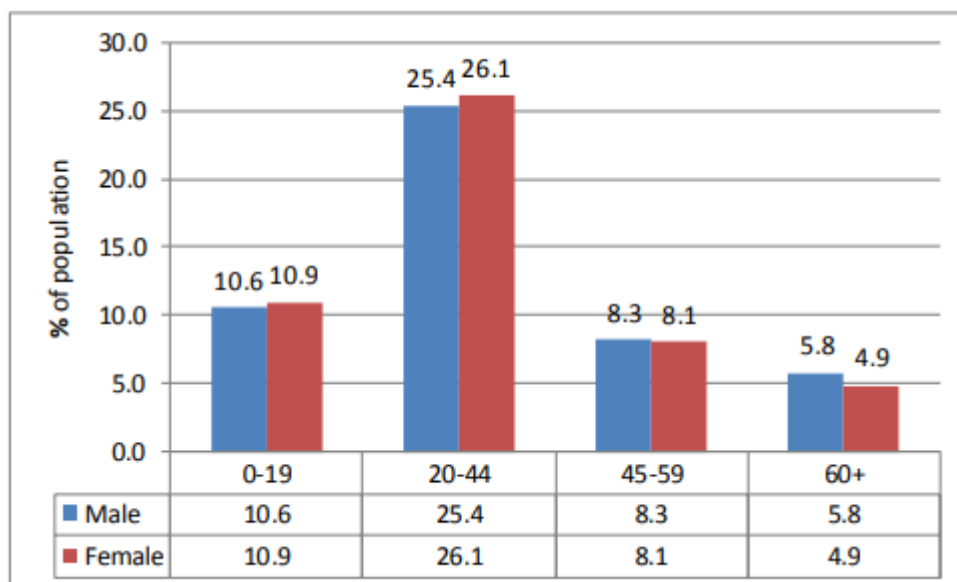


Figure A2.7 Population by gender and age (Source: SOB 2016)

Ethnicity

- 5.5 Around 40% of Lambeth's population is white with a UK background. White people make up 55% of the population. Around 40% of Lambeth residents are White British or Irish, in line with inner London (43%). 15% of the population are from other white backgrounds – around 47,000 people. About two thirds of these people are from Europe outside UK & Ireland. 8% are from Central and South America, 4% from North America and the Caribbean, and 8% from Australasia.
- 5.6 Black people make up around a third of the population (30.4%). Lambeth's largest non-white ethnic group is black African (11.5%), followed by black Caribbean (8.8%). Lambeth has the joint second highest proportion of black Caribbean people in London after Lewisham (10.7%) and Croydon (8.8%).
- 5.7 Lambeth has a small Asian population compared to many places in London. Only 8.4% of Lambeth residents are from Asian backgrounds (including Chinese), much less than the inner London Average (21%). One a measure of diversity, Lambeth is the 11th most diverse borough in the country (SOB 2016).

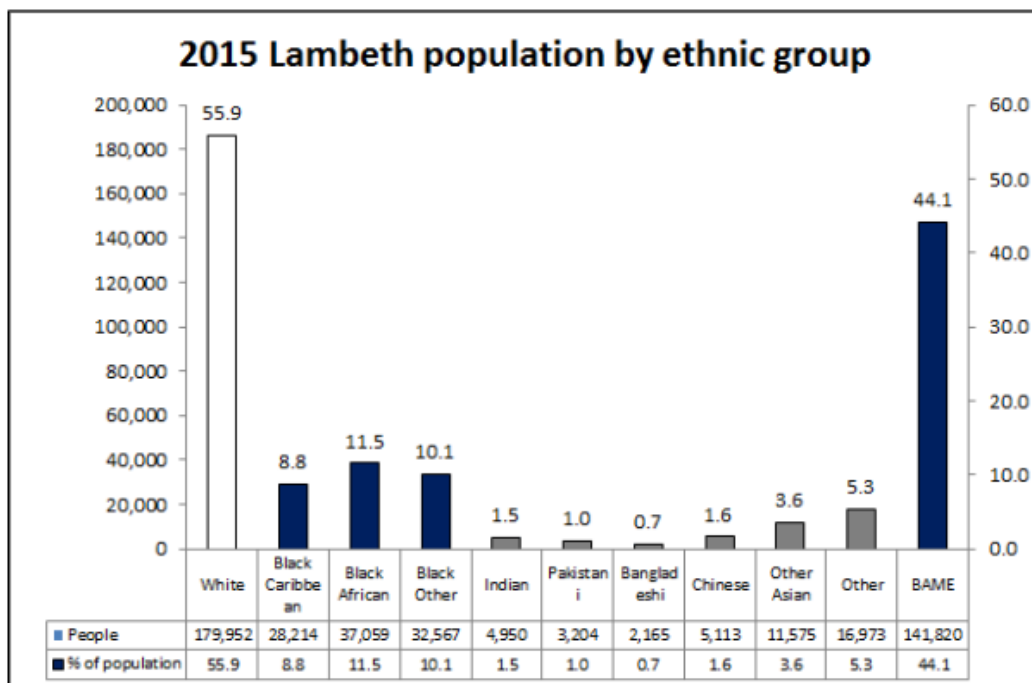


Figure A2.8 Lambeth population by ethnic group 2015 (Source: SOB 2016)

5.8 GLA data⁴ predicts that the ethnicity of the borough will change between 2015 and 2035 as follows:

	2011	2015	2025	2035
Total population	303,086 100%	321,118 100%	345,545 100%	365,526 100%
White British	118,250 39.0%	121,356 37.8%	124,322 36.0%	129,780 35.5%
White Irish	7,456 2.5%	8,758 2.7%	10,317 3.0%	11,165 3.1%
White Other	47,319 15.6%	56,601 17.6%	69,769 20.2%	76,803 21.0%
Mixed Race	23,160 7.6%	25,974 8.1%	30,273 8.8%	32,840 9.0%
Asian & Arabian	22,666 7.5%	23,157 7.2%	24,018 7.0%	24,982 6.8%
Black African	35,187 11.6%	35,686 11.1%	36,557 10.6%	37,958 10.4%
Black Caribbean	28,886	27,478	24,874	24,036

Table A2.5 Change in ethnicity in Lambeth between 2015 and 2035 (Source: GLA Population Data 2016)

Socio-economic status, affluence, poverty and deprivation

5.9 Like many London boroughs, Lambeth has areas of affluence and areas of poverty, although it is not amongst the poorest boroughs in London. None of Lambeth's twenty-one wards is in the 10% poorest in London and Clapham Common ward is in the 10% most affluent. Although the borough as a whole is becoming less deprived, there is a persistent pool of economically inactive people with little mobility and this group tends to experience high levels of social exclusion and poor education, employment and health outcomes (SOB 2016).

5.10 Measuring poverty as having a household income below 60% of the median income, there are an estimated 49,000 people in poverty in Lambeth before housing costs, and 87,000 people in poverty after housing costs. A third of working age people and a quarter of people of retirement age in Lambeth are living in poverty. Around a fifth

⁴ GLA Population Data 2016

of employed residents are paid below the London Living Wage. The 2015 London Poverty Profile, produced by Trust for London and New Policy Institute, estimates poverty at borough by aggregating 14 scores. Lambeth, overall, is in the 16 least impoverished boroughs.

5.11 The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) places Lambeth as the eighth most deprived borough in London and 22nd most deprived in England. This is an improvement over the position in 2010, when Lambeth was ranked as the 14th most deprived authority in England. A place is deprived if it has some or all of the following characteristics:

- A high proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income;
- A high proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.
- A high proportion of children have not achieved educationally and a high proportion of adults do not have skills and qualifications.
- A high proportion are at risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor health.
- A high proportion of the population are at risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- Significant physical and financial barriers to accessing housing and local services.
- A low quality local environment.

5.12 Nevertheless, Lambeth is among the 10% most deprived authorities in England (out of 326 districts) on three deprivation scores: the headline figure rank of average rank, scale of income, and exclusion from the labour market (SOB 2016).

5.13 Deprivation data is available for small areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). 13 of Lambeth's 178 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England – five of these areas were in the 10% most deprived in 2010. Table A2.6 below describes where these LSOAs are located in Lambeth, with the LSOA name and code, and ward; the national rank, where 1 is the most deprived; and whether this LSOA was in the 10% most deprived five years ago.

LSOA & Ward	In 10% most deprived in 2010?	IMD Rank. 1 is most deprived	Area
E01003087 Lambeth 031E Knight's Hill	Yes	1,596	Area at the junction of Crown Lane and Knights Hill, including Holderness and Portobello Estates
E01003052 Lambeth 016C Coldharbour	Yes	2,250	Moorlands Estate
E01003045 Lambeth 011A Coldharbour	Yes	2,450	Area east of Brixton Road between Loughborough Road and Villa Road, which includes the Angel Town Estate
E01003048 Lambeth 009B Coldharbour	No	2,491	Loughborough and Hertford estates
E01003051 Lambeth 018C Coldharbour	Yes	2,516	Area at the junction of Shakespeare Road and Coldharbour Lane
E01003075 Lambeth 009C Herne Hill	No	2,718	Thorlands and Lilford estates
E01003184 Lambeth 007B Vassall	Yes	2,785	Cowley Estate
E01003070 Lambeth 033E Gipsy Hill	No	2,790	Area east of Gipsy Hill, including Becondale, Berridge and Charters Close estates.
E01033207 Lambeth 004F Oval	No	2,943	Area south of Vauxhall Bus Station including Vauxhall Park, Fentiman Road and Wyvill Road.
E01003188 Lambeth 009E Vassall	No	3,018	Myatts fields South estate
E01003060 Lambeth 011E Ferndale	No	3,064	Area near Stockwell Park Road including part of Stockwell Park Estate
E01003047 Lambeth 011B Coldharbour	No	3,074	Area of Central Brixton between Brixton Road and Coldharbour Lane as far north as Villa Road, including Canterbury Gardens
E01003065 Lambeth 031A Gipsy Hill	No	3,249	Area between St Louis Road and Carnac Street, including Vincennes and Clive Road flats.

Table A2.6 Deprived areas in the borough (Source: SOB 2016)

- 5.14 In 2010, 8 LSOAs were in the 10% most deprived. Almost half (85/ 178, 48%) are in the second and third deciles, and 147/ 178 (80%) are in deciles 2-5. Coldharbour is the most deprived ward by some way, with half of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived. 10/13 of the most deprived areas are concentrated in the centre of the borough, mostly Brixton, with 3/13 in Norwood. Even the most affluent wards have a range of deprivation, all including the 2nd decile (SOB 2016).

No of LSOAs			National decile of deprivation IMD i.e. 1 st decile = 10% most deprived								
Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	
Bishops			4		1	1				6	
Princes		3	2	1	1	1				8	
Oval	1	1	4	2		1				9	
Larkhall		3	4	2						9	
Stockwell		5	2	2						9	
Vassall	2	3	3	1						9	
Brixton Hill		2	1	2	3					8	
Coldharbour	5	3	1	1						10	
Ferndale	1	4		2	2					9	
Herne Hill	1		1	3	2		1			8	
Tulse Hill		4	3	1	1					9	
Clapham Common		1		2	1	3	1			8	
Clapham Town		2	3	1	1	1	1			9	
Thornton		3			2	2			1	8	
St Leonard's		1	1	5	1					8	
Streatham Hill		2	2	1	3			1		9	
Streatham Hill		1	4	1	4					10	
Streatham Wells		1	1	1	1	3				7	
Gipsy Hill	2	3	1	1	1		1			9	
Knight's Hill	1	3	1		4					9	
Thurlow Park		1	1	3			2			7	
Lambeth	13	46	39	32	28	12	6	1	1	178	
%of LSOAs	7	26	22	18	16	7	3	0.6	0.6		

Table A2.7 Deprivation by ward (Source: SOB 2016)

- 5.15 Lambeth combines areas of affluence with areas of severe poverty and deprivation. The most deprived areas are spread throughout the borough but are particularly concentrated in Coldharbour and Vassall wards in Brixton and in parts of Knights Hill ward, in the south of the borough. The most affluent areas include the Thames-side part of Bishops ward, parts of Clapham and the Dulwich border area of Thurlow Park. 13 of Lambeth's super-output areas are in the top 10 per cent nationally, which has risen since 2012 when only eight areas were in this range (SOB report 2016).
- 5.16 There are several domains measured in the indices of deprivation (see Table A2.8 next page).

Domain	Description	Most deprived wards
Income Deprivation	The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.	Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill, Vassall & Tulse Hill
Employment deprivation	The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.	Gipsy Hill, Vassall, Coldharbour, Herne Hill, Knights' Hill
Education, Skills and Training	The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adults.	Herne Hill. Lambeth is not very deprived on this measure
Health deprivation and disability	The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor health.	Clapham Town, Oval, Larkhall, Vassall, and Knights Hill
Crime	The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.	All of Lambeth is highly deprived compared to national levels. Vassall, Larkhall and Clapham town are most deprived.
Barriers to housing and services	The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.	Coldharbour, Tulse Hill, Larkhall
Living Environment	The Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the local environment.	Oval, Larkhall, Stockwell, Streatham Hill
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.	Coldharbour, Larkhall
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.	Coldharbour, Larkhall, Vassall

Table A2.8 Indices of deprivation (Source: SOB 2016)

Sports and Leisure

5.27 Sports and Leisure facilities are provided across the borough by both the council and private operators. These include sports pitches and courts, swimming pools and an ice rink. Most of the outdoor facilities are located within the council's parks and open spaces. Indoor provision is provided in the form of six leisure centres, which are managed by GLL on the Council's behalf (IDP 2018).

- 5.28 *The Strategic Assessment of Need for artificial grass provision in London 2017-2041* shows that a large portion of the demand for such pitches is met in neighbouring authorities and that the borough has one of the highest levels of unmet demand, which is likely to increase by 2041. *The Strategic Assessment of Need for sports halls in London 2017-2041* shows that the borough has one of the highest levels of unmet demand, which is likely to increase by 2041. *The Strategic Assessment of Need for swimming pools in London 2017-2041* shows that the borough has amongst the lowest percentage of provision per person and a high level of unmet demand, which is likely to increase by 2041.

6. Housing

- 6.1 According to Census data, Lambeth's housing stock is typical of inner London, with a large proportion of flats - 73 per cent in total. Around two-thirds of the flats are purpose built and one-third are conversions. A correspondingly small proportion, 27 per cent of the stock, are houses (SHMA 2017). Around 67 per cent of households live in rented accommodation (both social and private rented) and 33 per cent own their own home, similar to other inner London boroughs. 17 per cent of households rented from the council in 2016, down from 29 per cent in 2001. The proportion of private renters increased from 18 per cent to 33 per cent during this period (SHMA 2017).
- 6.2 The average house price in Lambeth in July 2017 was £553,312, which is slightly higher than the average for London but more than double the national average (SHMA 2017). The average monthly private rent for a two-bedroom property in Lambeth in January 2017 was £1,447, slightly higher than the average rent in London (SHMA 2017).
- 6.3 Average rents in Lambeth equate to 56 per cent of average household income, highlighting that the private rented sector is unaffordable to many residents. Accordingly, the need for affordable housing in Lambeth is very high and there are over 23,000 households on the waiting list for affordable housing (SHMA 2017).

Housing stock

- 6.4 There has been a marked change in the relative numbers of local authority and registered provider dwellings over the past 20 years, largely as a result of the right to buy local authority homes introduced in 1980 and amended, with larger discounts for purchasers, in 2012; and Government policy on stock transfer. The stock of local

authority dwellings in Lambeth has almost halved from 44,531 in 1994 to 23,790 in 2016; while RP stock has more than doubled from 11,504 in 1997 (DCLG dwelling stock live tables 115 and 116) to 24,010 in 2016.

- 6.5 Census data from 2011 shows that the composition of Lambeth's housing stock is typical of inner London, with a large proportion of flats (73 per cent in total, of which about two-thirds purpose built and one-third conversions) and a correspondingly small proportion of houses (27 per cent).

Population density and housing density

- 6.6 Largely residential, Lambeth is one of the most densely populated places in the country, with over 100 people living in each hectare, more than twice the London population density.

Households

- 6.7 There are various sources of population data, figures vary dependent on the source used. Table A2.9 below show how stock numbers have been changing since 2001, with an estimate for the current tenure breakdown as of April 2017 based on council tax and Department for Communities and Local Government data.

Tenure	2001	%	2011	%	2017	%
Owner occupied (incl. shared ownership)	44,028	37.2%	44,872	34.5%	46,000	32.5%
Council owned (<i>Rented</i>)	33,765	28.5%	25,496	19.6%	24,000	17%
Registered social landlord or other public sector (<i>Rented</i>)	15,218	12.8%	20,123	15.5%	24,000	17%
Private rented sector	21,824	18.4%	38,133	29.3%	46,500	33%
Living Rent Free/Other	3,612	3.0%	1,393	1.1%	1,000	0.7%
Total	118,447		130,017		141,500	

Table A2.9 Tenure breakdown, Lambeth, Council Tax and CLG data (Source: Lambeth SHMA 2017)

Affordable housing

- 6.8 The lack of supply of the homes that Londoners need has played a significant role in London's housing crisis. The 2017 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment has identified a significant overall need for housing, and for affordable housing in particular. London needs 66,000 new homes each year, for at least twenty years and

evidence suggests that 43,000 of them should be genuinely affordable if the needs of Londoners are to be met. This supports the Mayor's strategic target of 50 per cent of all new homes being genuinely affordable, which is based on viability evidence. 270,000 homes are in the planning pipeline, but delivery is not keeping pace (draft London Plan). Further, Lambeth children growing up and forming new households and existing households breaking up into smaller units cause housing need to increase. A mix of housing types and tenures will be required to meet the range of local housing needs (SHMA 2017). However, Lambeth's record on delivery against London Plan housing targets has been strong over the past ten years, and Lambeth is expected to exceed both its five and ten year housing supply targets (Annual Position Statement 2019).

- 6.9 Affordable housing need over the plan period comprises backlog need plus newly arising need. The calculations show that, based on households spending 40% of their gross household income on rent, the need for affordable housing over the 20 year plan period is 1,047 net additional homes per year. If households spend 30% of their gross household income on rent, 1,573 affordable homes would be needed per year (SHMA 2017). Over the last five years a total of 21% of all residential units approved have been affordable (Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply and Delivery 2019).
- 6.10 Analysis indicates that, because of the cost of shared ownership products, intermediate affordable housing products could meet a very small proportion (5%) of total affordable housing need. The analysis shows that the London Living Rent intermediate housing product, introduced recently by the Mayor of London, has the potential to meet the needs of a higher proportion of households in Lambeth: 25% of affordable housing need based on households spending up to 30% of household income on rent, or 35% of housing need if up to 40% of income is spent on rent (SHMA 2017).

Private rented sector

- 6.11 The private rented sector (PRS) makes up one third of all households in the borough; at the Census 2011 there were 38,133 households in PRS housing. Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of households in the PRS increased from 20% to 29%. GLA data estimates that Lambeth's PRS stock had reached 31% of the total housing stock by December 2014 (GLA datastore 2014). Judging by the previous rate of growth of the sector, and the fact the market conditions have not changed significantly, it can

be estimated that the PRS is likely to have reached 33% of housing stock by 2017, the same percentage as the owner-occupied sector (both owned outright and owned with a mortgage). This translates into an estimated 46,500 homes.

- 6.12 Geographically, PRS and owner-occupied housing is more concentrated in the western (around Clapham) and southern wards, and social rented housing is more concentrated in northern and central wards. The proportion of PRS households varies from 44.7% in St Leonard's ward in the south of the borough, to 20.4% in Prince's ward in the north of the borough.

7. Education

- 7.1 Lambeth has five nursery schools, 62 primary schools and 17 secondary schools. There are also five special schools, two pupil referral units and five colleges.
- 7.2 There was a 19 per cent increase in demand for Reception places in Lambeth schools between 2009 and 2014 and Lambeth responded by adding over 500 permanent Reception places as well as over 800 temporary expansion places into schools. Lambeth built, refurbished and redeveloped schools across the borough to account for the fast-growing resident population and to meet the needs of pupils and the wider community. Overall, 2,300 primary places were added during that time, the equivalent of one 1-form-entry and five 2-form-entry schools. More places are still being added as these expansions proceed through the year groups in some areas. Planned additional primary places are proposed to be added in 2021 to Wyvil Primary School in Vauxhall and Sudbourne Primary School in Brixton.
- 7.3 Lambeth has also seen significant expansion of places in recent years for secondary provision. Four new academies and free schools were created between 2012 and 2014 adding 2,725 secondary places in Years 7-11. Since then, two schools have permanently expanded and Woodmansterne opened a 5 form entry secondary department to become an all-through school. They opened to full capacity in September 2019. Durand Academy closed its secondary department in September 2018 bringing the total Year 7 places to 2,643 in 2019. In addition, 450 additional sixth form places and 165 additional Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) places have been created.

8. Liveability and Place

- 8.1 Lambeth has an even more ethnically diverse population than the rest of the capital. During the early post World War II period the borough became known as an important focus for the Black Caribbean population. It also has a growing African population and a large Portuguese-speaking community.
- 8.2 The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) places Lambeth as eighth most deprived borough in London and 22nd most deprived in England. This is an improvement over the position in 2010, but still places Lambeth in the top 10 per cent of the most deprived local authorities in the country (SOB report 2016).
- 8.3 Community cohesion in terms of residents seeing their local area as a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together is both high and improving. In 2016 nine in ten (94%) residents see their local area as a place where people from different backgrounds get along well together, up from 87% in 2015. This agreement in relation to cohesion issues is in line with the 93% recorded previously in 2014. Just 3% of residents disagree that residents from different backgrounds get on well together (Lambeth residents survey 2016).
- 8.4 It is also notable that irrespective of how long residents have lived in the borough, at least nine in ten of each group believe that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, while the number of residents who express dissatisfaction with their local area is low. It can be observed that among those with this viewpoint the proportion who feel that people of different backgrounds get on well together rises to 18%, a proportion that is significantly higher than the survey average of 3%. On this basis, cohesion issues may be an influence on wider neighbourhood perceptions in a small number of cases (Lambeth residents survey 2016).
- 8.5 Among Lambeth residents there is a strong sense of belonging to neighbourhoods. Most people feel like they belong to their neighbourhood (87%) and would speak highly of it (83%). Alongside this around four in five would be willing to work together with others on something to improve their neighbourhood (83%), say that the friendships and associations they have with other people in the neighbourhood mean a lot to them (81%), and that neighbours help each other (79%) (Lambeth residents survey 2016).

- 8.6 Given these notable shifts it is important to note that over the last three years of data the distribution of the time residents have lived in the borough is consistent. This is demonstrated by the table A2.10 below. Therefore the above improvements do not appear to be related to any greater incidence of more established residents (Lambeth residents survey 2016).

Time in Lambeth	2014	2015	2016
Less than 6 months	5%	5%	5%
6 months to one year	7%	7%	7%
Over one and up to two years	8%	9%	8%
Over two and up to 5 years	15%	13%	14%
Over 5 and up to 10 years	13%	15%	13%
More than 10 years	52%	51%	52%
Don't know	*%	*%	0%

Table A2.10 Length of residence in the borough (2014-2016) (Source: Lambeth residents survey 2016)

- 8.7 Breaking responses down geographically shows that positive responses in relation to neighbourhoods and neighbourliness are found in all locations. However, residents of Streatham and to a lesser extent Norwood most commonly agree to the statements on this subject. In contrast, Clapham residents are generally less likely to agree. In 2015 Streatham residents were also the most positive about their local area with high or the highest agreement ratings across most measures of neighbourliness. For reference, the proportion of residents in each area who have lived there for a year or less can be found in the Table A2.11 below. The proportion of these 'new arrivals' is lowest in Streatham where views on neighbourliness are highest.
- 8.8 As a collaborative council Lambeth seeks opportunities to work with its residents and to enable them to deliver community improvements. When considering their willingness to work together with others on something to improve their neighbourhood those most likely to agree they would do this include:
- Streatham residents (88%);
 - Those aged 55-64 (87%) and 35-44 (84%);
 - Those who have lived in the borough 5-10 years (84%) or 10 years or more (84%).
 - The groups most likely to disagree that they feel that they belong to their neighbourhood include:
 - Black Caribbean (12%);
 - Homemakers (14%) – interesting given they are likely to spend more time locally;

- The unemployed (12%);
- Those who rent from the council (12%).

% agree	North Lambeth (236)	Clapham (251)	Brixton (215)	Norwood (144)	Streatham (196)
I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood	86%	84%	84%	88%	94%
I would speak highly of my neighbourhood if asked	82%	83%	81%	81%	89%
I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood	80%	82%	84%	83%	88%
The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me	83%	76%	79%	85%	81%
Neighbours around here help each other	78%	75%	82%	78%	83%
I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood	77%	73%	77%	79%	78%
If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood	79%	68%	79%	78%	80%
Community events that I would like to get involved with happen in my area	65%	63%	63%	75%	69%
% of residents who have lived in the area for a year or less	14%	12%	17%	10%	8%

Table A2.11 Measures of community cohesion and neighbourliness by area (Source: Lambeth residents survey 2016)

Environmental

9. Built and historic environment

- 9.1 Lambeth has approximately 2,500 listed buildings. The vast majority of these are residential properties erected between 1800 and 1850; they are generally in good condition. Typically two or three structures are added to the statutory list each year.
- 9.2 There are 62 conservation areas in Lambeth covering approximately 30 per cent of the borough. Although largely residential in character, some cover town centres. Lambeth Palace and its environs are of particular significance, as are The South Bank, characterised by post-war cultural and civic buildings, and West Norwood Cemetery. Some have been subject to much investment and refurbishment. Others have been subject to a very gradual erosion of historic detailing through incremental change over many years. However, it should be noted that the character of some was already in a relatively eroded state at the time of designation - the objective at that time being their enhancement.
- 9.3 The borough also has eight registered parks and gardens; two of which are private. Statutory listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens are designated heritage assets.
- 9.4 A local heritage list of buildings, designed spaces, and archaeological priority areas was established in 2010 with a priority being placed on the identification of properties outside conservation areas. This list was last updated in 2017 and will continue to be expanded and updated. Assets on the local heritage list are non-designated heritage assets.
- 9.5 There were 37 buildings on the 'Heritage at Risk Register' in Lambeth in 2019 (Heritage at Risk Register 2019 – London & South East).
- 9.6 Heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, are exceptionally important across Lambeth. They are our most recognisable landmarks and most cherished places - they contribute in very great part to reinforcing Lambeth's local distinctiveness as part of the wider city. The range of significant buildings and places and the uses they contain create a unique and very distinctive sense of place which is what attracts residents, visitors and investors alike to Lambeth. In this respect their

contribution to the local economy and to the perception of Lambeth as a place is significant.

10. Transport and traffic

- 10.1 Public transport infrastructure in the borough is generally good but while north and central Lambeth benefit from access to Underground services, providing fast and frequent connections to central London, in the southern part of the borough National Rail links do not provide the same level of service or reliability.
- 10.2 There are 14 railway stations evenly spread throughout the borough and nine Underground stations predominantly in the north. The extension of the Northern underground line to Battersea is under construction and will see a new station opened at Nine Elms in 2021. The majority of rail and underground services operate at capacity from the central section of the borough, making it difficult to board trains at busy times. There are limited public transport options which connect the northern and southern sections of Lambeth together and east – west movements are not as well served as connections into central London. Many Lambeth residents rely on bus services, particularly to access key interchanges such as at Brixton.
- 10.3 A significant number of rail and tube stations in Lambeth lack step free access and this is severely detrimental to people with disabilities and others with specific access needs. Accessibility at Lambeth's train stations is graded as poor at 8 of the 14 stations (Priorities for rail improvement in Lambeth 2018) and of the nine underground stations, only Brixton and Vauxhall are fully step free along with the Jubilee line at Waterloo.
- 10.4 Rail services in the borough are split across four franchises, the terms of which are set by the Department for Transport; South Western, South Eastern, Southern & Thameslink. In addition, Transport for London is responsible for London Overground and Underground services. Over the past 10 years growth in passenger numbers has been strong (Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019).
- 10.5 During peak periods rail services in Lambeth are currently at or over capacity, particularly services from Clapham Junction to Waterloo and Herne Hill to Victoria (*Lambeth Transport Strategy Baseline Report 2017*). Investment is needed to

improve conditions for passengers, to provide full access to all stations and to enable the planned increases in resident and working population.

- 10.6 There are many bus routes with major interchanges at Waterloo, Vauxhall and Brixton. Public transport accessibility is good in north and central Lambeth. However, residents in Streatham and Norwood are without direct access to the underground and are dependent on rail and bus connections. With bus routes focussed on the main north-south radial routes into central London and a lack of east-west services, some areas of the borough continue to have relatively low levels of accessibility compared to the rest of Lambeth. Buses generally provide accessibility for those with disabilities and are therefore particularly important for this section of the population as an alternative to reliance on a private car.
- 10.7 Residents of Lambeth is among London boroughs who have the highest public transport mode shares. The vast majority of trips made by Lambeth residents are walked, cycled or made by public transport (almost 4 out of 5 trips). There is great potential for more walking and particularly more cycling in the borough and significantly improved infrastructure is required to enable this (Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019).
- 10.8 The proportion of households with no car or van increased from 51 per cent in 2001 to 58 per cent in 2011 (Census data ONS). Traffic congestion is nonetheless an issue that is prevalent in parts of the borough. Average bus speeds have suffered in recent years due to congestion and in some parts of the borough there are problems with 'rat running' where drivers cut through residential areas to avoid congestion on main roads (Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019).
- 10.9 Lambeth has a low live-and-work ratio: only 15 per cent of the 136,000 Lambeth residents in employment, live and work in the borough. 87,000 people commute into the borough and 116,000 commute out of the borough. 30 per cent of borough residents commute to Westminster/City of London, 8 per cent to Southwark, 7 per cent to Camden and 6 per cent to Wandsworth (Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019). Commuting by different modes varies across different parts of the borough with between 55.3 and 66.9 per cent of commuting trips being made by public transport, which is higher than the national average (Transport Strategy Baseline Report 2017).

- 10.10 The borough also benefits from river transport, both for passengers and transporting freight. There are two Thames Clipper stations in the borough.
- 10.11 The Lambeth Transport Strategy 2019, DRLLP PSV and Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2019 provides details of proposed transport projects that seek to improve transport in the borough. For example, northern line extensions, Vauxhall gyratory and interchange improvements, new high level stations at Brixton and Loughborough Junction and access improvements and platform lengthening at Wandsworth Road and Clapham High Street stations. Funding for some projects remains unknown/uncertain. Delivery of some transport infrastructure projects, particularly in advance of development and associated population growth, can be uncertain.
- 10.12 There are many busy A-roads in Lambeth including the A23 main road from London to Brighton which runs the length of the borough, the A3 which runs south from Elephant and Castle through Kennington, Stockwell and Clapham, and the A205 South Circular Road which cuts East-West across the borough. The total length of road network in Lambeth is 390.2 km (Oct 2007). Traffic congestion is a serious concern for residents, with a perception that major roads can divide communities.
11. Biodiversity, habitats, priority species and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
- 11.1 Through the Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2019 and the Lambeth Local Wildlife Sites Review 2018, seven priority habitats have been identified for the borough, with each habitat incorporating a diversity of priority species for London and the UK. There are 49 designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), including two Metropolitan, 24 Borough and 21 Local Grade. 96 per cent of the borough's SINCs are or have been in positive conservation management in the five years prior to 2019. 13.8 hectares of Streatham Common was designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in January 2013 with another site, Unigate Wood, newly adopted in 2020 and two other candidate sites, Eardley Road Sidings and Palace Road Nature Garden, being declared by 2022.
- 11.2 Several bat records from Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens in 2013 suggest the open space may have some value as commuting or foraging resource. Hedgehogs are a London and Lambeth Priority Species, with numbers falling due to habitat fragmentation and availability of food. Lambeth appears from these records to have

several hedgehog hotspots, located around Norwood Park, Tulse Hill and Brockwell Park.

12. Open space

- 12.1 The total area of open space in Lambeth is just less than 844 hectares, representing 31 per cent of the area of the borough. With population increases since 2001, the amount of unrestricted open space per head of population has been reducing and in 2011 stood at 1.48 hectares per 1000 people (Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy Update 2018).
- 12.2 In 2016, Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) prepared maps of deficiency for three different types of open spaces (local, small and pocket parks; district parks and metropolitan parks) in the borough. This identified that around one third of the borough, generally areas focused around large open spaces had sufficient access to the three types of open spaces but two per cent of the borough was deficient in access to all categories of open spaces – in locations near King’s College Hospital, Kennington and West Norwood (Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy Update 2018).
- 12.3 16 parks or open spaces were awarded the Green Flag in 2019 in recognition of high environmental quality and management and access to the community. These are Archbishop's Park, Brockwell Park, Kennington Park, Milkwood Community Park, Myatt's Fields Park, Ruskin Park, The Rookery (Streatham), St. Paul's Churchyard, Vauxhall Park, St John's Churchyard, Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve, Hillside Gardens Park, Palace Road Nature Garden and West Norwood Cemetery. West Norwood Cemetery is the only council-owned burial space within the borough. Lambeth Council also owns and manages Streatham and Lambeth Cemeteries, both of which are located in the London Borough of Wandsworth.

13. Climate change and energy

- 13.1 The Government publishes national statistics on total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level for four main fuel categories including gas, electricity, road transport fuels and residual (non-electricity, non-gas and non-road transport) fuels. This data shows that in 2017, total energy consumption in Lambeth equates to 3.1 per cent of the total energy consumption in London and Lambeth ranks 20th out of the 33 London boroughs. Over the period 2007 – 2017 total energy

consumption has fallen 14 per cent from 408.7 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) to 352.5 ktoe. The domestic sector accounts for 45 per cent of consumption in the borough and gas is the primary fuel type (over half), though this is reducing. It has been estimated that 13,864 households in Lambeth are in fuel poverty, representing over 10 per cent of the households in the borough (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2019), whereby the household is one which cannot afford to keep adequately warm by spending a reasonable proportion of its income.

- 13.2 In 2017, Lambeth had lower levels of carbon dioxide emissions at 2.8 tonnes per capita than London as a whole (3.4 tonnes) and England (5.1 tonnes) and the carbon dioxide emissions continue to fall (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2019). The Government publishes national statistics on UK Local Authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions. This data shows that in 2017, 34 per cent (308.8 kt CO₂) of end-user CO₂ emissions for Lambeth (excluding emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry and those that could not be allocated) were attributed to the industrial and commercial sector, 41 per cent (375.3 kt CO₂) to the domestic sector and 25 per cent (226.0 kt CO₂) to transport. The end-user CO₂ emissions for Lambeth has fallen by 36 per cent since 2005, from 1,414.1 kt CO₂ in 2005 to 909.8 kt CO₂ in 2017 (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2019).

14. Water and flooding

Fluvial flooding

- 14.1 The key main rivers within Lambeth Borough are:
- River Thames;
 - River Graveney; and
 - River Effra
- 14.2 The tidal River Thames runs along the northern boundary of the London Borough of Lambeth from Nine Elms and Vauxhall in the west to the Oxo Tower in the east. The 3.2km frontage is actively defended by raised embankments and hard defences that protect Lambeth from large scale flood events.
- 14.3 The tidal limit of the River Thames is situated at Teddington Weir approximately 15km upstream of Lambeth. The borough is therefore potentially at risk from both fluvial and tidal flooding from the Thames.

- 14.4 A 1km stretch of the River Graveney, a tributary to the River Wandle runs through the Streatham / Norbury area to the southern extent of the borough, joining the Wandle at South Wimbledon. The source of the River Graveney is located in the vicinity of Selhurst and the upper reaches are often referred to as the Norbury Brook. The watercourse is canalised throughout Lambeth.
- 14.5 The River Effra flows entirely underground. It rises to the south of Lambeth near Crystal Palace, and flows in a northerly direction through Norwood Cemetery, Dulwich, Herne Hill, Brockwell Park, Brixton, Kennington to flow out into the Thames by Vauxhall Bridge.
- 14.6 Just under a quarter of properties in Lambeth are at risk of tidal flooding, but risk is low due to protection from the Thames Barrier. The Thames Estuary 2100, November 2012 identifies Lambeth within Action Zone 2 – Central London. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013 also identifies spatial variation in flood risk from different sources of flooding. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum 2018 takes account of the Environment Agency's Thames Tidal Breach Scenario modelling update.
- 14.7 The Environment Agency has provided a Flood Map for Lambeth (Figure A2.10). The Flood Map shows the estimated extent of Flood Zones 2 (area with a 1 in 1000 or greater annual probability of flooding) and Flood Zone 3 (area with an annual probability of less than or equal to 1 in 100 fluvial flood risk or 1 in 200 tidal flood risk) (ignoring the presence of flood defences) for all main rivers and/or watercourses with identified critical drainage problems. The Flood Map gives a good indication of the areas at risk of flooding within the Borough however; it does not provide detail on individual properties.

Sewer flooding

- 14.8 A large network of sewers is located in Lambeth. Modern sewer systems are typically designed to accommodate rainfall events with a 1 in 30 year return period. Older sewer systems were often constructed without consideration of a design standard therefore some areas of the London Borough of Lambeth may be served by Victorian sewers with an effective design standard of less than 1 in 30 years. Much of the London sewer network is a combined system with storm and foul drainage

served by a single sewer. As a result sewer flooding events where they occur can often be frequent, although the scale of consequence is generally small.

Surface water flooding

14.9 In 2004 intense periods of rainfall and thunderstorms caused extensive surface water flooding which caused damage to residential properties, public services and private businesses in the Herne Hill, Dulwich, Streatham Hill and Brixton areas. A reported 60mm of rain fell in just under one hour. In 2005 flash flooding caused problems on three major roads in the borough as a result of heavy rain and hailstones, particularly in the Stockwell and Oval areas. Intense periods of rainfall caused flash floods in 2007 and the capacity of the existing drainage system to be exceeded in some locations across the borough. London Underground / TfL reported closures of up to 3 hours at Clapham Common, Kennington, Stockwell and Vauxhall railway stations as a result of surface water flooding. The London Borough of Lambeth did not record any substantial flooding to residential / commercial properties as a result of this rainfall event however regular basement flooding has been reported in Herne Hill, West Norwood and in Streatham Vale.

Groundwater flooding

14.10 There is limited information regarding historical instances of groundwater flooding. Local knowledge provided by Lambeth has noted that instances of groundwater flooding have been reported on Ferndene Road adjacent to Ruskin Park in Central Brixton and Dulwich Road adjacent to Brockwell Park. There are also instances of groundwater flooding reported in West Norwood, Streatham, Streatham Hill, east of Clapham Common and Brixton. This data should be used with caution as it is anecdotal and may not be solely caused by groundwater flooding, surface water and/or overland flow may also be contributing.

14.11 There are two reservoirs located in the Borough, the first at Brixton Hill on Waterworks Road and the second on Wavetree Road.

Water supply and usage

14.12 London has reasonable high levels of rainfall, but the density of population means that water usage is also going to be increasingly important in the future. The south east of England is an area of serious water stress and water efficiency measures will be essential to support new growth in the borough.

- 14.13 Lambeth is within the Thames Water's London Water Resource Zone which is classified as 'seriously water stressed.' The water resources for London are largely based on abstraction from the River Thames, which is stored in reservoirs, and the remainder from underground sources (aquifers) via boreholes. In London WRZ, demand exceeds supply from the beginning of the new planning period 2020-2025 under Dry Year Annual Average scenario conditions, with the deficit increasing to 325.6 MI/d by 2044/45 and 586.7 MI/d by 2099/2100. The deficit is created by the significant increase in population, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and increases in exports to neighbouring water companies (Revised draft Water Resources Management Plan 2019).
- 14.14 Average household water consumption for Lambeth is about 166.5 litres per person per day (Environment Agency 2012).

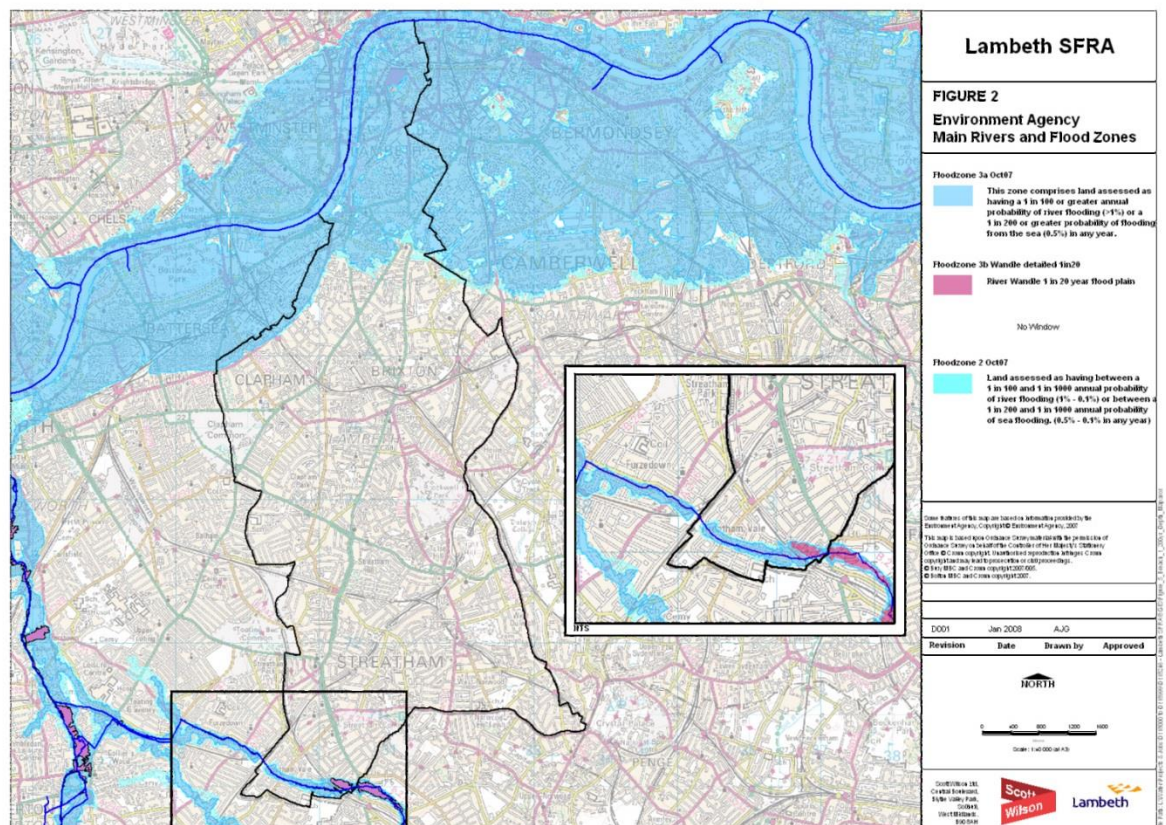


Figure A2.9 Main rivers and flood zones in Lambeth (Source: Environment Agency)

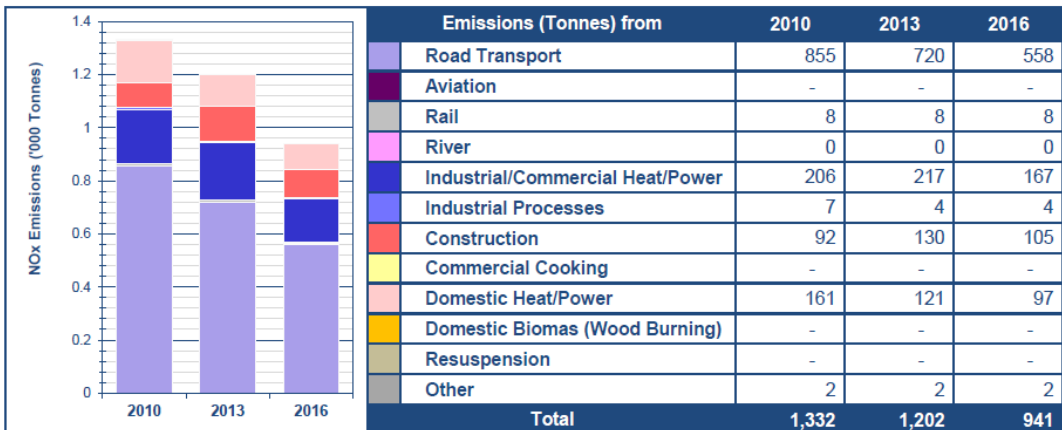
15. Recycling and waste management

- 15.1 Lambeth is a Waste Planning Authority and a Waste Collection Authority. The Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA) is the Waste Disposal Authority for Lambeth, Wandsworth, Hammersmith and Fulham, and Kensington and Chelsea.
- 15.2 The main types of waste arising in Lambeth are household, business and construction waste. Lambeth produces around 121,000 tonnes of local authority collected waste a year and around 100,000 tonnes of business waste. The majority of Lambeth's waste is exported to facilities within London in the first instances (Lambeth Waste Evidence Base 2019).
- 15.3 The London-wide recycling target is 50 per cent by 2025. By achieving a 37 per cent household recycling rate and 60 per cent recycling rate of local authority collected commercial waste, Lambeth plans to achieve a 44 per cent Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste recycling rate by 2025 (Lambeth Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011 – 2031). Lambeth's current recycling rate for 2018/19 was 23.7 per cent.

16. Air quality

- 16.1 The whole borough is within an Air Quality Management Area in relation to a breach of nitrogen dioxide (annual mean and hourly mean) and particulate matters (daily mean and annual mean) objectives as specified in the Air Quality Regulations 2000.
- 16.2 The GLA and TfL work in partnership to produce a comprehensive set of air quality datasets⁵. The London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) is the key tool for air quality analysis and policy development in London. It is a regularly updated database of pollutant emissions and sources including geographically referenced data and maps. The LAEI produces emissions estimates of key pollutants (NO_x, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) by source type for the base year 2016 see figures below.

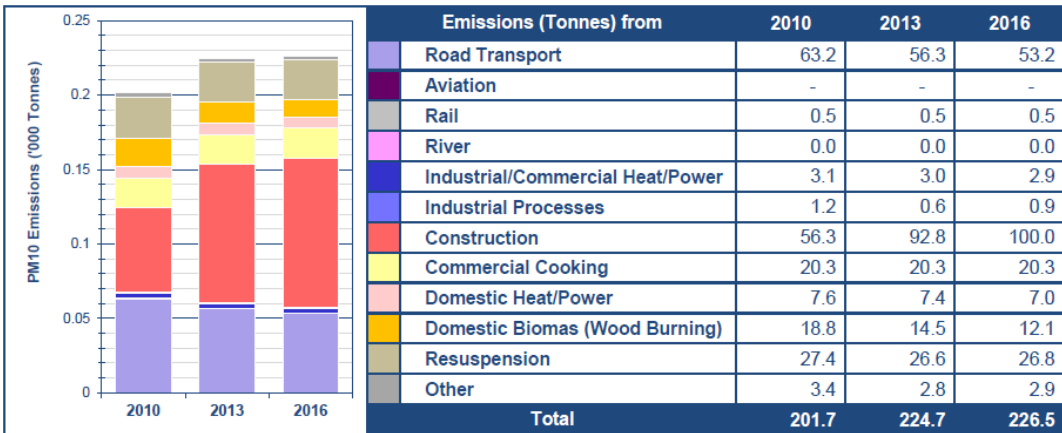
⁵ <https://data.london.gov.uk/air-quality/>

NOx Emissions by Source Type - Lambeth

The bar chart represents emissions from each air pollution source stacked on top of one another, with the total stack height equalling total emissions from all sources across the Borough. The numbers in the table are those used to plot the graph and represent, for each year, the amount of pollutant emitted into the atmosphere (in tonnes/year).

- Industrial Processes: includes emissions from Part A1, A2/B processes, and from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) exhaust on industrial sites.
- Heat/Power generation: includes emissions from the combustion of gas, oil or coal in the Industrial/Commercial and Domestic sectors respectively.
- Construction: includes construction dust (PM) and NRMM exhaust on construction sites.

Figure A2.10 NOx Emissions by Source Type in Lambeth (Source: London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) 2016)

PM10 Emissions by Source Type - Lambeth

The bar chart represents emissions from each air pollution source stacked on top of one another, with the total stack height equalling total emissions from all sources across the Borough. The numbers in the table are those used to plot the graph and represent, for each year, the amount of pollutant emitted into the atmosphere (in tonnes/year).

- Industrial Processes: includes emissions from Part A1, A2/B processes, and from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) exhaust on industrial sites.
- Heat/Power generation: includes emissions from the combustion of gas, oil or coal in the Industrial/Commercial and Domestic sectors respectively.
- Construction: includes construction dust (PM) and NRMM exhaust on construction sites.

Figure A2.11 PM10 Emissions by Source Type – Lambeth (Source: London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) 2016)

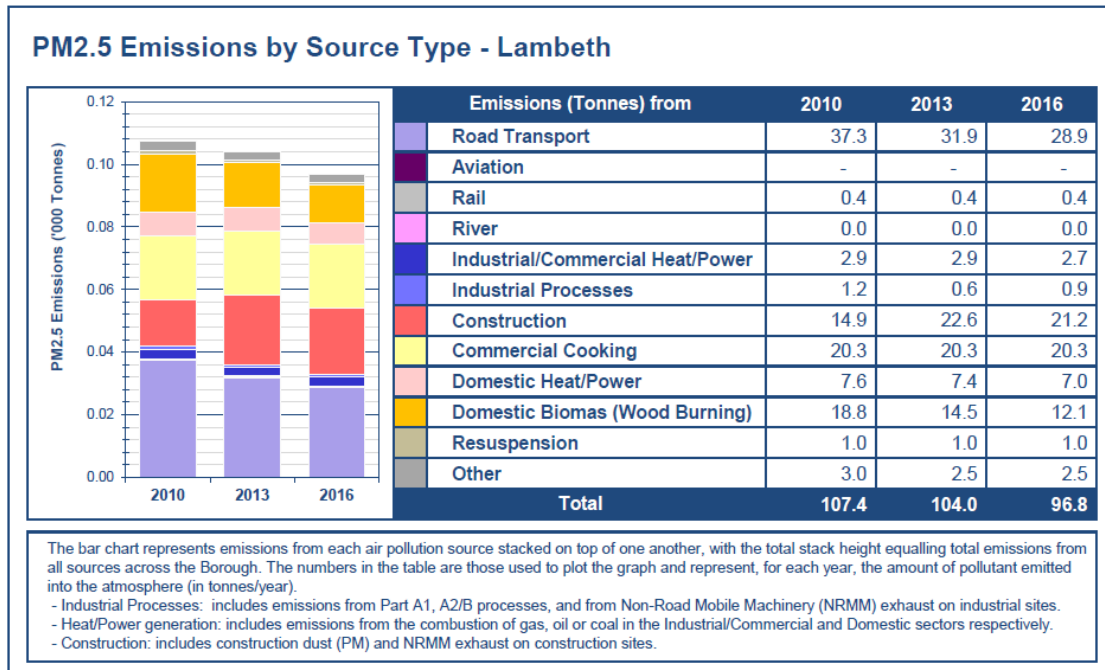
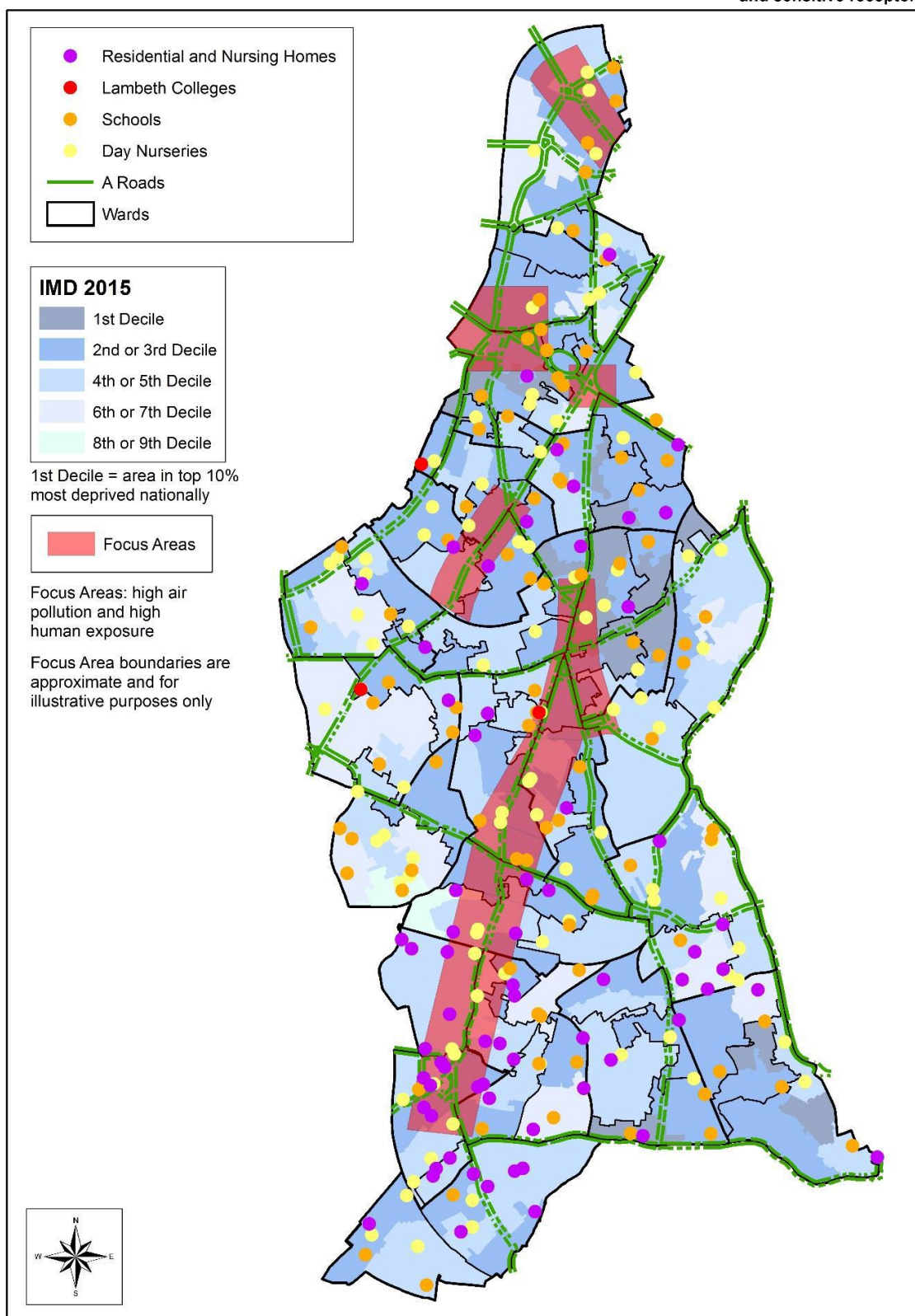


Figure A2.12 PM2.5 Emissions by Source Type – Lambeth (Source: London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) 2016)

- 16.3 Road traffic continues to be the primary cause of air pollution in London and in Lambeth the majority of air pollution is caused by road vehicles. The principal roads through the Borough include the A3, A23, A24, A202, A205, A214, A301 and A302.
- 16.4 The other major sources of emissions in Lambeth include those from: residential and commercial premises, which mainly relate to gas boilers used for space and water heating; and construction sites, including dust and machinery emissions. In recent years there has been a significant increase in construction activities in the borough, making reducing emissions from construction one of the main Lambeth air quality priorities.
- 16.5 The Greater London Authority designates Air Quality Focus Areas in London which are areas that have high levels of pollution and human exposure. In Lambeth, there are five Focus Areas which lie along major transport corridors (A23 from Brixton to Streatham, Kennington Oval/Camberwell New Road (A202)/Kennington Park Road (A3), Vauxhall Cross, Clapham Road (A3), Waterloo Road). The other major sources of emissions in the borough are from residential and commercial premises (mainly gas boilers) and construction sites (dust and machinery emissions) – with emissions from construction activities noted to be increasing (Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022).

- 16.6 Air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable people in the society: children, older people, and those with heart and lung conditions, who are all classed as sensitive receptors. There is also evidence of a strong correlation between poor air quality and areas of deprivation. The most recent 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation ranked Lambeth as the 8th most deprived borough in London and 22nd most deprived in England.

**Lambeth Air Quality Focus Areas
and sensitive receptors**

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Figure A2.13 Lambeth Air Quality Focus Areas and sensitive receptors (Source: Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022)

Economy

17. Local economy and employment

- 17.1 The Covid-19 crisis presents an unprecedented, ongoing and rapidly evolving challenge for the UK, especially to the economy. The current economic downturn will be deeper than that caused by the global financial crisis, in 2007-8. The public health restrictions and social distancing required to limit the coronavirus spread will reduce demand for goods and services and the ability of businesses and public sector institutions to supply them. That means lower incomes, less spending and weaker asset prices, all of which reduce tax revenues, while job losses will raise public spending (Source: Office of Budget Responsibility). Hence, the local economy is subject to a great deal of uncertainty due to the significant impact of coronavirus, including its duration and ability and speed of recovery to pre-covid19 conditions.
- 17.2 The information below is derived from pre-covid-19 data and therefore presents the position of the economy as it was before Covid-19. The short, medium and long-term impact of Covid-19 is not known. Baseline data will be updated and considered in the IIA process as and when further data and studies on the Covid-19 impact becomes available.
- 17.3 Pre-covid19 the UK labour market performance remained mixed, as illustrated by real pay decreases, high levels of youth unemployment and an increase in the number of people who are underemployed. London has grown more strongly than the UK as a whole, but despite its successes, the London economy faces challenges particularly in terms of high costs of living creating pressures on low income workers, attracting and retaining the skills the economy needs, and addressing long-term unemployment (SOB 2016).
- 17.4 Lambeth is an important part of London's economy, which has experienced growth more strongly than the rest of the UK as a whole. The north of Lambeth is an integral part of London's Central Activities Zone (CAZ), home to significant employers and cultural and tourism assets. Further south are a series of important town centres including Brixton, Clapham, Streatham and West Norwood/Tulse Hill. As well as being an important employment location, Lambeth makes a crucial contribution to London's economy as a place where young, highly skilled people live – over 45 per cent of residents are educated to degree level which is comparable with many inner

London boroughs as well as Oxford and Cambridge (SOB report 2016). Around 14% of residents have no qualifications, which is about average for London. Socio-economic classification gives an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. About a quarter (26.9%) of Lambeth working age residents are in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations. This is the largest category. 2.4% of working age residents are long-term unemployed, which is one of the highest in London (SOB 2016).

- 17.5 Despite large increases in property prices and rents over the last decade, Lambeth also remains more affordable in comparison with other parts of Central London. However, with housing costs increasingly an issue for those on low-to-middle incomes, it appears as though some lower income residents have moved out of the borough to less expensive locations over the past few years. Clearly, though, those residents who are furthest from the labour market and who live in social housing are less mobile, and there remain pockets of severe deprivation in some parts of the borough (SOB 2016).
- 17.6 There are 140,500 people employed in Lambeth, with a significant concentration of jobs in the north of the borough. Employment has grown more slowly in Lambeth than the London average since 2002, while the borough also has a relatively small business base. Self-employment has increased significantly since 2008, particularly among white male residents aged 35 and over, but it is not clear whether this reflects positive choice on the part of residents or a reaction to the recession (SOB 2016).
- 17.7 The two biggest sectors for employment are human health and social work and administrative and support services. This is linked to the fact that two major hospitals – King’s College and St. Thomas’ Hospital are located within Lambeth and account for around 16,000 jobs – approximately half of the borough’s jobs in health and social work. Almost two-thirds of the jobs in the administrative and support services sector comprise jobs in security, services to buildings and landscape activities (SOB report 2016).
- 17.8 Employment in Lambeth is found across a range of sub-sectors. Security, services to buildings and landscape activities is the most significant, comprising 12,500 jobs, almost two-thirds (64.0%) of employment in the broad sector. The remaining jobs are found in travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related

activities (900 jobs); rental and leasing and employment activities (2,600); and, office administrative, office support and other business support activities (3,500).

17.9 The borough has a large proportion of public sector jobs, much higher than those for most other inner London boroughs and consequently a lower share of employment is found in professional and business services. However, Waterloo and Vauxhall will see a large increase in employment space with capacity for 23,000 jobs, much of which will be in office based sectors. This coincides with sectors that are expected to grow and will help to offset declining public sector employment in the borough (SOB report 2016). The Council is also committed to supporting regeneration in Brixton, using public sector land and assets as a driver (SOB 2016).

17.10 Unemployment has fallen dramatically in Lambeth since 2010. According to Census annual population survey (October 2018 – September 2019)⁶ there are 10,700 residents who are unemployed. Despite the improvement Lambeth rate (5.3 per cent) is higher than both the London (4.6 per cent) and national rate (3.9 per cent).

Employment status	Lambeth (no.)	Lambeth	London	Great Britain
All Economically Active†	206,600	83.8%	78.1%	78.9%
All In Employment†	193,600	78.5%	74.4%	75.7%
All Employees†	161,900	65.7%	61.0%	64.7%
All Self Employed†	30,400	12.2%	13.1%	10.8%
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	10,700	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%
Males Economically Active†	109,600	87.4%	84.4%	83.5%
Males In Employment†	104,600	83.3%	80.3%	79.9%
Male Employees†	83,500	66.8%	62.7%	65.4%
Males Self Employed†	19,700	15.4%	17.3%	14.3%
Males Unemployed§	5000	4.1%	4.8%	4.1%
Females Economically Active†	97,000	80.1%	71.7%	74.4%
Females In Employment†	89,000	73.5%	68.5%	71.5%
Female Employees†	78,300	64.6%	59.3%	63.9%
Females Self Employed†	10,700	8.9%	8.9%	7.3%
Females Unemployed§	8,000	8.2%	4.4%	3.8%

Table A2.12 Employment and unemployment ((Oct 2018-Sep 2019) (Source: ONS annual population survey)

⁶ Labour Market Profile – Lambeth: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157253/report.aspx>

Notes: # Sample size too small for reliable estimate

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

- 17.11 There is a stark gap in employment rates and incomes between white residents and those from a black and ethnic minority background. Overall, employment rates are significantly higher for white Lambeth residents than for those from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds. In the year to June 2015, 85% of white working age residents were in employment compared to 66% of BME working age residents. The differences in employment rates for areas within Lambeth are closely linked with the ethnic profile of these areas. With 84% of male residents aged 16-64 in employment in the 12 months to June 2015 and 79% of female residents, the gender employment gap in Lambeth (10 percentage points) is significantly lower than that for London (14.4 percentage points). Lambeth had the second highest female employment rate in London in the year to June 2015 (SOB 2016).
- 17.12 Lambeth is facing a period of unprecedented opportunity, and many residents have benefited from the economic recovery through rising asset prices and a strong labour market. However, there were 7,525 working age residents claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed in Lambeth in November 2018 (ONS Claimant Court). By far the largest group of out-of-work benefits claimants are claiming for health reasons, with 12,350 people claiming for Incapacity Benefits in November 2016 (DWP Benefit Claimants – working age group).
- 17.13 Lambeth has the highest rate of long-term JSA claimants in London, the second highest level of JSA claimants aged 50 and over, and young people in Lambeth are more likely to claim JSA than the London average. These differences reflect entrenched areas of deprivation in certain parts of the borough, including around Brixton, Stockwell and some parts of the south of the borough (SOB 2016).
- 17.14 Over the past decade residents have become increasingly skilled, indicating a profound population shift with more highly skilled people moving to Lambeth. 61.7 per cent of working age residents (16-64 year olds) were qualified at NVQ Level 4 or above in 2018⁷. These highly skilled people are attracted to Lambeth by its excellent transport connections which allow them to access job opportunities in the borough and in the London economy more generally (SOB 2016).

⁷ Labour Market Profile – Lambeth: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157253/report.aspx>

Qualifications (Jan 2018-Dec 2018)	Lambeth (Level)	Lambeth (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	150,200	61.7	53.1	39.3
NVQ3 And Above	179,800	73.8	66.3	57.8
NVQ2 And Above	201,800	82.8	78.0	74.9
NVQ1 And Above	212,700	87.3	84.8	85.4
Other Qualifications	18,800	7.7	8.5	6.8
No Qualifications	12,100	5.0	6.6	7.8

Table A2.13 Qualifications in Lambeth (Jan 2018-Dec 2018) (Source: ONS annual population survey)

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section. Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64. % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

- 17.15 There is also evidence of Lambeth employers facing skills shortages in the local labour pool: 25 per cent of the job vacancies in Lambeth in 2015 were hard-to-fill due to skill-shortages – above both the London (21 per cent) and England (23 per cent) averages (Lambeth Investment and Opportunity Strategy 2015).
- 17.16 Growth in local employment opportunities offers some potential to help lower skilled residents, who often face relatively higher commuting costs. But future employment opportunities will be overwhelmingly in high skilled occupations, with increasingly few employment opportunities in medium and lower skilled occupations. Inequalities in incomes are already high in the borough – median household incomes in the most affluent areas are twice that in the least well-off areas. Over recent years, the jobs profile has been changing towards more highly skilled occupations.
- 17.17 According to Census annual population survey (October 2018 – September 2019)⁸ there are 129,300 residents employed in high-skilled occupations, including managers, directors and senior officials (22,200 people), professional (56,600 people) and associate professional and technical (50,500). The employment in these occupations in Lambeth (67 percentage) are higher than both London (58.7 percentage) and national rate (47.4 percentage) see table A2.14 below.

⁸ Labour Market Profile – Lambeth: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157253/report.aspx>

17.18 Again, this corroborates the idea that the borough has seen a significant shift in population, with many higher skilled people moving in who are employed in higher skilled jobs. During the same period, the proportion of residents working in a range of medium-skilled occupations, including administrative and secretarial jobs are 4.4 percentage and skilled trades are 3.6 percentage. The share of residents working in lower skilled occupations, particularly elementary roles are 12.1 percentage which is higher than both London (8.1 percentage) and nation rate (10.2 percentage) (Labour Market Profile – Lambeth: ONS annual population survey).

Employment category	Lambeth	Lambeth	London	Great Britain
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	129,300	67.0%	58.7%	47.4%
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	22,200	11.5%	13.3%	11.3%
2 Professional Occupations	56,600	29.2%	26.4%	21.2%
3 Associate Professional & Technical	50,500	26.1%	18.7%	14.8%
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	15,400	8.0%	15.8%	19.9%
4 Administrative & Secretarial	8,400	4.4%	8.9%	9.7%
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	7,000	3.6%	6.8%	10.0%
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	20,700	10.7%	12.8%	16.3%
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	12,500	6.5%	7.1%	9.0%
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	8,200	4.2%	5.7%	7.3%
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	27,700	14.3%	12.7%	16.4%
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	4.5%	6.2%
9 Elementary Occupations	23,400	12.1%	8.1%	10.2%

Table A2.14 Employment by occupation (Oct 2018-Sep 2019) (Source: ONS annual population survey)

Notes: # Sample size too small for reliable estimate Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+ % is a proportion of all persons in employment

17.19 Lambeth's creative and digital industries sector provides 22,000 jobs and generates £1.8 billion for the economy. This sector includes businesses in design and fashion, crafts, creative tech, games, publishing, film and TV and advertising. They provide significant support and fuel growth in other parts of the economy, such as the visitor and night-time economy, which is one of the borough's strengths (Lambeth Creative and Digital Industry Strategy 2018).

17.20 The business base in Lambeth is comparatively small but the number of new businesses being created in the borough has increased significantly, with 1,445 small

business enterprises in the borough. Following the national trend, self-employment and part-time working have both increased in Lambeth and 35,000 Lambeth residents are estimated to be self-employed (Lambeth Investment and Opportunity Strategy 2015).

- 17.21 Lambeth's 30 Key Industrial and Business Areas represent the borough's strategic stock of land for business use. They are well-occupied and provide land for lower value uses, support functions and the growing low-carbon economy (including waste management), as well as growth sectors such as the creative and digital industries and food preparation and distribution (KIBA Review 2018).

18. Regeneration and efficient use of land

- 18.1 The London Borough of Lambeth is a dense urban district that is largely residential in nature. There are designated areas of open space, key industrial and business areas and town centre / major / district shopping designations.
- 18.2 The London Plan Opportunity Areas of Waterloo and Vauxhall present continued potential for commercial development and jobs growth in the borough, alongside their potential to provide new housing. Waterloo is a major office location, one of the capital's most successful tourist areas and an international centre for culture and the arts. Vauxhall is undergoing rapid change linked to the wider regeneration of Battersea/Nine Elms. Both areas can make an even greater contribution to the central London economy than they already do, if they are planned and managed effectively as part of the London Plan Central Activities Zone, in partnership with key stakeholders.
- 18.3 However, this will not happen unless the capacity of the public transport infrastructure servicing these areas also grows at a sufficient rate to meet the increased demand generated by new development. Although both areas are served by major transport interchange, these are already operating at capacity. Major developers will be expected to contribute to meeting the cost of increasing capacity in order to mitigate the impact of their schemes. This will be alongside significant public sector investment (Vauxhall Area SPD 2013). The new Nine Elms Station in Lambeth that will bring the Northern line to the Vauxhall area will improve transport connections and open up a range of opportunities for the borough's residents and businesses that would not otherwise come forward. Developers providing new jobs will also be

expected to contribute to programmes of support for Lambeth's unemployed or economically inactive residents, so that their chances of accessing these opportunities increase.

APPENDIX 3 – SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATIONS ON SCOPING REPORT

Table A3.1 provides a summary of the responses and how the Scoping Report (including sustainability framework) has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Scoping Report.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
EA1	Environment Agency	We note Section 14.6 refers to the Thames Estuary 2100 plan but we would like to see some mention of the key actions in Lambeth's Key Sustainability Issues as listed in Table 3. Of particular note is Recommendation 6 for Action Zone 2 which details the importance of maintaining, enhancing or replacing the river defence walls throughout central London. Additionally, Table 3 could include a consideration for flood resistance and resilience under the first key issue: "Increase the overall supply and mix of housing".	Noted. Flood risk management is considered within key sustainability issues for Lambeth, with flood defences considered under Objective 4 (Provision of essential infrastructure).
EA2	Environment Agency	<p>The outcomes we want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and allocations within the emerging Plan ensure no inappropriate development is located in areas at high risk of flooding • The Plan ensure development in areas at risk of flooding will be safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere • The Plan contribute to reducing flood risk for existing communities • The council identify the risk of flooding from all sources through their Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and under the Duty to cooperate work to manage and resolve any cross-boundary risks • Encourage the council to apply the sequential test and sequential approach to locating development through planning policies and the allocation of sites • Check there is a strong policy directing inappropriate development away from flood zone <p>• Check whether or not SHLAA sites in flood risk areas have been included in the plan</p>	Noted, please see Flood Risk Evidence Base document
EA3	Environment Agency	The scoping report should identify what mitigation measures may be required to make a policy and/or allocation sustainable in relation to flood risk.	Noted – this information is provided in Lambeth Local Plan policies, and Draft SADPD.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
		<p><input type="checkbox"/> We encourage the council to prepare policies and plans that require appropriate site layout and design techniques to allow for maintaining or improving the existing storage and flow of flood waters on site without increasing flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check that a policy is included to ensure that new development does not detrimentally impact upon existing or proposed flood defence structures or systems.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check policies include guidance on what appropriately resilient and resistant means; and identify where safe access and egress is required to ensure safety of users and occupants. This would apply in both actual and residual risk situations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We encourage the council to identify areas where there are particular surface water management issues and develop actions and policy approaches aimed at reducing these risks. Where appropriate, the council may wish to prepare a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check that SUDS and management of surface water run-off are included as policy requirements in the Local Plan</p>	
EA4	Environment Agency	<p>As the flood defences are improved it will be important to ensure that there is collaboration between adjacent council areas on the planning, design and construction of improvements to the flood defences and the riverside. When defences are raised, it is likely that footpaths and other public access will also require raising in some areas. Actions involving cross-boundary working between local councils should therefore consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consistent approach to improving the flood defences and the riverside at the boundary between the London Borough of Lambeth and the London Borough of Wandsworth at Nine Elms. • A consistent approach to improving the flood defences and the riverside at the boundary between the London Borough of Lambeth and the London Borough of Southwark near the Royal National Theatre, which is a very busy public thoroughfare. 	Noted.
EA5	Environment Agency	<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"> • To maintain, enhance or replace the existing river defence walls/banks and flood control structures; • To implement a programme of defence raising through central London in about 2065; 	Noted – this information is provided in Lambeth Local Plan policies, and Draft SADPD.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate the Riverside Strategy concept into local plans, strategies and guidance documents • To agree a programme of managing flooding from other sources in the defended tidal floodplain; • To inform the development and revision of local council strategic flood risk assessments (SFRAs) and flood plans; • 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; • To agree partnership arrangements for floodplain management; • To agree a programme of floodplain management. 	
EA6	Environment Agency	<p>Riverside strategy approach</p> <p>The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan promotes a riverside strategy approach to ensure that future changes to the riverside take place in a planned and integrated way which maximise the potential environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We would like a riverside that is accessible to everyone, enhances the unique and varied environment of the Thames and protects from flood risk, promoting sustainable growth throughout the estuary.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This supports the ambitions of the Government's 25-year Environment Strategy by increasing the natural capital of the Thames, protecting against flood risk, and enhancing the value of the river to society.</p> <p>The aspirations of the riverside strategy approach:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Flood defences are raised to the recommended height, as set out in the Plan, achieving our recommended flood risk policies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Development is setback from the river, in order to provide space for maintenance, future raising of defences, people, and the environment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Land needed now or in the future for flood defences is identified and available when required</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Development is not negatively impacted by flood defences (now and as a result of future raising) through holistic and innovative design</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Development is not encroaching into the river, ensuring no loss of flood storage capacity and negative impacts upon important estuarine habitats</p>	Noted. It is considered existing Development Plan policies address this.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
		<p><input type="checkbox"/> The riverside best serves the needs of its communities and the environment, providing integrated environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits. Intertidal habitat across the Estuary is created where appropriate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Thames and its riverside provides increased natural capital and supports local authorities' growth ambitions to be delivered in a sustainable way</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Local communities and river users have high quality and un-interrupted access to the riverside, with a Thames Path running continuously along the Estuary</p>	
EA7	Environment Agency	Sequential and Exception Tests must be applied at the earliest possible stage of the planning process, in particular to the site allocation document. The council should be able to provide robust evidence that a sequential approach to growth and employment has been taken to steer development away from areas at risk from flooding.	Noted. Please see flood risk evidence base document and existing Development Plan policies.
EA8	Environment Agency	<p>There are opportunities to create a better place when new flood risk management interventions are implemented. The following are suggested requirements for creating a better place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is continuous public access along the defences in areas where public access is possible. <p>Where defences are raised, adjacent public footpaths are also raised so that views of the estuary are not affected. Access to the defences is linked with public open spaces including parks and pedestrian precincts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public jetties and the foreshore is improved, and raised defences do not adversely affect river users. • Good access to viewpoints and heritage sites is provided. • The river frontage can be improved including the creation of high quality public open space and better access. • River frontage buildings are integrated into the flood defences in an environmentally sensitive way • The defences enhance the landscape. Consideration should be given to providing sloping frontages when defences are improved, and reduce dependence on vertical walls. • Where riverside areas are redeveloped, opportunities are taken to enhance the appearance and public realm of the riverside. • Opportunities can be taken for habitat creation. • Defences have space for inspection, maintenance and future upgrading. 	Noted.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
EA9	Environment Agency	We are pleased to see that the scoping report has widely covered biodiversity issues in Lambeth. We encourage the restoration of rivers and streams to positively contribute to the Biodiversity 2020, deliver the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, and provide linked corridors of habitat, promoted under the Habitats Directive.	Noted
EA10	Environment Agency	<p>The scoping report is an opportunity to incorporate evidence and advice into plan making to ensure decisions are made which do not result in net loss, and where possible result in an overall net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> We encourage the council to use the best available environmental data showing sites and species of ecological importance to ensure development is located away from these areas. Consideration should be given to Local Biodiversity Action Plans and Nature Improvement Areas.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Policies should be included in the Plan which protect designated and priority sites and species</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Policies should require developers to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity, and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Where, by exception, development has to be located in or near areas of ecological importance or is likely to result in negative impacts, the council should consider appropriate mitigation, or (as a last resort) adequate compensation must be provided</p>	Noted. It is considered existing Development Plan policies address this.
EA11	Environment Agency	The scoping report should consider the capacity and quality of water supply systems and any impact development may have on the environment, including understanding the supply and demand patterns now and in the future across the borough area. Projected water availability should take account of the impact of a changing climate. Water companies hold information and data to help with this and the council should work closely with water companies.	Noted.
EA12	Environment Agency	We encourage the council to ensure the emerging Plan and major developments identify and plan for the required levels of water efficiency and water supply infrastructure to support growth, taking into account costs and timings/phasing of development. The Infrastructure Delivery Plans can help with understanding of what is needed and are therefore an important part of the evidence base.	Noted. It is considered existing Development Plan policies address this.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
		<p>We encourage the council to use evidence and talk to the water companies to identify where new infrastructure is planned/needed to deliver the development required in the Local Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that an appropriate policy is in place to ensure water supply infrastructure can support the proposed growth. Where necessary, suggest the council consider phasing development so that any new water infrastructure is in place before occupation. • Encourage the council to use a catchment-based approach to properly reflect water resources in the Plan. • Ensure that the council has fully taken into account the availability of water in new developments, particularly in areas of water stress. • Policies should promote Green Infrastructure as part of new development to promote infiltration of surface water drainage to help recharge groundwater as well as providing wider environmental benefits. 	
EA13	Environment Agency	<p>The scoping report should ensure the evidence base takes a risk based approach to defining contaminated land by identifying the source-pathway-receptor (contaminant linkages). This should inform the council where Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies should require developers to submit a PRA together with a planning application where land is potentially contaminated. 	Noted. It is considered existing Development Plan policies address this.
HE1	Historic England	Table 3: Key Issues 'protect and enhance heritage assets' – add archaeology and Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) to Considerations column. Also make reference to both designated and non-designated heritage assets, as well as specific reference to the WWHS. Heritage at risk should also be a key consideration.	Accepted, table amended.
HE2	Historic England	<p>Table 4: We welcome IIA Objective 8. The prompt questions are generally appropriate, however a question regarding heritage at risk should be added.</p> <p>We request that Question 8.8 is amended to read 'Aspire to a range of building and architecture that reflect the character and cultural diversity of the borough?'</p> <p>We request that Question 8.11 is amended to read: 'Encourage the use of sustainable design and construction methods while conserving or enhancing the historic environment?'</p> <p>We request that Question 17.2 is amended to read: 'Ensure efficient use of land through maximising densities, exploring a variety of building typologies, where appropriate?'</p>	Heritage at risk is captured by prompt 8.1. Other recommendations accepted and amended.

Ref no	Representor	Comment	Response
HE3	Historic England	<p>Appendix 1: Review of Plans, programmes, and policies – We welcome reference to the relevant Historic England guidance. We recommend that the following documents are added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International/ European – add the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage. • National – add Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Act 1979, and Marine and Coastal Areas Access Act 2009. The SE Marine Plan is currently being reviewed; this sets out policies for the Thames and is relevant to Lambeth. • Local – it would be helpful to include the Lambeth Archaeological Priority Area information here. The Lambeth APA is due to be reviewed this year. The revised AP will include much more background information and detail which will be extremely helpful for the DPD. The Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines could also be included. Lambeth's Conservation Area Profiles should be included, alongside Lambeth's Local List and Area Specific SPDs and the Lambeth Local Distinctiveness Study (2012). 	Accepted.
HE4	Historic England	Appendix 2: Baseline Information – All designated heritage assets (conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens) within the area should be identified, ie the number for each.	Noted – the policies map of the Lambeth Local Plan contains this information.
NE1	Natural England	Natural England have no comments to make on this consultation	Noted
LBS1	Southwark Council	Southwark have no comments to make on this consultation	Noted
Public Health Lambeth	Public Health Lambeth	Provided input pre-Scoping Report which fed into the sustainability framework proposed in the Scoping Report that was made available for consultation.	