

Lambeth Scoping Report – September 2012 revision

The Revised Scoping Report prepared in September 2010 for the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Allocations DPD has been reviewed and updated where relevant as this addendum to the September version. The update had been prepared by the Council in preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on the new draft Local Plan, who is also undertaking the SA. This addendum focuses on the following areas:

- Updating relevant national, regional and local guidance and legislation;
- Updating the SA framework to reflect stakeholder views;
- Updating of the baseline information.

While some information has been provided here (for example updated national, regional and local guidance), other information has been updated and incorporated in the Sustainability Appraisal (for example baseline data). A letter was sent to statutory consultees in August 2012 advising them of the Council's approach to preparing the new Local Plan and the process proposed for SA and revision of the Scoping Report. The Council received no objections or other comments on this proposed approach.

Updated relevant national, regional and local policy / guidance / legislation

The three tables below (Tables R1, R2, R3) provide a brief description of recent legislation, policies and guidance relevant for the Sustainability Appraisal process on the draft Local Plan and are additional to the Tabulated information of the original Scoping Report 2008 and later revisions of March 2009 and September 2010.

Table R1 – National policy

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal objective of the NPPF is to bring forward sustainable development, which is defined as having three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. The NPPF sets out a requirement for local authorities to approve planning applications that are in accordance with the local plan without delay. 		Local Plan should be structured in a way that permits development that meets economic, social and environmental needs of the area.
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2011		
<p>The objectives of PPS 10 require regional and local planning bodies to draw up planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Apply the waste hierarchy to waste management, using disposal as the last option § Create a framework for communities to take more responsibility for their own waste § Help implement the national waste strategy and EU directives 		Local Plan should encourage more sustainable forms of waste management and help to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. The requirements of PPS10 are dealt with primarily in the Western Riverside Waste Authority Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
Energy Act 2011		
Provides a framework to promote and encourage the uptake of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses. Provides the legislative framework for the Green Deal, Energy Company Obligation; and allowing tenants to request energy efficiency improvements to the property they are renting.		Local Plan should provide a framework that facilitates the uptake of energy efficiency measure where possible.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment 2010		
<p>The Statement seeks to recognise the value of the historic environment and to promote its intelligent management to fully realise its national economic, social and cultural contribution. Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Ensure government policy, guidance and standards emphasise the responsibility of managing the historic environment for present and future generations § Ensure all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate level of protection § Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level § Promote opportunities to place people and communities at the centre of the designation and management of their local historic environment and to make use of heritage as a focus for learning and community identity at all levels. § Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. § Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government’s response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda. 		<p>Local Plan to produce a vision for their area which responds to local character and opportunities and it must ensure that the public benefits of the historic environment are fully realised through the decision-making process</p>
Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management 2011		
<p>This guidance identifies the key aspects of good practice that need to be taken into account by local authorities in managing their conservation areas; whilst recognising that resources are limited and have to be prioritised. It aims to relate the designation</p>	<p>Set indicators for each conservation area (local level)</p>	<p>Local Plans should indicate where conservation objectives are key priorities and why and how those conservation objectives are to be integrated with social, economic and other environmental</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic places, and outlines how the management of conservation areas relate to the new development plans system		objectives. Policies can include protection of important views and vistas; criteria for demolition; acceptable alterations and extensions to historic buildings.
Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing 2012		
Local Heritage Listing can help recognise local distinctiveness and character and ensure these values are taken into account when changes affecting the historic environment are proposed. Publication provides guidance for development new local heritage lists and making improvements to existing lists		Local Plan policies relating to local heritage listing should be in line with the recommendations made in this document.
The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011		
This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides advice on the setting of heritage assets the implications of development proposals on the historic estate. It is intended to assist others involved with managing development that may affect the setting of heritage assets.		The Local Plan should include provision for the conservation and enhancement of the setting of heritage assets in line with the guidance in the document.
Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings 2011		
The guidance helps prevent conflicts between the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations and the conservation of historic and traditionally constructed buildings.		Local Plans should encourage the sustainable retrofit of historic buildings in a way that is sympathetic to their existing features.
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011		
The White Paper sets out four ambitions: Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; Reconnecting people and nature; International and EU leadership.		

Table R2 – Regional policy

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
The London Plan 2011		
<p>The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London. London boroughs' local plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.</p> <p>The London Plan places particular emphasis on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § meeting the challenges of economic and population growth § An internationally competitive and successful city § diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods § A city that delights the senses § world leader in improving the environment § easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities 	<p>Chapter 8 of the London Plan provides full list of key indicators and targets.</p>	<p>Local Plan objectives should be consistent with those set out in the London Plan.</p>
London Plan Implementation Plan (draft 2012)		
<p>The purpose of the London Plan Implementation Plan is to set out how the policies of the London Plan will be translated into practical action. The Implementation Plan provides an overview of mechanisms – a toolkit – to achieve this.</p> <p>The final version of the Plan is expected to be</p>	<p>Sets out detailed requirements for meeting London Plan policies</p>	<p>SA should take into account baseline information when assessing Local Plan policies</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
adopted by the end of 2012.		
Mayor's Air Quality Strategy 2010		
<p>The overarching aim of this Strategy is to reduce air pollution in London so that the health of Londoners is improved. The strategy sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues. This will be delivered through a number of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Age limits for taxis § Promoting low-emission vehicles (such as electric cars) § Promoting eco-driving § New standards for the Low Emission Zone § Retrofitting older buses § Targeted measures for areas where air quality is poor. § Using the planning system to reduce emissions from new developments. § Retrofitting homes and offices to make them more energy efficient. 	Achieve the European Union (EU) air quality limit values as soon as possible.	Local Plan should contribute to achieving aims of Strategy and encourage lower emission practices and encourage energy efficiency in building and construction
Mayors Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011		
The strategy details the strategic approach to managing the climate risks we face now and in the future and includes increased flooding, increased likelihood of drought, and increased likelihood of heatwaves.	Chapter 10 of the Strategy contains the action plan	Local Plans should seek to reduce impacts of climate change through design and land use.
Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy 2011		
<p>It sets out the strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § To reduce London's CO₂ emissions to mitigate climate change; 	To limit further climate change the Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO ₂ emissions by 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025.	Local Plan should seek to contribute to meeting objectives of the strategy.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § To maximise economic opportunities from the transition to a low carbon capital; § To ensure a secure and reliable energy supply for London; and § To meet, and where possible exceed, national climate change and energy objectives. 		
Mayor’s Housing Strategy 2011		
<p>This strategy sets out Mayoral priorities for housing investment (e.g. housing supply, affordability, homes ownership, quality) as well as providing a policy framework governing quality and availability of housing.</p>	<p>A number of targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Increasing housing provision according to the needs of Londoners § Improving design standards for new build homes § Greening existing homes § Promoting regeneration 	<p>Local Plans should take account of the objectives of the Housing Strategy</p>
Mayor’s Waste Strategies : Business and Municipal - 2011		
<p>Business Waste Strategy sets out initiatives to help all kinds of London’s businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money and reduce harm to the environment through better waste management.</p> <p>London’s Wasted Resource (Municipal) Strategy sets out the Mayor’s policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how the Mayor, through the London Waste and Recycling Board, will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London.</p> <p>The Mayor has developed a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard (EPS) for all of London's municipal waste management activities to work towards - a world city first.</p>	<p>The Mayor’s key targets for the management of business waste are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of C&I waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031 • achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling and composting of CDE waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031. <p>The Mayor’s key targets for the management of London’s municipal waste are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2 To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3 To increase London’s capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes a year in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 	<p>The Local Plan should seek to further the objectives of the waster strategy where possible.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>4 To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</p> <p>5 To cut London’s greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London’s municipal waste, achieving annual greenhouse gas emissions savings of approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 545,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2015 - 770,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2020 - One million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2031 <p>6 To generate as much energy³ as practicable from London’s organic and non-recycled waste in a way that is no more polluting in carbon terms than the energy source it is replacing. This is estimated to be possible for about 40 per cent of London’s municipal waste after recycling or composting targets are achieved by 2031.</p>	
Securing London’s Water Future – the Mayor’s water strategy 2011		
<p>The strategy calls for organisations involved in the city’s water management to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invest in a water management and sewerage infrastructure system that’s fit for a world class city and will create jobs • support and encourage Londoners to take practical actions to save water, save energy and save money off their utility bills • realise the potential of London’s sewerage as an energy resource to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions <p>§ work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London’s green spaces.</p>	<p>Contains 20 actions</p>	<p>Local Plan should take into account the objectives of the water strategy.</p>
Mayor’s Transport Strategy 2010		
<p>The strategy has six goals:</p> <p>§ support economic development and</p>	<p>The strategy contains proposals to support each objective</p>	<p>Local Plan should seek to further meet the objectives of the</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>population growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners § Improve the safety and security of all Londoners § Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners § Reduce transport’s contribution to climate change and improve its resilience § Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy. 		<p>transport strategy.</p>
Taking forward the Mayor’s Transport Strategy Accessibility Implementation Plan: 2012		
<p>Defines TfL’s vision and priorities for the future of accessibility improvements on London’s transport system. It spans the period beyond the committed programme of investment, within the 2031 time horizon considered by the Mayor’s Transport Strategy (MTS). The report provides greater detail about the implementation and priorities contained within the MTS Accessibility Implementation Plan.</p>	<p>Contains details and expected dates for projects</p>	<p>Take into account strategy and project timelines.</p>
Mayor’s Cultural Strategy 2010		
<p>The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy sets out his vision, priorities and recommendations for how to strengthen the cultural life of Londoners across the capital. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a successful world city, and puts forward a case for its continued support and investment.</p>		
Archaeology and Planning in Greater London: A charter for Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service 2011		
<p>This Charter sets out how English Heritage will provide archaeological advice in Greater London in accordance with government policy as set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment, supported by the Historic Environment Practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Scheduled Ancient Monuments § Archaeological Priority Zones § Locally Important Remains § National Important Remains 	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that relate to archaeological protection, including sufficient archaeological investigations as part of the planning process</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Guide issued in March 2010. The charter sets out how the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) should be consulted on archaeological issues during the planning process to ensure that there is consistency across London. It sets out the role of GLAAS and how it can work with the boroughs and other partners to sustain and manage the archaeological interest of London's historic environment for future generations.		
The canopy – London's Urban Forest – A guide for designers, planners and developers 2011		
The document provides detail on the challenges and city pressures as well as benefits, technical solutions and real value that trees have for city environments.	Provides guidance on how to integrate trees into the city landscaped	Local Plan should recognise the benefits trees can create for city environments including retention and net increase, and policies should address these issues.
London Housing Design Guide 2010		
Sets standards for new housing in terms of environmental performance, accessibility, type and tenure, mix, layout, storage, outdoor space, noise, daylight and amenity	Contains a Summary Table of London Housing Design Guide Standards	Local Plan should ensure new housing meets needs of the Borough and takes into account design standards.

Table R3 – Local policy

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Lambeth Retail Capacity Study 2012		
The report provides a Borough wide needs assessment for town centre, retail, leisure, tourism and cultural use in Lambeth Borough. It provides a guide to the shopping and town centre needs of the Borough up to 2020, 2025 and 2030.		Local Plan policy should take into account conclusions of updated retail capacity study to maintain and enhance its town centres.
Lambeth Employment Land Review 2012		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The study assesses the current provision for employment in the Borough. It provides an assessment of future demand and market demands that complies with NPPF and evaluates current policies and research in neighbouring authorities</p>		<p>Local Plan policy should take into account conclusions of the Employment Land Review.</p>
<p>Lambeth Open Spaces Strategy 2012 (addenda)</p>		
<p>This seeks to update the Lambeth Open Space Strategy by providing evidence and policy guidance to feed into the emerging Local Plan and to help inform how the Council invests in Green Infrastructure. The strategy confirms areas of open space deficiency and makes several recommendations, including a focus on future CIL/capital improvements on poorer quality sites especially in more deprived areas; negotiate unrestricted public access to sites with restricted access; and seek all opportunities to provide new greenspace, including accessible green roofs, especially in and adjacent to the defined areas of deficiency.</p>		<p>Importance of green roofs in providing access to green open space in a very urban built up Borough, and also encouraging more biodiversity. Importance of encouraging new areas of open space in developments and improving existing areas of open space, particularly those in deprived areas.</p>

SA Framework – consultation responses

The most recent consultation on the revised Scoping Plan (2010) revealed a suggested amended to Sustainability Objective 8 – Built and Historic Environment, from English Heritage. The suggestion was for the objective to be refined from:

'Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment by improving design quality and protecting open space, valued views and historic assets.'

To:

'Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment through high quality design and protection of open space, valued views and historic assets.'

This suggestion has been incorporated and is used as Sustainability Objective 8 in the Sustainability Appraisal of the draft Local Plan. Appendix 3 of the Sustainability Appraisal documents all consultation comments received on the Scoping Report 2010 and how these have been taken on board in this SA process.

Updating baseline information

For ease of reading and reference in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal on the new Local Plan; updated baseline information has been provided in relevant topic areas of the SA.



Sustainability Appraisal and
SEA of London Borough of
Lambeth Core Strategy and
other Development Plan
Documents

Scoping Report

September 2010 Revision.

**London Borough of Lambeth Local Development Framework Core Strategy
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

A report by CAG Consultants and ENVIRON for London Borough of Lambeth

Written by: Joanna Peacock, Kaye Lyon, Chris Day, Emma Jones, Niall Machin and Denny Gray

Reviewed by: Johanna Curran

Updated September 2010

CAG CONSULTANTS
Gordon House
6 Lissenden Gardens
London NW5 1LX
Tel/fax 020 7482 8882
hq@cagconsult.co.uk
www.cagconsultants.co.uk

ENVIRON UK Ltd
Swallow Court
Devonshire Gate, Tiverton
Devon, EX16 7EJ
Tel: 01884 842010
www.vironcorp.com

Contents

Contents	1
1. Introduction	3
What is this Report?	3
Note on September 2010 Revision	4
Background	4
What is Sustainability Appraisal?	5
The Five Stages of Appraisal	6
2. Context Review	8
Purpose of the Context Review	8
Review of Plans Programmes and Policies relevant to London Borough of Lambeth	9
3. Baseline review	10
Purpose of Baseline Review	10
4. Sustainability Issues	11
Purpose of Identifying Sustainability Issues	11
Key Sustainability Issues for London Borough of Lambeth	11
5. Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	16
Purpose of the SA Objectives	16
Developing Objectives for Appraising the LDF	16

6. Next Steps: Appraising the LDF	32
The Process to be Followed	32
Local Development Documents to be appraised	34
Appendix 1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies	36
Table A1 - International Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	36
Table A2 – UK Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives	50
Table A3 – Regional and London Policy	76
Table A4 – Borough Level Policy	91
Appendix 2 Baseline Information	108
Environmental issues	108
Climate Change	108
Water	112
Biodiversity and Open Space	117
Waste	124
Air Quality	129
Energy	138
Built heritage	143
Social issues	158
Housing	158
Infrastructure	162
Equality and Diversity	166
Safety and Security	173
Accessibility / Availability of Local Services and Facilities	174
Viable and Safe Town Centre Management	176
Public Transport, Cycling and Walking	179
Health and Well Being	186
Economic issues	196
Employment	200

1. Introduction

What is this report?

The London Borough of Lambeth has begun the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and associated Development Plan Documents (DPDs) including the Development Management Policies DPD and the Site Allocations DPD. The LDF will eventually take over the role of the Lambeth Unitary Development Plan (2007) to provide the spatial planning framework for the area.

An integral part of preparing the LDF Core Strategy is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The aim of the SA process is to assess the overall environmental, social and economic impact of the plan to ensure that it contributes towards achieving sustainable development. This report is the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report (Scoping Report) for the Lambeth LDF Core Strategy and associated DPDs. Scoping forms the initial stage of the SA process and consists of collection of baseline data and collection of information on other plans, policies and programmes that can have an influence on the production of the LDF. The data collected sets the context for the appraisal and helps to identify what the key sustainability issues, objectives and targets are for Lambeth. The SA team then uses this information to set out a sustainability appraisal framework. This framework consists of sustainability objectives and targets which are used as a yardstick to measure the plan against.

This report has been subject to consultation with statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) and other key stakeholders. The initial consultation took place in November and December 2009. CAG Consultants and Environ, under the guidance of Lambeth Borough Council have taken on board, as appropriate, the comments received during this consultation period and reflected these in the report.

Note on September 2010 Revision

The Scoping Report was updated in September 2010 prior to the development of the Council's Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs. This revision included the following:

- Updating relevant national, regional and local guidance and legislation;
- Updating the key issues in relation to the revised draft London Plan;
- Updating the SA framework in relation to site allocation assessments, plus some amendments to sub questions and targets to reflect stakeholder views and updated Mayoral targets;
- Updating of the evidence base.

A further round of consultation with statutory consultees and key stakeholders is being undertaken in autumn 2010.

Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process of identifying and evaluating the environmental impacts of a plan or programme. In 2001, the European Union adopted Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (referred to as the 'SEA Directive' in this report).

The Directive came into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes including Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) extends the concept of SEA to include economic and social concerns. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Authorities must undertake SA for each of their Development Plan Documents (DPDs). SA is therefore a statutory requirement for LDFs along with SEA.

Guidance on the preparation of SA is contained in the CLG Plan Making Manual (replacing the previous 2005 ODPM guidance for development plan documents)¹. Further guidance on the SEA Directive is also available². The approach in the guidance is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider Sustainability Appraisal process.

The Council will also be undertaking work on the Core Strategy and associated DPDs (Development Management Policies and Site Allocations DPDs) in relation to the Habitat Regulations³. Whilst such work is distinct and separate to that of the SA/ SEA process we will seek to integrate the findings of the Habitat Regulations work within this SA where appropriate.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

Sustainability Appraisal should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process. Sustainability Assessment should inform the evaluation of alternatives. Sustainability Assessment should provide a powerful means of proving to decision makers, and the public, that the plan is the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives.

Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Development Frameworks (June 2008)

The aim of Sustainability Appraisal is to make sure that plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. Although planning authorities do their best to address these issues, it is easy to miss opportunities for better supporting social, economic and environmental objectives, and for reducing any conflicts. Sustainability Appraisal offers a systematic way for checking and improving on plans as they are being developed. Ideally, as a result of the appraisal, conflicts with sustainability objectives will be removed, but this is not always possible. The conflicts and the decisions made must be explained in the SA reports. As a result the public and other

¹ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=152450>

² A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM 2006)

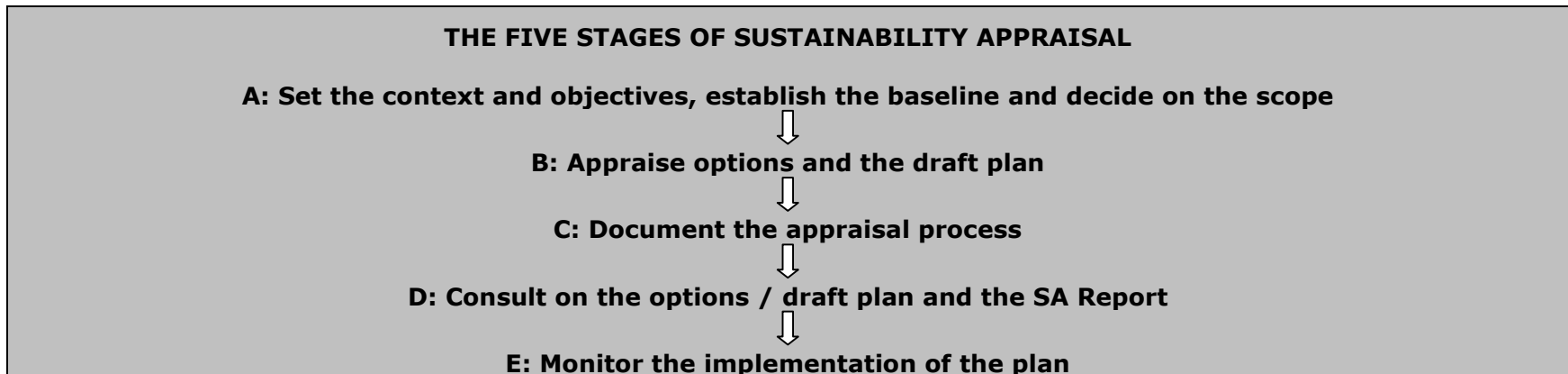
³ Sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community are known as the Natura 2000 network and also referred to as European sites. To meet the requirements of European Directives, in particular the recent amendment 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.

stakeholders will find it easier to appreciate the pros and cons of the plan and to make up their own minds about whether the planning authority has made good decisions.

The Five Stages of Appraisal

In order for SA to be effective, it should be fully integrated into the plan-making process. It should be started as soon as a new or revised local development document is first considered, and should provide input at each stage when decisions are taken. It is generally accepted that there are five stages (A to E) to SA, shown in the box below.

Box 1 Stages of SA



Stage A (scoping) can be broken down into the following steps:

Box 2 Stage A of SA

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1. Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and policies, and sustainable development objectives that will

affect or influence the DPD. (**Context Review**)

A2. Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of London Borough of Lambeth. (**Baseline**)

A3. Identify key **sustainability issues** for the SA to address.

A4. Develop the **SA framework**, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

A5. Produce a **Scoping Report** (this report) and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.

2. Context Review

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

Purpose of the Context Review

The Context review is Stage A1 of the process outlined in the ODPM's Guidance on sustainability appraisal. The 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 SA process;
- identify external factors, such as sustainability issues, that might influence the preparation of the plan; and
- determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative effects when combined with policies in the plan that is subject to the SA.

The Context review meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to provide an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes. Note that this was updated in September 2010.

Review of Plans Programmes and Policies relevant to London Borough of Lambeth

Relevant documents at international, national, regional and local level have been reviewed. For each document the following information has been collated:

- key objectives relevant to the LDDs and SA;
- key targets and indicators relevant to the LDDs and SA;
- implications for the LDDs; and
- implications for SA

This information has been used to inform the subsequent stages of the process, which are covered in later sections of this document.

- identification of sustainability issues (stage A3);
- development of SA framework (stage A4); and
- baseline review (stage A2).

The full review is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

3. Baseline Review

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

Purpose of Baseline Review

As its name implies the Baseline review describes the current social, economic and environmental conditions in the Borough. The Guidance notes that baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems. Collecting baseline information therefore contributes to the effectiveness of the appraisal. The aim is to collect information relating to each of the sustainability objectives. However, in reality there will be gaps in data availability. The Guidance notes that where there are gaps, it is important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future programmes or reviews.

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 review for London Borough of Lambeth is included in Appendix 2. It should be noted that the Baseline review is based on existing evidence, including that gathered specifically for the Borough's LDF documents. This evidence base can be viewed via the following link:

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/Planning/LocalDevelopmentFramework%28LDF%29evidencedocuments.htm>

The Scoping Report was reviewed and updated in September 2010 to take on board recently published evidence base studies.

4. Sustainability Issues

Stage A3. Identify key sustainability issues for the SA to address.

Purpose of identifying sustainability issues

The Guidance comments that *the identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and develop sustainable plan objectives and options.*

The identification of sustainability issues also provides useful information for the sustainability appraisal process itself. It will inform Stage B of the process (not covered in this report) where options and policies will be tested against the appraisal objectives. For example when testing options for development, information that *half of Lambeth's households do not have access to a car* is a sustainability issue that will inform the judgements made in the testing process and influence the choice of options.

The identification of sustainability issues meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to identify *any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance.*

Key Sustainability Issues for London Borough of Lambeth

A list of issues was developed from the review of plans, programmes and policies and the baseline data collected. This is shown in the table below.

Table 1 Key sustainability issues for Lambeth

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ⁴	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
Increase the overall supply and mix of housing , including affordable housing. Capacity for conversions.	Delivering Appropriate Housing. Affordability, level of provision, quality, sustainable design and location of housing in London, and its impacts on access, mobility, sense of place and resource use.	Access to good housing. Affordable housing. Sustainable housing. Housing mix and types.
Protect and enhance heritage assets , their settings and the wider historic environment as part of reinforcing local distinctiveness and place-making	Safeguarding (and enhancing) Heritage and the Historic Environment. Due to competing land uses the quality of the cityscape and preservation of the historic environment may come under increasing pressure.	Built heritage
Provide the essential infrastructure to support population growth.	Managing Continued Population Growth. London’s population is expected to continue to grow which means new homes jobs, and infrastructure need to be planned for in a sustainable way.	Infrastructure provision, including healthcare services and facilities; and schools
Develop mixed, cohesive, safe communities accessible to all.	Equalities. The increasing disparity in quality of life across social groups and the impact of poverty on access to key social, environmental and economic infrastructure (for example: housing, transport, health care and education). There is also increasing polarisation of certain socio-economic groups within London. Promoting Safety and Security. Levels of crime and perceptions of safety from the perceptions of crime and its relationship to sense of place	Mixed communities. Cohesive communities. Safe communities. Accessible communities. Meeting the needs of diverse communities. Addressing social inequities. Tackling crime. Tackling terrorism. Addressing fear of crime.

⁴ Taken from IIA of Draft Replacement London Plan (Entec Oct 2009)

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ⁴	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
<p>Provide good access to local services and community facilities within neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Increase public transport accessibility and promote walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Increasing Transport Accessibility. The need to reduce congestion and increase accessibility for all Londoners. There is a continued emphasis on travel by car rather than more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling. There is also a need to reduce emissions from vehicles (to be addressed in the Mayor’s Transport Strategy).</p>	<p>Good local access to services and facilities. Tackling congestion. Increase public transport, cycling and walking.</p>
<p>Increase the number and variety of jobs in the local economy, including local jobs for local people.</p>	<p>The Changing Economy. London will be impacted by the current global recession. London’s unemployment rate has risen to 8%, the highest of any Government Office Region and the employment rate has remained on a downward trend over the last year. How London responds to the current recession will have long term impacts on the region and the UK.</p>	<p>Increasing jobs, particularly local jobs for local people. Addressing high rates of child poverty. Addressing worklessness and unemployment among Black, Asian, Ethnic and Minority groups. Tackling barriers to employment. London’s role in the UK economy.</p>
<p>Support the growth of key economic sectors through new business development, business retention and inward investment.</p>	<p>London’s World City Status. The need to ensure London maintains its attractiveness to business and tourism to the benefit of all Londoners.</p>	<p>New business development. Business retention. Inward investment. Targeting key economic sectors.</p>
<p>Create viable, safe and well managed town centres.</p>		<p>Viable, safe and well managed town centres.</p>
<p>Support the regeneration and renewal of London Plan Opportunity Areas.</p>	<p>Development and Regeneration. The sustainable development and regeneration of London, including addressing areas of deprivation and generating a lasting and sustainable legacy from the Olympic Games, particularly for East London communities.</p>	<p>Regeneration of London Plan Opportunity Areas. 2012 Legacy.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Lambeth key issue	London key issue⁴	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
<p>Reduce carbon emissions from residents, businesses, public services and buildings.</p> <p>Implement measures to help Lambeth adapt to the consequences of inevitable climate change, including flood risk management</p>	<p>Responding to Climate Change. London’s impact on the global climate, and the threat of current and expected climate change on London’s population, biodiversity, built and natural environment.</p>	<p>Reducing CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Climate change adaptation, including flood risk management</p>
<p>Maximise the efficient use and management of resources, including water, energy and waste.</p>	<p>Protecting Water Quality and Resources. Population growth, lifestyle choices and climate change are all placing increasing demands on London’s water quality and supplies. At the same time existing water resources need to be managed more effectively</p> <p>Managing Waste. Due to the volume of waste generated and put to landfill there is need for an integrated sustainable approach to managing waste in London, from reduction through to re-use, recycling and reprocessing.</p>	<p>Efficient use and management of resources.</p> <p>Efficient use and management of water: addressing increasing demand.</p> <p>Efficient use and management of energy.</p> <p>Efficient management of waste: increasing recycling rates and self sufficiency in waste disposal.</p> <p>Pressure on biodiversity and open spaces.</p>
<p>Health and well-being</p>	<p>Improving Air Quality. London’s air is still polluted and is the worst of any city in the UK and amongst the worst in Europe. The primary cause of poor air quality in London is emissions from road traffic, although emissions from residential and workplace heating are also substantial.</p> <p>Improving and Protecting Health and Wellbeing. Poor health outcomes and a widening disparity of relative wellbeing across London, and the relative impacts on the capacity of Londoners’ to engage economically and</p>	<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>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ⁴	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
<p>Biodiversity and open space</p>	<p>socially.</p> <p>Protecting Biodiversity. Biodiversity needs to be conserved and enhanced across London (from the central urban core through suburbia to the surrounding green belt) in ways that restore and promote its ecological function.</p> <p>Improving Access to Nature and Open Space. There is need to improve the public realm and increase people’s opportunity for contact with nature and London’s rivers and open spaces.</p>	

5. Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Stage A4 Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets

Purpose of the SA Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal 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*).

Along with any associated indicators and targets, the objectives form the SA Framework. The Guidance notes that particularly relevant sources for SA objectives include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, the Regional Sustainable Development Frameworks, and at the local level, Community Strategies or Plans. Baseline information collected and sustainability issues identified at earlier stages in the SA can also be especially useful in identifying objectives and targets.

It should be noted that the SA objectives are distinct from the LDF objectives though they may in some cases overlap with them.

Developing objectives for appraising the LDF

A set of objectives and sub-objectives has been produced, based on the following sources:

- objectives used in the sustainability appraisals of the London Plan^{5 6};

⁵ *Sustainability Appraisal to the Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (September 2006)*

⁶ *IIA of Draft Replacement London Plan (Entec Oct 2009)*

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

- priorities defined in the London Borough of Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020);
- information on issues and objectives from the context review and the baseline data; and
- the objectives have been cross-checked against the priorities in the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy.⁷

The general SA framework used for the Core Strategy SA is shown in the table below. In September 2010, this was adapted for use on the Site Allocations DPD – see Table 3.

Table 2 General SA framework

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
1. Crime and safety. Ensuring safe communities with reduced crime and disorder.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the opportunities to commit crime and engage in antisocial behaviour? • help address the fear of crime as well as crime itself? • create the conditions for communities to develop which will support a reduction in crime and the fear of crime? • reduce Lambeth's vulnerability to major challenges such as climate change and water shortages? • reduce Lambeth's vulnerability to terrorist action? • reduce the need for motorised travel? • encourage walking and cycling, for instance by reducing traffic accidents to pedestrians and cyclists? • reduce accidental injuries and deaths among young people 		Population
2. Health and well being. Promoting a healthy borough with better health care services, reduced health inequalities and by reducing the causes of ill health.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect health and wellbeing? • reduce poverty, including child poverty? • reduce health inequalities? • improve mental, emotional and physical health, and wellbeing? • encourage the development of healthy neighbourhoods? • make walking and cycling more attractive relative to other alternatives? • improve access to health care services? 	<p>London Plan KPI 6: Reducing Health Inequalities <i>Reduction in the gap between life expectancy at birth of Londoner's living within the 11 Spearhead PCTs vs the 20 remaining PCTs, 2011–2031</i></p>	Population, Human Health

⁷ *Securing the Future* March 2005

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>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.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy... Improve access (including through ICT) for all residents to services, jobs, leisure and amenities near home, reducing the need to travel? Including:</p> <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 • Police and emergency services • Banking facilities and post offices 		<p>Population, Human Health</p>
<p>4. Provision of essential infrastructure. To ensure that the necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate infrastructure keeps pace with population growth, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ water and sewerage infrastructure ○ health ‘infrastructure’ (facilities and services) ○ schools ○ green infrastructure ○ transport. 	<p>London Plan KPI 12: Improving the provision of social infrastructure and related services. <i>An increase in the provision of childcare places per 1000 under fives, particularly in Regeneration Areas</i></p> <p><i>School places to match School Role Projections</i> Note: Dependent upon school role projections being made available</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Material Assets</p>
<p>5. Equality and diversity. To ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to experience discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote equity, or fairness between population groups? • improve environmental conditions for Lambeth’s deprived areas and deprived communities? • reduce poverty and social exclusion? • promote social cohesion within and between population groups? • enable social integration between minority groups and wider society? 	<p>London Plan KPI 11: Increased employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market</p> <p><i>Reduce the gap in unemployment rates between BAME groups and the white population and reduce the gap between lone parents on income support in London vs England & Wales average</i></p>	<p>Population, Human Health</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
<p>SOCIAL</p> <p>6. Housing. Ensuring everyone has the opportunity for an <u>affordable</u> decent home, quiet enjoyment of that home and the protection of local amenity.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase access to good housing? • meet affordable housing targets? • meet sustainable housing standards? • increase the mix and type of housing, including family units?. • reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • tackle homelessness? 	<p>London Plan KPI 4: Increase the supply of new homes <i>Completion of 33,380 additional homes per year</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 5: An increased supply of affordable homes <i>Completion of 13,200 additional affordable homes per year (60% social housing, 40% intermediate)</i></p> <p>London Plan borough housing target for Lambeth: 12,550 ten year target or 1,255 per annum.</p> <p>Targets set for Opportunity Areas employment capacity and minimum homes: Vauxhall, Nine Elms, Battersea: 10,000 new homes (could be increased to 16,000 depending on scale of public transport improvements) Waterloo: 1,900</p> <p>Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020): Aiming to achieve the council’s policy for 50% affordable housing with subsidy and 40% without subsidy wherever possible in development proposals</p> <p>Lambeth LAA target – number of affordable homes delivered: 480 – 2008/09 550 - 2009/10 570 - 2010/11</p> <p>Lambeth SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction 2008: The Council aspires to BREEAM “Excellent” and seeks “Very Good” as a minimum standard. In line with the Energy Saving Trust’s minimum recommendation, the Council seeks the achievement of Code Level 3 as a minimum standard and aspires to Code Level 4 in the majority of developments. Note: The SPD is in need of revision and updating.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Material Assets</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>7. Liveability and place. To <u>design</u> and sustain liveable, mixed-use physical and social environments that promote long-term social cohesion, sustainable lifestyles and a sense of place.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the quality and quantity of open space and the public realm? • reduce the proportion of the public realm where noise precludes conversation or where other environmental factors (e.g. fumes) make it unpleasant to be? • promote community engagement? • promote interactions between different sectors of the community? • promote good governance? • promote wellbeing and help to make people feel positive about the area where they live? • promote child-friendly buildings? • promote Lambeth as a place that people want to put down roots rather than just pass through? 		<p>Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape, Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL			
<p>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 historic assets.'</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential and their settings? • enhance the provision of cultural facilities (e.g. public art) and possibilities for cultural events/activities (e.g. festivals)? • aspire to a range of buildings and architecture that reflect the cultural diversity of the borough? • conserve and enhance the townscape/cityscape character, including historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential and its contribution to local distinctiveness? • increase access to, enjoyment of and understanding of, historical, archaeological and cultural sites, features and areas? • protect, enhance or create open space? • protect valued views? • identify locations where tall building are acceptable? 	<p>Lambeth Open Space Strategy 2004, later revised 2007 and now currently being further updated recommended that Lambeth should aim to double the number of good quality open spaces in the Borough</p> <p>London Plan KPI 3: Minimise the loss of open space <i>No net loss of open space designated for protection in LDFs due to new development</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 24: Protecting and improving London's heritage and public realm <i>Reduction in the proportion of buildings at risk as a percentage of the total number of listed buildings in London</i></p>	<p>Landscape, Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>9. Transport and travel. Integrating planning and transport decisions, to reduce the need to travel, reducing reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce travel? • encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel: walking, cycling and public transport? • encourage greater efficiency in the transport network, such as through higher load factors? • integrate new development, especially residential development, with sustainable transport choices? 	<p>London Plan KPI 13: Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (public/private transport modal split) <i>Use of public transport per head grows faster than use of the private car per head</i> London Plan KPI 14: Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (zero traffic growth). <i>Zero traffic growth in central and inner London, and traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5 per cent</i> London Plan KPI 15: Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (increased bicycle modal share) <i>Increase the share of all trips by bicycle from 2 per cent in 2009 to 5 per cent by 2026</i> As measured by DfT London Plan KPI 16: Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (increased passenger and freight transport on the Blue Ribbon Network) <i>A 50 per cent increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Network from 2011–2021</i> London Plan KPI 17: Increase in the number of jobs located in areas with high PTAL values <i>Maintain at least 50 per cent of B1 development in PTAL zones 5–6 and at least 90 per cent of B2 and B8 development in Zones 0–2</i></p>	<p>Population</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
<p>SOCIAL</p> <p>10. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity, and to bring nature closer to people.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve and enhance habitats and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife? • protect and enhance access to open space and improve the quality of publicly accessible green space? • Improve connectivity between wildlife sites? • 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? • encourage replacement of valuable lost habitat? • bring nature closer to people, i.e. help conserve local nature conservation amenity, including gardens? 	<p>London Plan KPI 18: Protection of biodiversity habitat <i>No net loss of designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</i> London Plan targets: (those appropriate to Lambeth’s BAP priority habitats): Conserve/Increase by 2020 (on 2008 baseline):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1466 ha/ 10ha acid grassland • 4909ha/ 20ha woodland • Conserve 2,300 ha saltmarsh or mudflat of Tidal Thames; • 599 ha/ 250 ponds <2ha conserved ponds, lakes and reservoirs; • 185 ha conserved and/or enhanced wasteland (equivalent to Lambeth’s built environment habitat?) <p>No more than 120 residential units to be developed on garden land/year</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Landscape, Soil, Water</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
<p>SOCIAL</p> <p>11. Climate change and energy. Minimise energy consumption and increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. Reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption? • increase the proportion of energy both produced and used from renewable and sustainable resources? • reduce the impacts of climate change? e.g. urban heat island effect, flooding and drought? • ensure adaptation to the future impacts of climate change? • ensure that new and retrofitted development and infrastructure is located, designed and constructed to withstand the effects of climate change over its design life? • promote high quality, appropriate design and sustainable construction methods in all types of building, including new build and retrofit? • promote the highest standards of energy and environmental performance for new and existing buildings? • minimise embedded carbon in new buildings and development? 	<p>London Plan KPI 20: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions through new development <i>For strategic developments achieve zero carbon in residential development by 2016 and zero carbon in all development by 2019</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 22: Increase in energy generated from renewable sources <i>Production of xxGWh of energy from renewable sources by 2026</i></p> <p>The target will be developed in accordance with a Regional Renewable Energy Assessment in 2010, as required by Office for Renewable Energy Deployment</p> <p>London Plan targets: 60% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2025: (against 1990 base)</p> <p>Lambeth LAA: Per capita Co2 emissions reductions of 2% (08/09), 5% (09/10) and 10% (10/11) on baseline of 5.5 tonnes per capita.</p> <p>Lambeth SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction 2008: Use of water: the design of development should seek to minimise the use of water resources. The Council sees Code Level 3 as a minimum standard and aspires to Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code sets the target for water consumption at 105 litres per person per day. <i>Note: The SPD is in need of revision and updating.</i></p>	<p>Climatic Factors, Materials Assets</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>12. Water resources and flood risk management. To improve the quality of surface waters and groundwater, to achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources and to minimise flood risk.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the quality of water and waterbodies (surface and groundwater)? • reduce piped water consumption e.g. through reducing demand and encouraging recycling in households? • reduce waste water and sewage needing processing? • support sustainable urban drainage? • 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? 	<p>London Plan KPI 23: Improve London’s Blue Ribbon Network <i>Restore 15km of rivers 2009–2015</i> London Plan target: Maximum water use target of 105 litres per person per day for residential development. (To be reviewed in light of Code for Sustainable Homes targets, essential standard of 80 litres/ person / day by 2016 at latest). Aim to achieve Greenfield run off from sites through incorporating rainwater harvesting and sustainable drainage.</p> <p>Lambeth SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction 2008: Use of water: the design of development should seek to minimise the use of water resources. The Council sees Code Level 3 as a minimum standard and aspires to Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code sets the target for water consumption at 105 litres per person per day.</p>	<p>Water, Climatic Factors</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>13. 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.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the production of waste, maximise recycling and reuse during construction, and decrease the demand for raw materials from unsustainable sources e.g. through reusing demolition material onsite and using products made from recycled materials? • make waste avoidance, reuse and recycling easy for residents and visitors? • help develop markets for recycled products by using them? • enable safe storage of waste and recycling, convenient for both residents and collectors? • make appropriate provision for waste management facilities in the Borough to help meet the London Plan apportionment and self sufficiency targets? 	<p>London Plan KPI 19: Increase in municipal waste recycled or composted and elimination of waste to landfill by 2031 <i>At least 45 per cent of waste recycled/composted by 2015</i> <i>0 per cent to landfill by 2031</i> London Plan borough apportionment: 342,000 tonnes per annum by 2031 (municipal solid waste and commercial/ industrial waste). Current existing licensed capacity: 11,000 tonnes.</p> <p>Exceed recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70% by 2020 Achieve recycling and re-use levels in construction, excavation and demolition waste of 95% by 2020 (and 80% recycling of that waste as aggregates in London by 2020) (boroughs need to ensure land resources available to implement the above).</p>	<p>Population, Material Assets</p>
<p>14. Air quality. To improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce emissions of PM10, NO2 and ozone depleting substances? • help to achieve national and international standards for air quality (e.g. those set out in the Air Quality regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002 as well as local air quality management targets? • support the planting of trees? • promote the ‘transport hierarchy’? 		<p>Air</p>
ECONOMIC			
<p>15. Education and skills. To maximise the education and skills levels of the population.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve opportunities and facilities for formal, informal and vocational learning (including volunteering) for all ages? • contribute to up-skilling and to meeting skills shortages? • promote healthy, sustainable living? 		<p>Population, Material Assets, Human Health</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

SA Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets	SEA Topic Requirement
SOCIAL			
<p>16. Local economy. Create and sustain prosperity and business growth in a strong and dynamic local economy and improve the social and environmental performance of businesses.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the resilience of business and the economy e.g. through supporting indigenous and local business, diversification, corporate social responsibility, accommodating low income workers, supporting and driving the marketplace? • support employment opportunities in the most deprived areas and groups and stimulate regeneration? • enable people to live better for a given income by reducing their need for paid goods and services? • contribute to sustainable tourism? 	<p>London Plan KPI 8: Ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in the office market. <i>Stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rate of starts over the previous three years</i></p>	<p>Population, Material Assets</p>
<p>17. Regeneration and efficient use of land. To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits to the most deprived areas and communities, and to improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximise regeneration benefits to the most deprived areas and communities? • promote the efficient, innovative and multifunctional use of land? • ensure the provision of adequate quantities and type of public realm? • protect the Borough's soil resource? 	<p>London Plan KPI 1: Maximise the proportion of development taking place on previously developed land. <i>Maintain at least 96 per cent of new residential development to be on previously developed land</i> London Plan KPI 2: Optimise the density of residential development <i>Over 95 per cent of development to comply with the housing density location and SRQ matrix</i></p>	<p>Material Assets, Soil</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve accessibility to employment, especially for local people? • improve employment opportunities among Black, Asian, Ethnic and Minority groups? • protect local employment land and uses? • tackle the causes of worklessness such as provision of affordable childcare? • provide additional housing near places of work? 	<p>London Plan KPI 7: Sustaining economic activity <i>Increase in the proportion of working age London residents in employment 2011–2031</i> London Plan KPI 9: Ensure that there is sufficient employment land available <i>Release of industrial land to be in line with benchmarks in the Industrial Capacity SPG</i></p> <p>South west sub region of London <i>projected</i> to provide 70,000 more jobs by 2026.</p> <p>Indicative employment capacity set for Opportunity Areas Vauxhall, Nine Elms, Battersea: 15,000 Waterloo: 15,000</p>	<p>Population, Material Assets</p>

Table 3 SA Framework for Site Allocations

SA objective	Significance criteria	
	+ve	-ve Criteria in bold with an asterisk * indicate a high level constraint
1. Crime and safety. Ensuring safe communities with reduced crime and disorder.	<p>Contributes positively to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use developments • Designing out crime • Modal shift away from private car • Includes measures to adapt to climate change 	<p>Poor urban design, promotes mono use developments and car use. Does not promote safe design.</p>
2. Health and well being. Promoting a healthy borough with better health care services, reduced health inequalities and by reducing the causes of ill health.	<p>Positive contribution to key determinants of health like decent housing, jobs, good air quality, reduced crime.</p> <p>Site specific allocations: no identified air quality or noise issues.</p> <p>Promotes good access to health services.</p> <p>Site specific housing allocations: located within 30 minutes travelling time of GP surgeries and hospitals.</p> <p>Tackles poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>Promotes active travel (walking and cycling) and healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Negative contribution to key determinants of health like decent housing, jobs, good air quality, reduced crime.</p> <p>Site specific allocations: identified air quality or noise issues.</p> <p>Worsens access to health services.</p> <p>Site specific housing allocations: located more than 30 minutes travelling time of GP surgeries and hospitals.</p> <p>Worsens poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>Promotes unsustainable travel patterns (like private car use) and dispersed uses.</p> <p>May worsen road safety.</p>
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.	<p>Provides new community services and facilities in areas of need or improves existing access to such services and facilities.</p> <p>Promotes mixed use development.</p> <p>Site specific allocations: good accessibility judged as being located within 20 minutes of</p>	<p>Worsens existing access to range of community services and facilities.</p> <p>Poor provision of services and facilities in new development.</p> <p>Site specific allocations: located more than 20 minutes of door-to-door journey time by</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	<p>door-to-door journey time by public transport, walk, or cycle modes of key services (schools, GPs, hospitals, food shops, banking facilities and post office).</p> <p>Supports existing town and local centres.</p>	<p>public transport, walk, or cycle modes of key services (schools, GPs, hospitals, food shops, banking facilities and post office)..</p> <p>Undermines existing town or local centres.</p>
<p>4. Provision of essential infrastructure. To ensure that the necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.</p>	<p>For all allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sufficient water supply and sewerage capacity exists (or is planned) to accommodate the development and its future needs; • sufficient health 'infrastructure' (facilities and services) exists (or is planned) to accommodate the development and its future needs; • sufficient transport infrastructure exists (or is planned) to accommodate the development and its future needs; <p>For residential site specific allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sufficient school place provision exists, or increased capacity is planned, in the local area (school places to match school role projections); • site located within 400 metres of green space accessible by existing footpaths or cycleways. Site provides additional access to green space; 	<p>The infrastructure needs referred to in the '+ve' box are not in place or unlikely to be provided in the near future.</p>
<p>5. Equality and diversity. To ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to experience discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>The allocation has the potential to provide new/improved services/facilities, including local employment for deprived areas and areas of opportunity.</p>	<p>The allocation will compete with services in deprived areas or in areas of opportunity</p>
<p>6. Housing. Ensuring everyone has the opportunity for <u>an affordable</u> decent home, quiet enjoyment of that home and the protection of local amenity.</p>	<p>Provides new housing, including affordable housing, and a mix of housing types (including family units) in sustainable locations and sustainably designed.</p>	<p>Is likely to restrict the provision and variety of new sustainable affordable housing.</p> <p>May reduce quality of existing homes.</p>
<p>7. Liveability and place. To <u>design</u> and sustain liveable, mixed-use physical and</p>	<p>Allocation contributes positively to open space provision and the quality of the public realm</p>	<p>* Site is protected open space, including MOL or Green Belt</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

<p>social environments that promote long-term social cohesion, sustainable lifestyles and a sense of place.</p>	<p>Mixed use development that promotes walking and cycling and sense of place, promoting social interaction and improved cohesion</p> <p>Allocation provides additional shops and services in town and other centres</p> <p>Housing or mixed use site within 20 minutes of door-to-door journey time by public transport, walk, or cycle modes of town or other centre.</p>	<p>Site would reduce open space provision or impact adversely on the public realm.</p> <p>Allocation likely to increase private car use (and worsen modal shift).</p> <p>Out of 'centre' site likely to compete with shops and services in town and other centres</p>
<p>8. Built and historic environment. Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment by improving design quality and protecting open space, valued views and historic assets.</p>	<p>Site will not impact on conservation areas, listed buildings and features of cultural and archaeological interest or their settings, and will contribute to protecting these features and their settings.</p> <p>For tall buildings, site located in opportunity area identified for tall buildings and valued view protected.</p> <p>Allocation contributes positively to open space provision and the quality of the public realm</p>	<p>* Site contains a nationally important archaeological site (Scheduled Ancient Monument)</p> <p>Potential impact on conservation areas, listed buildings and features of cultural and archaeological interest or their settings.</p> <p>For tall buildings, site not located in opportunity area identified for tall buildings or impacts upon valued views.</p> <p>Site would reduce open space provision or impact adversely on the public realm.</p>
<p>9. Transport and travel. Integrating planning and transport decisions, to reduce the need to travel, reducing reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p>	<p>Site location reduces the need to travel and promotes walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>Promotes integrated transport.</p> <p>Promotes mixed use development.</p> <p>Promotes easy access to local services and facilities.</p> <p>Promotes low carbon fuel technology.</p> <p>Reduces congestion.</p> <p>Allocations that generate high levels of trips located with high levels of public transport accessibility (i.e. less than 400m from a bus stop or train/tube station).</p> <p>Existing transport capacity sufficient to cater for allocation/ or plans for an increase in capacity to cater for development.</p>	<p>Promotes unsustainable travel patterns like private car use.</p> <p>Segregates land uses to a degree that promotes longer trips by unsustainable modes.</p> <p>Worsens access to key local services and facilities.</p> <p>Fails to promote low carbon fuel technology.</p> <p>Worsens congestion.</p> <p>Allocations that generate high levels of trips not located with high levels of public transport accessibility.</p> <p>Existing transport capacity insufficient to cater for allocation/ no plans for increase in capacity.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

<p>10. Biodiversity. To conserve and enhance biodiversity, and to bring nature closer to people.</p>	<p>Doesn't impact upon any site of nature conservation importance or LBAP species/habitat. Improves people's access to nature. Overall net gain for biodiversity</p>	<p>*Site contains a nationally/internationally designated site (SSSI, SPA, SAC or Ramsar site) or Site of Metropolitan Importance Impacts on a site of nature conservation importance or LBAP species/habitat. Increases areas of nature conservation deficiency.</p>
<p>11. Climate change and energy. Minimise energy consumption and increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. Reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Contributes to 'low carbon living' or promotes opportunities for retrofitting. Reduces carbon and other GHG emissions. Promotes high standards of sustainable design and construction, including opportunities for linked trips. Promotes renewable energy generation and use. Promotes decentralised energy. Addresses climate change adaptation issues.</p>	<p>Increased carbon and other GHG emissions result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic and transport; • Increased housing and built development • Industry <p>IF measures not included to reduce and minimise emissions and use appropriate methods of low carbon construction, design and operation. Fails to address or potentially worsens risk from climate change events.</p>
<p>12. Water resources and flood risk management. To improve the quality of surface waters and groundwater, to achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources and to minimise flood risk.</p>	<p>Encourages water conservation and prudent use. Site specific allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no land contamination issues; • protects or improves water quality; • not adjacent to a watercourse. <p>Flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doesn't impact upon flood risk area (flood zones 2 or 3) • not at risk of all types of flooding • SUDS is viable • Minor positive – if an element of off-site enhancement is offered. 	<p>Likely to exacerbate water consumption pressures in areas of water stress. Site specific allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land contamination issues; • threat to water quality; • adjacent to a watercourse. <p>Flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • located in high flood risk area and likely to increase flood risk, or where SUDS is constrained. <p>Minor negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - if no off-site enhancement is offered by the site

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

<p>13. 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.</p>	<p>Does not constrain appropriate sites for the sustainable management of waste within the borough and promotes sustainable waste management. Improves design in order to encourage more sustainable waste management, e.g recycling.</p>	<p>Constrains future sustainable waste management options or locations. Poor design for sustainable waste management.</p>
<p>14. Air quality. To improve air quality.</p>	<p>Site is within an Air Quality Management Area Allocation supports sustainable transport and travel. Promotes planting of vegetation and wildlife habitats.</p>	<p>Site not within an AQMA. Allocation encourages private car use. Reduces vegetation and wildlife habitats. Propose land use may contribute to air pollution (e.g. polluting industry).</p>
<p>15. Education and skills. To maximise the education and skills levels of the population.</p>	<p>Site allocation actively supports provision of education, training or skills development.</p>	<p>Allocation may lead to additional unmet skills or education needs.</p>
<p>16. Local economy. Create and sustain prosperity and business growth in a strong and dynamic local economy and improve the social and environmental performance of businesses.</p>	<p>Provides appropriate, accessible land to support employment. Actively supports the development of value added and low impact activities Supports existing town and local centres. Protects existing employment sites.</p>	<p>Site poorly located with respect to services, facilities and accessibility of labour or customers. Undermines or threatens existing centres or employment sites.</p>
<p>17. Regeneration and efficient use of land. To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits to the most deprived areas and communities, and to improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.</p>	<p>Site on Brownfield land which offers the opportunity for remediation. Does not impact on areas of high amenity value or any ecological designations. Site located within London Plan Area for Regeneration. Allocation promotes high standards of sustainable design and construction, including provision/protection of public realm and the borough's soil resource.</p>	<p>Greenfield site which is sensitive in terms of ecology, agriculture or/and amenity. Allocation involves regeneration or development proposals that are not within London Plan Area for Regeneration (where potential exists unmet on areas for regeneration elsewhere in the Borough).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The allocation supports the provision of local employment in the borough. The allocation supports provision of affordable childcare.</p>	<p>Development of the site may undermine provision of local employment or affordable childcare across the borough.</p>

6. Next Steps: Appraising the LDF

The process to be followed

The London Borough of Lambeth is in the process of developing its LDF. It has published the Local Development Scheme which describes the documents that will make up the LDF and when they will be developed. The council has asked CAG Consultants and ENVIRON to undertake the SA and SEA of the LDF Core Strategy and associated DPDs on their behalf. The SA will follow the process laid out in relevant guidance including the Plan Making Manual and ODPM's Guidance on SEA. This process also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive. The appraisal will be undertaken directly by the Consultants reporting to a Steering Group of officers from the Council. Apart from the Scoping Report (this report), the other documents that should be produced are the Sustainability Appraisal Reports themselves.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report will contain those elements that are classed as an Environmental Report under the requirements of the SEA Directive. For each LDD, this report will describe the results of the second part of the appraisal process (Stage B, shown in the table on the previous page). It 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. The appraisal matrices from Stages B1 –B5 will be made available in separate technical appendices.

It is also important that the SA adequately addresses equality and diversity issues. The Council has an adopted approach to undertaking Equality Impact Assessments (EQiA) and this SA will seek to integrate the principles of the EQiA across the SA Framework. This will help to explore the impact of the proposed policy/option/site allocation on different equalities groups, (ie. race, gender, disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, age, faith communities etc). For example, whilst SA Objective 4 specifically addresses issues of equality and diversity, other objectives will also tease out equality impacts via appropriate sub questions.

The level of detail will be appropriate to an appraisal of a local development plan. This means that each policy/site allocation within the relevant LDD will be tested in order to assess its significant environmental and sustainability impacts within the Borough. Of course some of these impacts, for example climate change, will relate to a wider area than just the Borough itself. A list of the likely contents of the SA report is shown in the table below.

Table 4 SA Report likely contents

Contents of the Sustainability Appraisal Report
<p>1. Summary and outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-technical summary • Statement on the difference the process has made • How to comment on the report
<p>2. Appraisal Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach adopted for the SA • When the SA was carried out • Who carried out the SA • Who was consulted, when and how
<p>3. Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the SA and the SA Report • Plan objectives and outline of contents • Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations (Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive)
<p>4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context</p> <p>This section will be the information in the Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to other strategies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives • Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline (i.e. trend information, where it is available) • Difficulties in collecting data and limitations of the data • The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators • Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified
<p>5. Plan issues and options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main strategic options considered and how they were identified • Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options (summary of testing matrices) • How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options • Other options considered, and why these were rejected • Proposed mitigation measures (summary of testing matrices)
<p>6. Plan policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies/allocations (summary of the information in the matrices) • How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies/allocations • Proposed mitigation measures (summary of the information in the matrices) • Uncertainties and risks (summary of the information in the matrices relating to limitations in the assessment)

Contents of the Sustainability Appraisal Report
arising out of lack of information)
7. Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation mechanisms such as design requirements, EIA • Proposals for monitoring

In addition, an interim report on the results of the appraisal of the options (stage B2) will be produced and made available as part of the consultation on the draft Core Strategy and associated DPDs. This report will include a non-technical summary and a summary of the results of the appraisal of options. The testing matrices will be made available in a separate technical appendix.

Local Development Documents to be appraised

This Appraisal will cover the following LDDs:

- The **Core Strategy**, which provides the guiding principles for development. This will include details on matters such as the amount of and broad locations for future housing development, and the Council's approach to nature conservation and reuse of employment land for other uses. The Core Strategy will not identify individual pieces of land for development. When the Council is preparing the Site Allocations document, which will identify individual pieces of land, the Core Strategy will be the main determinant of which sites are identified.
- The **Site Allocations Document** which shows specific sites which have been identified for development indicating the way they will contribute in achieving the objectives of the Core strategy
- The **Development Management Policies Document** gives information on detailed matters such as the Council's approach to design, parking standards and open space requirements.

Consultation

Consultation is a key part of the development of the Borough's LDF as well as the parallel development of the sustainability appraisal (SA). The Lambeth Statement of Community Involvement sets out how people can become involved in the development of planning documents, including the Core Strategy and associated DPDs. Changes to government guidance on the development of Local Development Frameworks⁸ may result in changes to the Borough's approach to consultation in this regard. However, all consultation on the Local Development Framework will continue to meet and exceed the commitments outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement. The SA will accompany the Core Strategy and associated DPDs at key stages of public consultation.

This report has been subject to consultation with statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) and other key stakeholders. The initial consultation took place in November and December 2009. CAG Consultants and Environ, under the guidance of Lambeth Borough Council, have taken on board as appropriate the comments received during this consultation period and reflected these in the report. An analysis and action table which sets out the main comments from the 2009 consultation responses, together with the subsequent action taken, can be found on the Council's website. A further round of consultation with statutory consultees and key stakeholders is being undertaken in autumn 2010.

The Council's Statement of Community Involvement can be viewed here:

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/Planning/PlanningPolicy/StatementofCommunityInvolvement.htm>

⁸ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp>

Appendix 1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Table A1 - International Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice - EU Sixth Environment Action Programme (European Commission, 2002)		
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission’s environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and • Natural Resources and Waste. <p>The document provides a strategic framework for the Commission's environmental policy up to 2012.</p>	<p>Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality; • Soil Protection; • Sustainable use of Pesticides; • Marine Environment; • Waste Prevention and Recycling; • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and • Urban Environment. 	<p>The themes that make up the EAP should be used, where applicable for the SA.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (European Commission, 2006)		
<p>This is a rolling programme which sets out how the EU will effectively live up to its longstanding commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p>	<p>The strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health 	<p>The SA should ensure that an appraisal of sustainability and the issues addressed in this plan are fully integrated into the Lambeth Core Strategy.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges. 	
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations, 2002)		
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The key outcomes were the Johannesburg Declaration and a key outcomes statement. The summit sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action § Reverse the trend in loss of natural resources § Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy § Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However, key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Greater resource efficiency § Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management § Waste reduction and producer responsibility § Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement § Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency 	<p>International objectives and targets relating to resource efficiency, biodiversity and environmental protection should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (European Commission, 2006)		
<p>This document sets out a single coherent strategy on how the EU will meet long-standing commitments to sustainable development. This document presents a renewed version of the 2001 EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS). The aim of the SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p>	<p>The key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection; • Social equity and cohesion; • Economic prosperity; and • Meeting our international responsibilities. <p>The guiding principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and protection of fundamental rights; • Solidarity within and between generations; • Open and democratic society; • Involvement of citizens; • Involvement of businesses and social partners; • Policy coherence and governance; • Policy integration; • Use best available knowledge; • Precautionary principle; and • Making polluters pay 	<p>International objectives and targets relating to sustainability should be considered in the SA both when characterising the baseline and setting the SA objectives.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives - all the objectives of the Strategy are relevant to the SA objectives. The guiding principles are more relevant to objectives related to crime and safety, equality and diversity, housing, climate change and energy, liveability, employment and, air quality.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)		
<p>The Directive is based on the polluter pays principle. Polluters are responsible for remediating the damage they cause to the environment or of measures to prevent imminent threat of damage.</p>	<p>Annex I of the Directive includes criteria for determining whether effects are significant.</p>	<p>The principles of environmental protection are of direct relevance to the SA and the Lambeth Core Strategy. The SA framework should include a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Built and historic environment; Biodiversity; Water quality and resources; Air quality</p>
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources • Aims to enhance protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods 	<p>Objectives for surface and coastal waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 • Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies 	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to assess indirect effects such as dependent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and flooding. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
and droughts		
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)		
<p>The main objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. Each Contracting Party is obliged, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Information about the location of internationally designated sites should be collated.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Biodiversity, water quality and resources</p>
Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)		
<p>The directive requires each Member State to prepare and propose a national list of sites for evaluation in order to form a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). Once adopted, these are designated by Member States as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and along with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Birds Directive.</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. <p><u>Targets</u></p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA should take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the directive, and should include provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Information about the location of internationally designated sites should be collated.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Biodiversity, water quality and resources</p>
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. The overarching objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species. § Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I. § Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. 	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives protecting and enhancing biodiversity and protected species.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Biodiversity, water quality and resources</p>
Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/406/EEC)		
<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds. The main provisions are the maintenance of favourable conservation status of all wild bird species, the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare/vulnerable species and the establishment of schemes for the protection of wild birds.</p>	<p>Member States are required to define Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in the Directive. There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Lambeth CS should seek to avoid significant adverse impacts on wild birds and their vulnerable habitats including SPAs.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
Directive on the Conservation of European Wildlife and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)		
<p>The objective of the Directive is to contribute</p>	<p>The target for Member States is to take</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
towards ensuring the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora within the European Community.	<p>measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites. These are known as European Sites.</p> <p>In undertaking these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European Sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>address issues such as protection of biodiversity and habitats. The Lambeth CS should have regard to the objectives of the Directive and the strength of protection given to European Designated Sites.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity, Water quality and resources</p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy (European Commission, 1998)		
The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA should assess the impact that the Lambeth CS could have on biodiversity and habitats. The Lambeth CS should carefully consider the location of known potential sites and consider other effects which could impact upon biodiversity.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations, 1992)		
This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.	<p>The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity • The sustainable use of its components • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources 	<p>The protection of biodiversity sources should be a key theme of the SA and the SA should assess the impact that the Lambeth Core Strategy could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)		
This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take	<p>Key articles refer to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake preliminary flood risk assessment; • Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk 	The SA should include an objective on reducing flood risk in the north of the Borough. The Lambeth Core Strategy could be a key development in the

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process. The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community.	<p>maps;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare flood management plans. 	<p>flood management plans of London and the Thames Estuary.</p> <p>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</p>
European Landscape Convention (European Commission, 2000)		
The aims of the European Landscape Convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe’s work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.	There are no specific indicators and targets of relevance.	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that relate to townscape protection, and information should be gathered about the location of areas of high townscape quality.</p> <p>SA Objective: Built and historic environment</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)		
The Convention addresses the need to guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. There is a requirement for these provisions to be implemented in the Member States.	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA process has to comply with the principles of the Convention. Enough time needs to be provided for in the SA process to permit consultation in accordance with Aarhus requirements. The Lambeth CS will also be subject to public consultation.</p> <p>SA Objective: Access and Services</p>
EU European Employment Strategy (European Commission, 2005)		
The EES is a five year rolling programme based on five key principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidiarity (balance between European 	<p>Strategic goals to 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the 	The Lambeth CS should promote economic growth and development in Lambeth and the SA should assess

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>Union level and the Member States)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence (concerted action) • Mutual learning (exchanging of good practice) • Integrated approach (structural reforms also extend to social, educational, tax, enterprise and regional policies) • Management by objectives. 	<p>world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To regain the conditions for full employment and to strengthen cohesion by 2010; • To raise the overall EU employment rate to 70%; and • To increase the number of women in employment from an average to more than 60% by 2010. 	<p>how the CS may impact (both positively and negatively) on economic activity.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Local economy; Employment</p>
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (European Commission, 2001)		
<p>The policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p> <p>SA Objective: Transport and Travel</p>
The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (European Commission, 1999)		
<p>The document includes a series of principles that should be used as guidelines when considering initiatives for the spatial development of Europe. Policies and decisions especially economic ones with implications for spatial development, concerning mainly human settlements, agriculture, transport, energy, tourism and industry must not have negative impacts on sustainable development and its objectives. To achieve this, and before making such decisions with spatial implications, it will be necessary to undertake SEAs on long term ecological effects</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. This would include the topics of ecology, flooding, land erosion, soil, water and air contamination, geomorphology, landscape, culture and the interactions between all of these topics and indirect effects on climate change. It is also important to use the precautionary principle when undertaking the assessment.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
and to monitor ecological changes with appropriate indicators.		Relevant to various SA objectives
The European Environment and Health Action Plan 2004 – 2010 (European Commission, 2004)		
The action plan is designed to give the EU scientifically grounded information needed to help EU member States to reduce the adverse health impacts of certain environmental factors and to endorse better co-operation between actors in the environment, health and research fields.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA framework should include an objective addressing the need to protect human health. The potential effects of the Lambeth CS on health may include access to better health care services and reduction of the causes of ill health. SA Objectives: Health and well being; Access and services
Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008 – 2013 (European Commission, 2007)		
The document aims to provide an overarching strategic framework addressing health issues across the EU and health in all policies. The strategy is based around the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy based on shared health values • Health is the greatest wealth • Health in all policies • Strengthening the EU’s voice in global health 	The document acknowledges that health policy at the community level should foster good health, protect citizens from threats and support sustainability. To meet these challenges the strategy identifies three objectives as key areas for the future years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 – Fostering good health in an ageing Europe • Objective 2 – Protecting citizens from health threats • Objective 3 – Supporting dynamic health systems and new technologies 	The SA framework should include an objective addressing the need to protect human health. The potential effects of the Lambeth CS on health may include access to better health care services and reduction of the causes of ill health. SA Objectives: Health and well being; Access and services
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)		
These charters and convention aims to protect and enhance the world's cultural heritage. In terms of the UNESCO convention, each Party to the Convention recognizes the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage; and will ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The Lambeth CS could impact upon heritage through the designation of sites either as areas of significance terms of archaeology or heritage, or for development. It will be important that the SA assess the potential impact of the Lambeth CS on heritage features. SA Objective: Built and historic

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
situated on its territory.		environment
The Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (International Council on Monuments and Sites, 1987)		
The charter concerns historic urban areas including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	It is important that any development arising from the Lambeth CS is sensitive in terms of conservation of (especially historic) towns. SA Objective: Built and historic environment
Adapting to Climate Change in Europe - Options for EU Action – (European Commission, 2007)		
This EC Green Paper is a consultation document that sets out how Europe should respond and adapt to the changing climate. The Green Paper considers response based around four pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early action in the EU • Integrating adaptation into EU external actions • Reducing uncertainty by expanding the knowledge base through integrated climate research • Involving European society, business and public sector in the preparation of coordinated and comprehensive adaptation strategies. 	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions, particularly in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation methods. SA Objective: Climate change and energy
Energy for the Future: Renewable Sources of Energy - White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan (European Commission, 1997)		
This White Paper for a Community Strategy and Action Plan sets out a strategy to increase the share of renewable energies in domestic energy consumption and includes a timetable of actions to 2010 to achieve this objective in the form of an Action Plan.	<u>Target</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To double the share of renewable energies in gross domestic energy consumption in the European Union by 2010 (from the present 6% to 12%). 	The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK's renewable energy targets. However, it should be remembered that this objective should be assessed in association with energy efficiency and the minimisation of energy consumption. It is not appropriate to maximise the energy output of a scheme without reference to other

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
		constraints. SA Objective: Climate change and energy
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)		
The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework.	Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets.	The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK’s renewable energy targets. However, it should be remembered that this objective should be assessed in association with energy efficiency and the minimisation of energy consumption. It is not appropriate to maximise the energy output of a scheme without reference to other constraints. SA Objective: Climate change and energy
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, 1992) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations, 2007)		
The Kyoto Protocol agreed in 1997 was designed to address the fact that greater cuts in emissions were needed to prevent serious interference with the climate. It has been ratified by over 166 countries. It sets legally binding emissions reductions targets on the developed countries that have ratified it (including the UK). In December 2007, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change took place and brought together over 180 countries. Under the 2007 convention governments have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions • Launch national strategies for climate change • Co-operate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. 	Developed countries agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. The UK target is to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012 (note that the UK has imposed further targets upon itself since then).	The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions. SA Objective: Climate change and energy

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The conference resulted in the adoption of the Bali Roadmap which consists of a number of forward-looking decisions that represent the various tracks that are essential to reaching a secure climate change future. Included in the Roadmap is the Bali Action Plan which charts the course for negotiating a new process designed to tackle climate change with the aim of completing this by 2009.</p>		
EU Second European Climate Change Programme – ECCP II (European Commission, 2005)		
<p>The second phase of the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) was launched on 24 October 2005. The ECCP II consists of several working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECCP I review (with 5 subgroups: transport, energy supply, energy demand, non-CO2 gases, agriculture) • Aviation • CO2 and cars • Carbon capture and storage • Adaptation • EU Emission Trading Scheme review 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions, particularly in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation methods.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
Waste to Landfill Directive 99/31/EC		
<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p><u>Targets</u> The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No later than 2006, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 • By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% • By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% 	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>
EU Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The WFD requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses.</p>	<p>Article 4: Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. 	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>
Directive on Waste (2006/12/EC)		
<p>The Directive establishes a framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It requires Member States to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to waste prevention and encourage re-use and recovery of waste • Establish an integrated network of disposal installations • Prepare waste management plans • Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>
Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC		
<p>The Directive sets the framework for the management of hazardous waste arisings. The aim is to ensure the correct and proper management of hazardous waste. A definition of hazardous waste is also provided.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The directive has no direct influence over the Lambeth CS.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>
EU Thematic Strategy on Soil (European Commission, 2006)		
<p>The thematic strategy calls for a framework directive and hence advocates higher levels of protection to the soil resource. Eight main threats to soil are identified which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Organic matter decline • Contamination • Salinisation 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective addressing the protection of the soil resource (this is also one of the SEA Directive topics)</p> <p>SA Objective: Soil and natural resources</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compaction • Soil biodiversity loss • Sealing • Landslides and flooding 		
Air Quality Framework Directives (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives (1999/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC), (2004/107/EC)		
<p>The Framework Directive establishes a framework under which the EC will agree air quality limit values or guide values for specified pollutants in a series of Daughter Directives. The Directives contain limit values relating to the pollutants and it is necessary for these targets to be translated into UK legislation.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives. The list of atmospheric pollutants includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include an objective that addresses the improvement of air quality.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Air Quality, Climate change and energy</p>
Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) (European Commission, 2001)		
<p>CAFE is a programme of technical analysis and policy development that underpinned the development of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution under the Sixth Environmental Action Programme. The CAFÉ Directive brought together several legal instruments under one legal act.</p>	<p>Following on from the work carried out under the CAFE Programme, the Commission has fixed targets for reducing certain pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, VOCs, ammonia and PM_{2.5}) and is strengthening the legislative framework for combating air pollution in two ways, firstly by improving Community environmental legislation and, secondly, by taking account of concerns about air quality in related policies.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality. The development of renewable power generation has the potential to contribute to a reduction in certain air emissions by reducing the reliance on other energy facilities which might typically contribute to adverse air quality.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Air Quality, Climate change and energy</p>
Directive on Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)		
<p>The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects including annoyance due to exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping, ensure that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public and to adopt action plans based upon noise mapping results with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the effects of the plan on noise including from disturbance to local populations and also wildlife.</p> <p>SA Objective: Noise and air pollution</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Key objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
particularly where exposure effects could induce harmful effects on human health.		
Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EC)		
The Directive provides an integrated approach to pollution prevention. It seeks to ensure a high level of protection to the environment through measures to prevent or reduce emissions to air, water and land. It addresses issues relating to waste, wastewater, energy use and environmental accidents. The Directive is based upon several principles including best available techniques.	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The principles of environmental protection are of direct relevance to the SA and the Lambeth Core Strategy. The SA framework should include a number of objectives addressing environmental protection in particular recognising the need to prevent pollution to air, land and water. SA Objectives: Built and historic environment; Biodiversity; Water quality and resources; Air quality

Table A2 – UK Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
The Planning Act 2008. HM Government (2008)		
The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper and introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy.	The Act has established the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) as the new authority for assessing and issuing consent for nationally significant infrastructure projects. It has also made further reforms including enabling local authorities to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) on new development to support infrastructure delivery and adding a duty on councils to take action on climate change and have regard to achieving good design in their development plans.	Potential of CIL funding for projects. Any nationally significant transport infrastructure projects will need to be assessed by the IPC as the new authority for consent. The DPDs need to take full account of the impact of proposals on the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and the importance of good design.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p align="center">UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (UK Government, 2005) and the UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (UK Government and Devolved Administrations, 2005)</p>		
<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy, the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less • Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend • From local to global - building sustainable communities - • Creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future <p>The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>The Shared Framework For Sustainable Development identifies the shared goals for the UK that devolved administrations need to work</p>	<p>Although there are no specific targets within this Strategy, it makes reference to targets set in related Public Service Agreements (PSA) and other relevant policy statements. It also lists 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. The most relevant to this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions § CO2 emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other § Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity § Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption § Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources § Waste: arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal § Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds § Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status § River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality § Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher 	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p> <p align="center"><i>Relevant to various SA objectives</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>towards. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities 		
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Communities, 2007)		
<p>The purpose of the document is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK’s devolved framework. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st century. The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach.</p>	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. The indicators are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Trends in populations of selected species (birds) § Trends in populations of selected species (butterflies) § Plant diversity § UK BAP Priority Species § UK BAP Priority Habitats § Genetic diversity § Protected areas § Sustainable woodland management § Area of agri-environment land § Sustainable fisheries § Ecological impact of air pollution § Invasive species § Spring Index § Marine trophic index § Habitat connectivity § River quality § Expenditure on UK biodiversity § Expenditure on global biodiversity § Conservation volunteering. 	<p>The protection of biodiversity should be an important theme of the SA and SA objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources should be included. Information about designated sites and nature conservation should be obtained through the baseline review.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity,; Water quality and resources</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (Various Partners, 1994)		
<p>This Plan has been prepared in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, to develop</p>	<p>The plan contains 391 action plans for 381 priority species and 10 priority species-groups.</p>	<p>The protection of biodiversity should be an important theme of the SA and</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. The Action Plan is monitored, reviewed and updated when required. The overall goal of the UKBAP is 'To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'. Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable § Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources § The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes § Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action § Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base § The precautionary principle should guide decisions 	<p>Individual plans have been developed for 45 priority habitats. Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this PPP review.</p>	<p>SA objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources should be included. Information about designated sites and nature conservation should be obtained through the baseline review.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity,; Water quality and resources</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2000)		
<p>CRoW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernising the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation. Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to SSSI.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The promotion of rights of way and access routes should be an important theme of the SA and SA objectives relating to rights of way and access should be included.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Access and services; Health and well being; Liveability and place</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (UK Government, 2006)		
The act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering government policy. The act created a new integrated agency called Natural England, to act as a champion for the natural environment.	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should include objectives on the protection of biodiversity and on bringing nature closer to people. SA Objectives: Biodiversity; Regeneration and efficient use of land
Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000)		
This White Paper explains how our towns and cities can function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Governments core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment for all and bringing benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. It also targets those areas that are striving to renew their economic identity and which are seeking to take full advantage of the rapid growth in the new industries.	The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with a recognition of an holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.	The SA should include objectives on regeneration that maximises benefits to the most deprived areas and communities. SA Objective: Regeneration and efficient use of land
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2007)		
This document replaces PPG21 on tourism. It aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions. • Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications. • Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way. 	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should address potential impacts on the built and historic environment and should seek to protect it from such impacts. The quality of the built and historic environment has a major impact upon the tourist industry. SA Objective: Built and historic environment
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, 2001)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The strategy identifies the main causes of fuel poverty in the UK (a combination of poor energy efficiency in homes and low incomes) and outlines its effects on quality of life and health. The strategy aims to reduce fuel poverty especially of vulnerable members of society, such as children and the elderly.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK's renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
<p>10 Year Transport Plan (Department for Transport, 2000)</p>		
<p>Transport 2010 is the long-term strategy for delivering a quicker, safer, more punctual and environmentally friendly transport system. The goal is to transform the transport system over the next 10 years, tackling congestion and pollution, increasing choice and raising standards to make travel safer, more attractive and accessible to all.</p>	<p>The document makes reference to Public Service Agreement targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve air quality by meeting our Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen, dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene • To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels, and move towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to protect the efficiency of the transport system and also aim to reduce the need to travel. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p> <p>SA Objective: Transport and travel; Air quality</p>
<p>DfT "Delivering a Sustainable Transport System" (2008)</p>		
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport Systems (DaSTS) outlines the DfT's approach towards transport investment after 2014. DaSTS sets out the following three key focuses: urban areas, inter-urban corridors and international gateways. DaSTS also outlined a new approach to developing transport strategies with the focus on identifying problems and subsequently developing transport solutions which solve the problem and contribute towards the 5 DaSTS policy objectives.</p>	<p>DaSTS Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks <input type="checkbox"/> To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change <input type="checkbox"/> To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health <input type="checkbox"/> To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to protect the efficiency of the transport system and also aim to reduce the need to travel. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports.</p> <p>SA Objective: Transport and travel; Air quality</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	achieving a fairer society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> To improve quality of life for transport users and to promote a healthy natural environment 	
The Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009) and Low Carbon Transport ‘A Greener Future’ (2009)		
Both documents identify practical measures/actions to reduce carbon emissions so that the UK meets its obligations for carbon reduction.	The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan and the Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future set out how these cuts will be delivered as transport contributes 21% of UK emissions and 92% of that is domestic road transport and various interventions are proposed. Technological Shift – electric cars, biofuels, low carbon buses and rail electrification Lower carbon transport choices – encouraging modal shift from the private car through innovations such as smart ticketing, awareness raising Using market base mechanisms – Intervention if bus fares too high, local powers to introduce road user charging	Reducing road transport emissions and promoting infrastructure that supports technological shift. SA Objectives: Transport and travel; Air quality; Climate change and energy
Heritage Protection Review White Paper (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007)		
This is a white paper for England and Wales with some UK-wide elements. The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement.	The proposals in the document are based on three core principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to develop a unified approach to the historic environment • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system 	The main area of heritage that the Lambeth CS could impact upon is in relation to the built environment. It will also be important that the SA assess the impact of the Lambeth CS on any known heritage features. SA Objective: Built and historic environment
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow’s Climate Today’s Challenge		
This programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing carbon dioxide by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action and is based on a number of principles: <p>§ The need to take a balanced approach with all</p>	The document outlines that the national goal is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050.	The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions and seek to reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change. The Lambeth CS should help the UK to reach its carbon targets.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health § The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package § The need to take a long-term view and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change § The need for the Programme to be kept under review. 		<p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
The Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 provides a statutory legal framework to ensure that Government tackles the dangers of climate change. It introduces legally binding targets to reduce the UK's carbon emissions and enhance the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change.</p>	<p>The Act requires that greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by at least 34% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK's CO₂ and renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>An important objective of the Lambeth CS should be that embedded carbon inherent in the building and running of any development should be minimised.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office, 2006)		
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilizing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions and seek to reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>		<p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
<p>The Energy Act 2008</p>		
<p>The Energy Act 2008 was given Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. It implements the legislative aspects of the Energy white paper 2007: 'Meeting the energy challenge'.</p>	<p>Relevant issues covered by the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Renewables: strengthening the Renewables Obligation to increase the diversity of our electricity mix, improve the reliability of our energy supplies and help lower carbon emissions from the electricity sector <input type="checkbox"/> Feed-in tariffs: enabling the Government to offer financial support for low-carbon electricity generation in projects up to 5 megawatts (MW). The aim is for generators to receive a guaranteed payment for generating low-carbon electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Smart metering: allowing the Secretary of State to modify electricity and gas distribution and supply licences, so the licence holder has to install, or help install, smart meters to different customer segments, including private households <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Heat Incentive: allowing the Secretary of State to establish a financial support programme for renewable heat generated anywhere, from large industrial sites to individual households 	<p>The SA framework should include an objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and promotion of renewables. An important objective of the Lambeth CS should be that embedded carbon inherent in the building and running of any scheme should be minimised.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
<p>UK Renewable Energy Strategy Consultation (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, 2008) CONSULTATION DOCUMENT</p>		
<p>This consultation seeks views on how to drive up the use of renewable energy in the UK, as part of the overall strategy for tackling climate change, and to meet our share of the EU target to source 20% of the EU's energy from renewable sources by 2020. Responses to this consultation will help shape the UK Renewable Energy Strategy, which will be published in spring 2009, once the UK's share of the target has been agreed. This consultation considers a number of measures that</p>	<p>The government have proposed the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional financial incentives for electricity – extending and raising the level of the RO for large scale electricity and using either feed in tariffs or enhanced RO for microgeneration; • New financial incentives for heat – to encourage rapid growth in relatively low cost renewable energy technologies in 	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK's renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>have the potential to achieve 15% of UK energy consumption from renewables by 2020. The measures aim to stimulate the market to deliver the necessary investment in the most cost effective way by providing a clear long term framework and removing the obstacles to increasing renewable generation - while ensuring that sustainability concerns are minimised.</p>	<p>homes and industry;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contribution from the transport sector, including the contribution from biofuels given sustainability concerns and the role of electric cars; • Removing grid barriers to renewables – new incentives for National Grid to build grid infrastructure and reforming access arrangements; • Reducing planning consent barriers – providing strong guidance and training to local decision makers through a National Policy Statement, creating an expert body to advise planners and setting regional renewable targets that shape local economic strategies; • Using more energy from waste – discouraging biomass from being landfilled that can be used to generate energy and encouraging the use of food waste to generate energy; • Stimulating innovation and the supply chain – by setting a clear, long-term framework and considering how efforts to meet the 2020 target will impact on incentives to develop emerging renewable technologies. 	
<p>Consultation on a PPS: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate (2010)</p>		
<p>This consultation seeks views on the proposal to combine and update existing planning policy on climate change and renewable energy from two documents into one. Building from current approaches, the new policy reflects the latest legislative and policy context. The Planning Policy Statement (PPS) will be a supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1).</p>	<p>The PSS states that plan-making and development management should fully support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. This means planning should:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shape places so as to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. This requires the location and layout of new development to be planned to deliver the highest viable energy efficiency, including through the use of decentralised energy, reducing the need to travel, and the fullest possible use of sustainable transport</p>	<p>DPDs should maximise carbon reduction opportunities. DPDs and the SA should consider ways to promote decentralised energy, reduce travel, use more sustainable modes of transport, promote renewable energy and adapt to future climate change.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<input type="checkbox"/> Actively support and help drive the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy <input type="checkbox"/> Shape places and secure new development so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure local communities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change; in particular by encouraging community-led initiatives to reduce energy use and secure more renewable and low-carbon energy	
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</p>		
<p>This Air Quality is an update of the 2000 strategy and sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution and where vegetation may be affected.</p> <p>This latest strategy does not remove any of the objectives set out in the previous strategy or its addendum, apart from replacing the provisional 2010 PM10 objective in England, Wales and Northern Ireland with the exposure reduction approach (the focus here is improving the level in the country as a whole not just in localised hotspots).</p>	<p>Objectives The strategy includes detailed objectives relating to (all of the objectives relate to the protection of human health apart from those marked with a * that also have separate objectives related to the protection of vegetation and ecosystems):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles - PM10 and PM2.5 • Nitrogen dioxide (*for nitrogen oxides) • Ozone* • Sulphur dioxide* • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons • Benzene • 1, 3 butadiene • Carbon monoxide • Lead 	<p>The air quality objectives are too detailed to base a SA on. However, the SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> <p>SA Objective: Air quality</p>
<p>Air Quality and Climate Change: A UK perspective (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</p>		
<p>This report by the Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG) looks at the scientific background to interactions and synergies between air quality and climate change from the perspective of policy measures developed to address both or either, focusing on the UK and Europe in the period to 2022.</p>	<p>There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p> <p>SA Objective: Air quality</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Recommendations highlighted the need to consider the linkages between climate change and air quality mitigation / improvement measures in policy development and to concentrate on measures that result in benefits for both air quality and climate.		
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2005)		
PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. The PPS highlights a number of principles that should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA framework should cover a broad range of sustainability topics. Relevant to various SA objectives
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)		
This PPS updates and replace existing PPG4, PPG5, PPS6, parts of PPS7 and the parking standards contained in PPG13 with consolidated, streamlined guidance for economic development. Generally, the document advocates a more flexible and responsive approach to delivering sustainable economic growth	PPS4 seeks to protect town centres, promotes environmental goals and emphasises giving appropriate weight to economic development impacts at all stages of the planning process. The document supports the existing principles of PPS6; promoting the vitality and viability of town centres through the 'town centre first' sequential approach, encouraging sustainable development patterns and reducing the need to travel by private car. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National parking standards are proposed to be removed; instead local planning authorities are required to set maximum parking standards through their LDFs. 	The DPDs should support the economic growth of London and the vitality of its town centres SA Objectives on economic growth and employment
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2001)		
This forms the Environment Agency's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years. The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to achieve wise management and the sustainable use of water resources. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources are also considered. Thirty action points are identified to deliver the strategy which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>		<p>through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</p>
<p>Future Water - The Government’s water strategy for England (2008)</p>		
<p>The Government’s new water strategy for England, <i>Future Water</i> was published 7 February 2008. This strategy sets out the Government’s long-term vision for water and the framework for water management in England. Future Water builds on and replaces the previous strategy for water, <i>Directing the Flow2</i> and its action points. This new strategy will help the government to realise all water commitments while contributing to two key Public Service Agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • securing a healthy natural environment for the future, for which water availability and quality are key, and for which the government have developed an ecosystems approach action plan to ensure integrated delivery; and • leading the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change. <p>Future Water outlines a strategic and integrated approach to the sustainable management of water resources, for the public water supply as well as for the provision of healthy ecosystems and the services they provide. Achieving the vision will have social, environmental and economic implications, which needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>The vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, • continued high levels of drinking water quality from taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding • more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote the protection and enhancement of the water environment. This includes the need to achieve wise management and the sustainable use of water resources. Information about the water environment needs to be gathered through the baseline data collation process, for example in relation to the location of main rivers and floodplain.</p> <p>SA Objective: Water quality and resources</p>
<p>PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006) and Practice Guide (June 2008)</p>		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. Regional Planning Bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development.</p> <p>The guide complements PPS25 by offering guidance on how to implement its policies in practice. It draws on existing good practice, through case studies and examples, to show how regional planning bodies and local planning authorities can deliver the national policies in PPS25 in the light of their own varying circumstances</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The Environment Agency monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk.</p> <p>The Practice Guide further develops the appraise, manage and reduce flood risk approach into the following hierarchy: assess; avoid: substitute: control: mitigate..</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective on reducing flood risk.</p> <p>SA Objective: Flood risk</p>
Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2009)		
<p>Responds to Pitt Review of Flooding and addresses two issues flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) and water management.</p>	<p>Local authorities are identified as the lead bodies to manage flood risk and have new powers to manage, supervise and undertake flood risk management to surface water run off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. It also calls on upper tier authorities to lead and coordinate a partnership with other relevant bodies and to prepare as Flood Risk Management Strategy.</p> <p>Local authorities will have the power to carry out structural or environmental work including increased independence to work on ordinary watercourses without the consent of the Environment Agency.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2005)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This sets out the Government’s national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p>It sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to, to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered: LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>The PPS sets out the Government’s objectives as set out in Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to rural renewal 	<p>The SEA should assess the impact that the Lambeth CS could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
<p>Consultation on a PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (2010)</p>		
<p>This consultation seeks views on the proposed Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment, which sets out streamlined and consolidated planning policy relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity and geological conservation (currently set out in Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9)) <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape protection, soil and agricultural land quality, and forestry (currently set out in paragraphs 21 – 23, 28 – 29 and 33 of Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS7)) 	<p>Plan-making policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE1: Evidence base for plan-making <input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE2: Regional planning approach <input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE3: Local planning approach to the natural environment <input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE4: Local planning approach for green infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE5: Local planning approach to open space, sport, recreation and play 	<p>The DPDs should reflect the plan making policies set out in this document</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal access, heritage coast and the undeveloped coast (currently set out in paragraphs 2.9, 2.10 and 3.9 of Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning (PPG20)) <input type="checkbox"/> Open space, sport, recreation and play (currently set out in Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17)). Proposed policy changes relate only to the strategic provision of green infrastructure and to the floodlighting of sports and recreational facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy NE6: Local planning approach to recreational rights of way	
A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woodlands and Forests (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)		
<p>The strategy has a 10 – 15 year timescale and strives to achieve sustainable forest management. There are five aims identified for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. • To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. • To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. • To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. • To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SEA should assess the impact that the Lambeth CS could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2002)		
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity</p>	<p>The Government is already committed, in its</p>	<p>The SEA should assess the impact</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in (amongst other things):</p> <p>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p>	<p>Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. Those particularly relevant to biodiversity and of relevance to this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of wild birds • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans • Area of land under agri- environment agreement • Biological quality of rivers • A key Defra objective is to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. • Under this objective, key targets are: • To care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by: • Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends • Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 	<p>that the Lambeth CS could have on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>SA Objective: Biodiversity</p>
<p align="center">Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2002)</p>		
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering</p>	<p>The SEA should assess the impact that the Lambeth CS could have on biodiversity and ecosystems. It should also address the sustainability of the built environment by protecting open space, valued views and historic assets.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	broader Government objectives.	SA Objectives: Biodiversity; Built and historic environment.
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2003)		
<p>The plan proposed measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands. It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and antisocial behaviour, and much more. It reflects the key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives addressing the protection of biodiversity and other environmental attributes, as the quality of the environment is an important factor affecting overall quality of life.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2004)		
<p>Sustainable communities are defined as: "Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity." The key components of sustainable communities are: Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. Environmental – providing places for people to</p>	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components in the plan in order to monitor progress. Key indicators of relevance to this SEA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned about different types of noise in their area covering road traffic, aircraft, trains, industrial/commercial premises, road works, construction and demolition. • Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or high for nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide and PM10. • Percentage of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. • Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. • Percentage of people of working age in 	<p>The SA framework should cover a broad range of sustainability topics, in particular in relation to maintaining sustainable communities. Establishing a sustainable community is influenced by a number of factors including accessibility to employment and also the quality of the built and natural environment</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>live in an environmentally friendly way. Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</p>	<p>employment (with Black Minority Ethnic breakdown). • Average life expectancy.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006)		
<p>This PPS is the government’s planning policy on housing and underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives. It provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.</p> <p>It also relates to the character of the built environment, stating that good design should contribute positively to making places better for people. Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, should not be accepted</p> <p>Similarly, in Conservation Areas and other local areas of special character where, if proper attention is paid to achieving good design, new development opportunities can be taken without adverse impacts on their character and appearance.</p>	<p>The Government’s key objective for housing is to ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home, in a community where they want to live.</p>	<p>The SA should include a policy relating to the provision of affordable housing.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Housing and Built and Historic Environment</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2001)		
<p>The objectives of this PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; • promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public 	<p>The document does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to protect the efficiency of the transport system. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>transport, walking and cycling, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 		<p>ports.</p> <p>SA Objective: Transport and travel</p>
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2001)		
<p>This guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations. The government vision is:</p> <p>Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies.</p> <p>Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource.</p> <p>Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with.</p> <p>The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</p> <p>The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It will be important that the SA assesses the impact of the Lambeth CS on known built heritage features.</p> <p>SEA Objective: Built and historic environment</p>
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)		
<p>PPS5 replaces PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990) and provides a new integrated approach to the historic environment by removing the distinction between heritage assets such as buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. PPS5 sets out the Government’s objectives and policies for the conservation of the historic environment.</p>	<p>its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.” To achieve this aim, the Government’s objectives for planning for the historic environment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be 	<p>The historic environment can be affected by changing land uses in a number of ways, including inappropriate development, vibration/noise impacts, and visual intrusion. The SA should include objectives for the conservation of the historic environment.</p> <p>SA Objective Built and Historic Environment.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>maintained for the long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To conserve England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset; wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation; the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping <input type="checkbox"/> To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost 	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2003)</p>		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government’s planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p>Objectives In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government’s sustainable development strategy.</p> <p>Targets To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper (‘Our energy – creating a low carbon economy’) sets out the Government’s aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on the UK’s renewable energy targets. It should also aim to minimise energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007)</p>		
<p>This PSS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the implications of the Lambeth CS on climate change emissions, particularly in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gases and the implementation of adaptation methods.</p> <p>SA Objective: Climate change and energy</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007)</p>		
<p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The Government’s key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use; 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this review. The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterize current waste management in England.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. <p>The strategy address hazardous waste and states that policies will be pursued to reduce hazardous waste arising. The Government is seeking to identify ways to recover material and energy resources from hazardous waste.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2005)		
<p>PPS 10 sets out the national policy for land use planning issues relating to waste management.</p>	<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation; Secure the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm the human health or the environment <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the minimisation of the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p> <p>SA Objective: Waste</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition Protect the Green Belt, but, recognise that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration Ensure that the layout and design of new development support sustainable waste management Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level	
<p>The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006 (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2004)</p>		
The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.	There are no specific objectives, targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA framework should include an objective addressing the protection of the soil resource (this is also one of the SEA Directive topics). The Lambeth CS could have implications on the remediation of contaminated soils through the regeneration of brownfield sites. <p>SA Objective: Soil and natural resources</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2004)</p>		
The PPS requires that international environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering development documents. This Statement advises that any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should examine the effects of the Lambeth CS on emissions to air, land and water. <p>SA Objectives: Air Quality; Water quality and resources; Waste</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 Planning and Noise (Department for Communities and Local Government, 1994)</p>		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE Circular 10/73.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA should assess the effects of the plan on noise including from disturbance to local populations and also wildlife.</p> <p>SA Objective: Noise and air quality</p>
<p align="center">CABE/English Heritage Tall Buildings Guidance (revised July 2007)</p>		
<p>This revised document sets out how CABE and English Heritage evaluate proposals for tall buildings, including criteria. It also offers advice on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process.</p>		<p>SA Objective Built and Historic Environment.</p>
<p align="center">CABE Better Places By Design: A companion Guide PPG3 National</p>		
<p>This document outlines key principles of good urban design, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and Enclosure • Quality of Public Realm • Ease of Movement • Legibility • Adaptability • Diversity 	<p>This document outlines key principles of good urban design, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and Enclosure • Quality of Public Realm • Ease of Movement • Legibility • Adaptability • Diversity 	<p>This document outlines key principles of good urban design, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity and Enclosure • Quality of Public Realm • Ease of Movement • Legibility • Adaptability • Diversity
<p align="center">DCLG/Home Office. Safer Places: Planning System and Crime Prevention</p>		
<p>The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Access and Movement</u>: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security; • <u>Structure</u>: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • <u>Surveillance</u>: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked 	<p>The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Access and Movement</u>: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security; • <u>Structure</u>: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • <u>Surveillance</u>: places where all publicly 	<p>The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Access and Movement</u>: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security;

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ownership</u>: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • <u>Physical Protection</u>: places that include necessary, well-designed security features • <u>Activity</u>: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • <u>Management and Maintenance</u>: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future 	<p>accessible spaces are overlooked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ownership</u>: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • <u>Physical Protection</u>: places that include necessary, well-designed security features • <u>Activity</u>: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • <u>Management and Maintenance</u>: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Structure</u>: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • <u>Surveillance</u>: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked • <u>Ownership</u>: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • <u>Physical Protection</u>: places that include necessary, well-designed security features • <u>Activity</u>: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • <u>Management and Maintenance</u>: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future
<p>Historic Environments: A Force for our Future DCMS/DTLR National Policy</p>		
<p>The document sets out the Government’s principles for ‘protecting and sustaining’ historic build assets. In order to deliver more attractive towns and cities, a prosperous and sustainable countryside, would class tourist attractions, new jobs and learning, vibrant and self confident communities, for us and future generations.</p>	<p>The document sets out the Government’s principles for ‘protecting and sustaining’ historic build assets. In order to deliver more attractive towns and cities, a prosperous and sustainable countryside, would class tourist attractions, new jobs and learning, vibrant and self confident communities, for us and future generations.</p>	<p>The document sets out the Government’s principles for ‘protecting and sustaining’ historic build assets. In order to deliver more attractive towns and cities, a prosperous and sustainable countryside, would class tourist attractions, new jobs and learning, vibrant and self confident communities, for us and future generations.</p>
<p>Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas (EH 2005) National Guidance/material consideration</p>		
<p>The document gives specific guidance for types of</p>	<p>The document gives specific guidance for types</p>	<p>The document gives specific guidance</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
policies where heritage will be an issue. It includes advice on the production of Area Action Plans. These documents should clearly set out action plans based on Conservation Area Appraisals or go into extra detail for specific areas where development control will be needed to benefit a conservation area.	of policies where heritage will be an issue. It includes advice on the production of Area Action Plans. These documents should clearly set out action plans based on Conservation Area Appraisals or go into extra detail for specific areas where development control will be needed to benefit a conservation area.	for types of policies where heritage will be an issue. It includes advice on the production of Area Action Plans. These documents should clearly set out action plans based on Conservation Area Appraisals or go into extra detail for specific areas where development control will be needed to benefit a conservation area.
CLG's 'Building a Greener Future' (CLG Policy Statement July 2007)		
This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016.	Major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25 per cent in 2010 and by 44 per cent in 2013 - up to the zero carbon target in 2016.	Relevance to SA Objectives Housing and Climate Change/ Energy.
Be Active Be Healthy: A Plan for Getting the Nation Moving (DH, 2009)		
The document establishes a new framework for the delivery of physical activity alongside sport for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and beyond. It identifies programmes to help contribute to the Government's ambition of getting 2 million more people active by 2012	Key health indicators are the proportions of the adult population, aged 16 and over, achieving 30 minutes of continuous physical activity of at least moderate intensity on less than one day, 1 – 4 days and 5 days per week.	The LDF has a clear role to play in improving health by encouraging increased physical activity through walking, cycling etc. and should, therefore, take account of the report's recommendations.

Table A3 – Regional and London Policy

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Sustainable Development Framework for London		
The commission's Sustainable Development Framework for London was endorsed by the Mayor at its launch on 5 th June 2003. The London Framework sets out a sustainable vision for the capital and its aim is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the context for policy development and decision-making; 	The London Framework includes a set of objectives to guide decision making, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility – aware of our impacts on UK and beyond. Take a work lead; • Capability – ensuring everyone has the ability and understanding to contribute; • Creativity – Seeking new and creative ways to 	The SA must take in to account the objectives of the Sustainable Development Framework for London, and these objectives should form the basis for the local objectives set out in the SA.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; and • Monitor progress towards a more sustainable city. 	<p>overcome constraints to being more sustainable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership – Build a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the city; • Fulfilment – culture of fairness and respect for people and the environment; • Diversity – celebration of diversity and freedom from discrimination; • Safety – a city where people feel at ease – free from the threat of violence, crime or intrusion • Vibrancy – Communities which are dynamic, stable, adaptable, innovative, progressive; • Environment – Protect and improve city’s natural ecosystems, biodiversity, open spaces and build environment and wider systems London in linked to; • Resources – limit and deal with pollution and use energy and material resources prudently efficiently and effectively including reuse and recycling of waste; • Progress – consistent economic progress – not necessarily always growth – to enable wider economic – social and environmental benefits. Ethical business standards; • Innovation – New technology and ideas will be invested in all sectors of the economy to help achieve sustainable development; • Esteem – all forms of work will be recognized and valued – paid employment will be plentiful; and • Access – Healthy and fulfilled through living in good housing with wide opportunities to develop as communities with access to good quality food, green space, cultural, sporting and leisure activities. 	<p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
<p>The London Plan (Consultation draft replacement plan Oct 2009)</p>		
<p>The London Plan is the spatial development strategy for London establishing the strategic context for London’s social, economic and physical development for the next 20-25</p>	<p>Six specific objectives stem from this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth; • an internationally competitive and successful 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address all of the areas contained in the six objectives of the London Plan.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>years. The vision for London is that 'Over the years to 2031 – and beyond, London should: excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.</p>	<p>city;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alienation city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods • accessibility city that delights the senses; • a city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment and • a city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities <p>In the draft replacement London Plan the Mayor has signalled his intention to replace the 50% target in the 2008 Plan with a numeric target of 13,200 affordable homes per year. The Mayor intends to work with boroughs to enable them to set local targets to make their contribution towards achieving this taking into account local and strategic needs. These new targets may be expressed by borough in numeric or percentage terms as appropriate to local circumstances. However, while this new approach to target setting will be of increasing materiality as the replacement Plan proceeds to final publication, the benchmark for statutory planning monitoring purposes will remain the 50% target in the 2008 Plan.</p> <p>Also sets Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision: 10 pitches identified as being needed for Lambeth (following London Boroughs Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2008)). Currently in Lambeth there is one site with 15 pitches in Streatham</p>	<p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
<p>Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (May 2006)</p>		
<p>This SPG provides additional information to support the implementation of the London Plan. As SPG this document cannot set new policy, but has weight as a formal supplement to the London Plan.</p>	<p>The SPG is applicable to all building types and associated spaces, with specific information on different building types provided where relevant. London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG.</p>	<p>Note that this SPG is being updated – and LB Lambeth have recently adopted their own version.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives.</p> <p>Sets essential standards including:</p> <p>100% of development on previously developed land, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated</p> <p>Carbon emissions from the total energy needs (heat, cooling and power) of the development should be reduced by at least 10% by the onsite generation of renewable energy.</p> <p>50% timber and timber products from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) source and balance from a known temperate source</p> <p>Residential developments to achieve average water use in new dwellings of less than 40m³ per bedspace per year (approximately 110 litres/head/day)</p> <p>Achieve 50% attenuation of the undeveloped site's surface water run off at peak times: (this is a minimal target – London Plan policy 4A.14 (Sustainable drainage) states that developers should aim to achieve Greenfield run off from their sites)</p> <p>All residential development should meet Lifetime Home standards and 10% should meet wheelchair accessibility standards</p> <p>No net loss of publicly accessible open space</p> <p>No net loss of biodiversity and access to nature on the development site</p>	<p><i>Has relevance for a number of SA Objectives.</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	Provide facilities to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by means of separated dedicated storage space. By 2010 this should rise to 35%.	
Industrial capacity SPG (March 2008)		
<p>The SPG is focused on the implementation of London Plan Policies 2A.10 and 3B.4 to manage, promote and, where appropriate, protect Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) as London’s main reservoir of industrial capacity to accommodate industry and other activities with similar land use needs (including logistics, waste management, utilities and transport functions). It also provides guidance on the implementation of strategic policy to manage the protection, release or enhancement of industrial sites outside the SILs including Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) and other industrial sites not categorised as SIL or LSIS.</p>	<p>The SPG provides guidance to ensure an adequate stock of industrial capacity to meet the future needs and functional requirements of different types of industrial and related uses in different parts of London. Also to plan, monitor and manage the release of surplus industrial land so that it can better contribute to strategic and local planning objectives, especially those to provide more housing (including affordable housing) and in appropriate locations provide social infrastructure and contribute to town centre renewal</p> <p>Includes ‘benchmark’ figures for releasing industrial land in the London sub regions.</p> <p>Lambeth classified in the ‘restricted transfer of industrial sites’ category. Boroughs in this category typically have low levels of industrial land relative to demand (particularly for waste management or land for logistics) and/or low proportions of industrial land within the SIL framework. Boroughs in this category are encouraged to adopt a more restrictive approach to the transfer of industrial sites to other uses. This does not preclude the possibility of smaller scale release where boroughs have made adequate provision of industrial land in their DPDs in particular for waste management and logistics uses.</p>	<p>SA Objective Employment</p>
London View Management Framework SPG July 2010		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>Policies 4B.16, 4B.17 and 4B.18 of the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) establish the London View Management Framework, which seeks to designate, protect and manage twenty-six views of London and some of its major landmarks. The purpose of this document is to explain in greater detail this policy approach so that boroughs, applicants and other statutory authorities can assess a proposal's compliance with the London Plan.</p>	<p>This document is Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan. London boroughs, should take its contents fully into account when preparing development plan documents and policies, and when preparing, reviewing and responding to applications for planning permission and other consents. Where Development Plan Documents have not been prepared in general conformity with Policies 4B.16, 4B.17 and 4B.18 of the London Plan, the London Plan policies take precedence.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate the principles of the London Plan and this SPG into development plan documents. • Monitor any changes to the townscape in Designated Views and their effect on the quality of the view as required by this SPG. • Ensure that development plan documents support the policy of protecting the setting of the Palace of Westminster, Tower of London and Greenwich World Heritage Sites in accordance with the London Plan and this SPG. • Determine planning applications with regard to the process set out in this SPG. 	<p>The LDF and the SA framework need to include appropriate policies and objectives to protect important views.</p> <p>SA Objective: 8 Built and Historic Environment</p>
<p>Interim Housing SPG, GLA April 2010</p>		
<p>An interim measure to more effectively address three particular concerns: back garden development, housing density and quality, and affordable housing targets.</p>	<p>Provides greater protection and guidance on back gardens in relation to potential development. Advises that Boroughs should, ensure that development proposals achieve the maximum intensity of use compatible with local context, the design principles and with public transport capacity. Boroughs should develop residential density policies in their DPDs in line with London Plan policy and adopt the residential density ranges set out in Table 3A.2 of the SPG and which are compatible with sustainable residential quality. Further guidance is given on density issues.</p> <p>In terms of affordable housing targets, the SPG advises Boroughs that:</p>	<p>The LDF and SA need to reflect these housing policy issues in terms of density, affordable housing targets and greater protection for back gardens</p> <p>SA Objectives: 6 Housing, 10 Biodiversity</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>local affordable housing targets should be based on an assessment of all needs AND a realistic assessment of supply, and that the strategic London Plan target that 50% of provision should be affordable is not a local target, and is only one of several factors to be taken into account when setting a local target.</p> <p>the other 'needs-side' factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional and local assessments of needs • the 2008 pan London (but not local) objective for 70% of affordable housing to be for social renting and 30% for intermediate housing • promotion of mixed and balanced communities 	
Sustainable Communities in London. ODPM 2003		
<p>This plan reiterates the Sustainable Communities Plan specifically targeting London. The plan seeks to promote communities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are prosperous; • Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; • Safeguard green and open space; • Enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment; and • Are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community. 	<p>The plan has set the following targets to achieve by 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to accommodate a population growth of 700,000 • Employment growth of a net 636,000 jobs • The need for 345,000 additional homes • Urgent need for affordable homes to accommodate growing population • Tackle unemployment in ethnic minority groups especially where rate is twice the national average • Tackle differences in life expectancy which, between worst and best London boroughs is 6 years for men and 4 for women • Provide housing, tackle homelessness and ensure decent homes for all • Improvements in Planning – achieving greater housing density in well designed development. Low density developments now have to be referred to the Secretary of State • Better construction methods • Tackle Overcrowded public transport which sits alongside severe road congestion • Education and skills – educational attainment and 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives specifically relating to the provision of affordable housing, tackling homelessness, improving the walking environment and providing additional housing near work places, and increasing the population density only in well connected areas to encourage sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Housing; Transport and travel; Access and services</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	low skills. Many areas have some of the worst performing LEAs in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime – highest crime rate for any region 14,800 offences per 100,000 and 44% of the robbery in England and Wales 	
Intermodal Transport Interchange for London. BPG 2004 Regional Policy		
London has an extensive and diverse public transport network which includes bus, Underground, National Rail Network (NRN), Heathrow Express, Eurostar, Docklands Light Railway (DLR), Croydon Tramlink, taxi, coach, air, and riverbus services. Interchange occurs when people transfer from one of these modes of transport to another, or between two services of the same mode. In addition, people join or leave the public transport system on foot, by bicycle, motorcycle, and car. This document provides best practice guidelines to encourage the many organisations responsible for planning, funding, managing, and representing the users of interchanges in London to improve and enhance their joint working.	The Best Practice Guidelines seek to address both physical and organizational barriers to interchange by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting awareness of good practice in interchange design with the aim of ensuring that interchanges are developed and improved in line with a clear and consistent set of principles; • Providing operational guidelines; and • Setting out some initial guidance on the development of joint funding packages. 	The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport. The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports. SA Objective: Transport and Travel
GLA Strategies (various). The spatial aspects of the Mayor of London’s strategies should be reflected in the London Plan.		
London Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (draft Feb 2010)		
To help London and Londoners prepare for the impacts of climate change and extreme weather	Proposes priority actions to address flooding, drought and heat waves.	SA Framework needs to design new development to best address flood, drought and overheating issues (including urban greening), and promote water conservation and efficiency. SA Objective: climate change and energy.
Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy Jan 2010		
There are a number of key considerations influencing the Mayor’s municipal waste	Targets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve zero municipal waste direct to 	SA Objective 13 Waste

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>management strategy. The overriding one is the need to manage London’s municipal waste effectively and efficiently. The rising cost of landfill, growing concerns around energy and climate change, emergence of new commercially available waste technologies, and changing consumer behaviour have all made a “business as usual” approach no longer viable. Climate change is a key driver for London’s municipal waste management policy. Sending waste to landfill generates greenhouse gas emissions – particularly biodegradable waste, such as food, green garden waste, and paper and card, which release methane (a powerful greenhouse gas) as it decomposes. In total, the municipal waste that London sends to landfill generates approximately 520,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions each year, expressed as a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq) figure</p>	<p>landfill by 2025. 2. To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3. To increase London’s capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 4. To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.</p>	
Draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy Feb 2010		
<p>In July 2009, the Mayor set out his vision and priorities for the environment in ‘Leading to a Greener London.’ This Strategy sets out how the Mayor’s target of a 60 per cent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2025 can be achieved, while providing London with a secure, cleaner and more efficient energy supply. It brings together Mayoral actions that are already under way and further proposed Mayoral measures to cut London’s CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>The Greater London Authority Act 2007 requires the Mayor to publish a London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy. The Act lays out a number of areas the Strategy must cover, including minimising emissions of CO₂ from the use of energy in Greater London,</p>	<p>Aim By 2025, London will be one of the world’s leading Low Carbon Capitals and the world’s leader on low carbon finance. It will provide opportunities for businesses, inward investors and Londoners to participate in the global low carbon economy. It will generate jobs and create wealth for London and the UK economy through global leadership in low carbon growth.</p> <p>The Mayor is proposing the following targets: To reduce London’s CO₂ emissions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 per cent of 1990 levels by 2015 • 38 per cent of 1990 levels by 2020 • 60 per cent of 1990 levels by 2025. 	<p>The LDF and the SA will need to contribute to London and Borough wide CO₂ emission reduction targets.</p> <p>SA Objective: climate change and energy.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
and promoting the efficient production and use of energy in London.		
Draft Air Quality Strategy March 2010		
The strategy sets out a framework for delivering improvements to London’s air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues.	Includes a package of non-transport policy measures are proposed to reduce localised pollution sources. The highlights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with boroughs to make better use of the planning process so that new developments are ‘air quality neutral or better’. • Updating best practice guidance on reducing dust emissions from construction sites and creating Supplementary Planning Guidance to encourage its implementation across London. • Scaling up London’s schemes to retrofit homes and public buildings to improve energy efficiency. • Introducing stricter requirements for biomass boilers in areas where air quality is poor, in order to minimise their impact on local pollution levels. • Raising public awareness to encourage all Londoners to take action to reduce their emissions, from travel choices to energy efficiency. • Improving information for the most vulnerable Londoners to enable them to reduce the risk to their health from poor air quality. 	SA Objective 14 Air Quality
London Water Strategy (Public Consultation Aug 2009)		
Addresses options for tackling problems of water supply in London.	2008 Further Alterations to London Plan contain a new policy on water use and conservation. Water Strategy includes a proposal that developers should demonstrate adequate water supply to serve the development and that there is adequate capacity to dispose of the waste water generated at the site.	Mayor’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (May 2006) contains essential and preferred standards, including those for water conservation. SA Objective Water quality and resources.
London Economic Development Strategy (LDA May 2010)		
This strategy sets out the Mayor’s vision with respect to London’s economy.	Sets five economic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world’s top international 	The LDF and the SA will need to reflect and accord with the EDS policy and guidance.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>visitor destination, and the world’s leading international centre of learning and creativity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world. • Objective 3: to make London one of the world’s leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance. • •Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London’s economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers. • Objective 5: to attract the investment in infrastructure and regeneration which London needs, to maximise the benefits 	<p>SA Objectives: 15, 16, 17 and 18 on economy, skills and employment.</p>
Health Inequalities Strategy 2010		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce income inequalities and minimise the consequences of relative poverty • To increase opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of work and other forms of meaningful activity • To empower individuals and communities to take action to improve their health and well-being • To improve the health of people living with illness or impairment • To develop and promote London as a healthy place for all – from neighbourhoods to the city as a whole • To develop London as a world leader in the creation of knowledge about health inequalities and the use of shared learning to achieve sustained change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the supply of affordable housing and ensuring new developments are designed and constructed in ways that improve health and reduce health inequalities • bringing physical improvements to areas of London that are deprived, physically run-down and not conducive to good health • promoting places that are safe, accessible and promote social cohesion • making more explicit links between planning and actions on the environment and those on health and well-being, prioritising climate change adaptation and mitigation. 	<p>The SA Framework should mainstream these health issues throughout the objectives.</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
Mayor’s Transport Strategy (May 2010),		
<p>The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out his transport vision for London and details how Transport for London and partners will deliver the plan over the next 20 years.</p>	<p>This document sets out the Mayor’s Transport Strategy for London for the period up to 2031. It supersedes the first version published in July 2001 (including its revisions).</p>	<p>Transport Strategy and London Plan guidance modified by LIP Guidance.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>The six goals the MTS seeks to achieve are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support economic development and population growth • Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners • Improve the safety and security of all Londoners • Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners • Reduce transport’s contribution to climate change, and improve its resilience <p>Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy The vision for the Capital is that: ‘London’s transport system should excel among those of global cities, providing access to opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and leading the world in its approach to tackling urban transport challenges of the 21st century.’</p> <p>The strategy therefore proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expanded National Rail network, better integrated with the rest of the transport system • Greater Mayoral influence over National Rail service standards and service planning and development • Crossrail, Thameslink and the Chelsea Hackney line to improve connectivity and capacity • Increased capacity on all other National Rail lines and new orbital rail services on London Overground • An upgraded Tube service including a separation² of services on the Northern line to increase service frequencies through the City, an extension of the Northern line to Battersea, providing greater capacity and more reliable journeys, and consideration of an extension of the Bakerloo line • A bus network that is developed to provide an even better value for money service, building on 	<p><i>SA Objective Transport and Travel</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>its success and expansion over the last decade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for more efficient movement of freight • Renewed efforts to make the most of the public transport system, including better and more comprehensive information provision, with better integrated fares and ticketing • Improved interchange and customer service standards • Better linkages between transport and land use planning to ensure the transport system can meet demand from new developments and that the best use of existing capacity and connectivity is made • Improve network connectivity in areas of London, for example, a package of river crossings in east London 	
EA Thames Catchment Flood Management Plans; and EA Thames Estuary 2100 Project.		
<p>The Environment Agency is currently finalising its Thames Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMP), the main aims of which are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the factors that contribute to flood risk within a catchment, such as how the land is used; • recommend the best ways of managing the risk of flooding within the catchment over the next 50 to 100 years. <p>Lambeth is also within the Environment Agency’s Thames Estuary 2100 project, which covers future management of flood risk from the tidal Thames – from Teddington to the outer Thames Estuary. The objective of this work is to develop a tidal flood risk management plan for London and the Thames Estuary for the next 100 years.</p>	<p>Through the CFMP the EA have recommend broad policies and approaches for the current and future management of flood risk. They have divided the Thames region up into 43 geographical areas called policy units. For each policy unit we have proposed a broad flood risk management policy and identified a range of approaches to deliver the selected policy. Most of Lambeth falls outside of these policy units as it is only subject to tidal flooding, however, parts of the south of the borough fall into policy unit 4 ‘Take further action to sustain current scale of flood risk into the future (responding to potential increases in flood risk from urban development, land use change, and climate change)’.</p>	<p><i>Reflect in SA objective water and flooding.</i></p>
Health Care for London. A Framework for action. Second Edition.		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This report makes recommendations for change. It is based on a thorough, practitioner-led process, and rooted in evidence – gathered from a wide range of people and organisations from the world of healthcare and from the NHS’s partners in local government and beyond, from thorough reviews of the literature and data, and from the use of a range of analytical modelling techniques. It also reflects a major exercise to hear what Londoners say they want from their healthcare system. It sets out a compelling ten-year vision for healthcare in London.</p>	<p>This report’s recommendations are based on these five principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services focused on individual needs and choices. Provision should, wherever possible, be tailored to the particular needs of each individual. Patients should feel in control of their care and be able to make informed choices. • Localise where possible, centralise where necessary. Routine healthcare should take place as close to home as possible. More complex care should be centralised to ensure it is carried out by the most skilled professionals with the most cutting-edge equipment. • Truly integrated care and partnership working, maximising the contribution of the entire workforce. Better communication and co-operation is needed – between the community and the hospital, between urgent and planned care, between health and social care – to stop people from falling through the gaps. Care should be multidisciplinary, bringing together the valuable contributions of practitioners from different disciplines. The NHS should be committed to working in partnership with other organisations, including local government and the voluntary and private sectors. • Prevention is better than cure. Health improvement, including proactive care for people with long-term conditions, should be embedded in everything the NHS does. Close working with local authority partners is needed to help people stay mentally and physically healthy. • A focus on health inequalities and diversity. As discussed above, the most deprived areas of London, with the greatest health needs, need better access to highquality highquality healthcare. The whole thrust of this report is to tackle health inequalities by improving services 	<p><i>SA Objective Health and well being.</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>across London, giving everybody access to the best possible care. Healthcare should be intelligently commissioned to tackle health inequalities. Preventative and outreach work should focus on the most deprived populations and new facilities should be located in the areas of greatest need. Improvements also need to take into account London’s rich ethnic and cultural diversity. We are advocating that patients have more information to make choices about their care and this should be accessible to all.</p> <p>Proposes seven models of provision for the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more healthcare should be provided at home • new facilities – polyclinics – should be developed that can offer a far greater range of services than currently offered in GP practices, whilst being more accessible and less medicalised than hospitals • local hospitals should provide the majority of inpatient care • most high-throughput surgery should be provided in elective centres • some hospitals should be designated as major acute hospitals, handling the most complex treatments • existing specialist hospitals should be valued and other hospitals should be encouraged to specialise • Academic Health Science Centres should be developed in London to be centres of clinical and research excellence. 	
Improving Londoner’s Access to Nature – London Plan Implementation Report’ (February 2008)		
Provides more detail on London Plan policies in relation to improving people’s access to nature.	Localities where people are further than 1km walking distance from a publicly accessible Site of Borough or higher level of significance for nature conservation are defined as Areas of Deficiency in access to	Improving access to natural greenspace in Lambeth can be improved by:

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>To ensure Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces, especially where there is an existing shortage of green space and in Areas for Deprivation or Regeneration.</p> <p>Lambeth contains two Areas of Deficiency for Access to Nature for London (AODs) covering approximately 40% of the borough</p> <p>Lambeth has two London Priority Opportunity Sites for reducing AODs (Kennington Park and Norwood Park), and five Priority Sites for improving access to nature (Archbishop’s Park, Brockwell Park, Myatt’s Fields Park, Rush Common, Waterloo Millennium Green.</p>	<p>nature.</p> <p>Reducing the number of existing AODs in Lambeth</p> <p>Reducing the net area (m2) of existing AODs in Lambeth</p> <p>Alleviating deficiency in access to nature in Lambeth</p> <p>Increasing access to key Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation in Lambeth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making places more attractive and safer, increasing information about and access to open spaces (especially in AODs). • Enhancing or creating new wildlife habitats and opening up access to existing habitats. • Wherever appropriate, new developments should include new or enhanced habitat or design (e.g. green roofs or walls) and landscaping which promotes biodiversity. • Improved standards of management to increase biodiversity value of existing/new open spaces <p>SA Objectives: Regeneration and Efficient Use of Land; Liveability and Place; Biodiversity</p>

Table A4 – Borough Level Policy

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
The London Plan – Sub-Regional development framework for Central London May 2006		
<p>The Sub-Regional Development Framework (SRDF) provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan in the Central London sub-region, which is formed by the boroughs of Camden, City of Westminster, Islington,</p>	<p>Key issues have been listed under the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing; • Employment and offices; • Industry and warehousing; • Retail; • Culture, leisure and tourism; 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating specifically to the provision of affordable housing, employment, improving the walking environment and providing additional housing near</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night-time economy; • Social infrastructure; and • Utility and infrastructure services. 	<p>work places, and increasing the population density only in well connected areas to encourage sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>SA Objectives: Housing; Employment; Access and services; Health and well being</p>
Adopted UDP August 2007		
<p>Vision: To make Lambeth a great place to live, work and visit by promoting high quality, sustainable development. The spatial priorities for development, planning obligations and regeneration will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the opportunities for residents and others from Lambeth's location at the heart of a world city through improved employment opportunities, better public transport links and improved access on foot and by bicycle; and • Ensuring healthy, safe, inclusive, mixed, liveable and balanced communities – giving priority to protecting residential amenity, ensuring adequate provision of community facilities, providing more housing (in particular more affordable housing), protecting and improving Lambeth's heritage, character and open spaces, and the regeneration of Lambeth's most deprived communities. <p>Applications should be accompanied by adequate supporting information showing how the proposal contributes positively to sustainable design and construction</p>	<p>Strategic policies:</p> <p>A. The Council will ensure that all development proposals contribute to safer communities.</p> <p>B Through the planning process, the Council will promote a healthy borough with better health care services, reduced health inequalities and reduced causes of ill health.</p> <p>C The Council will make best use of the borough's limited land resources and will seek to encourage, through good design, higher densities and more mixed and intensive development in appropriate locations.</p> <p>D The Council will seek the provision of at least 20,500 net additional homes over the period 2002-2016 (including 8,200 affordable dwellings).</p> <p>E The Council will promote access for all sections of the community.</p> <p>F The Council will integrate planning and transport decisions to reduce the overall need to travel.</p> <p>G Through the planning process, the Council will seek to establish a safe, accessible and attractive transport network, and prioritise walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>H Through the planning process, the Council will sustain a diverse and strong local economy and maximise education, skills and training opportunities for Lambeth residents.</p> <p>I The Council will promote the viability and competitiveness of the borough's town centres and</p>	<p>The UDP will be replaced by the LDF process: many of these policies are reflected as key issues in the draft Core Strategy.</p> <p>Various SA objectives</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>objectives and comprehensively addresses any potential adverse environmental or other impacts, having regard to the policies of the plan. Planning obligations will be secured to mitigate any negative impact.</p>	<p>district centres. J Through the planning process, the Council will ensure that there are sufficient local facilities to meet community and cultural needs. K The Council will protect and enhance the borough’s built and historic environment, promote better and more sustainable design of development, and protect residential amenity. L The Council will protect and enhance the borough’s natural environment and biodiversity. M The Council will protect and enhance the borough’s open spaces, and ensure that recreational, sporting and play needs are met. N The Council will minimise pollution and seek sustainable management of the borough’s energy, water and other resources (including waste).</p>	
Sustainable Design & Construction SPD July 2008		
<p>Aims to provide interpretation and guidance about the implementation of policy aimed at securing the highest standards of sustainability (from the Council’s UDP; and the London Plan).</p>	<p>All development proposals in Lambeth are expected to meet high sustainable design and construction standards in accordance with the planning policies in the UDP, the London Plan, and Government objectives. All planning applications should be submitted with a sustainability assessment. The sustainability assessment should explain how these standards will be met and how the proposed development incorporates the sustainability principles set out in this SPD.</p> <p>The Council aspires to BREEAM “Excellent” and seeks “Very Good” as a minimum standard.</p> <p>In line with the Energy Saving Trust’s minimum recommendation, the Council seeks the achievement of Code Level 3 as a minimum standard and aspires to Code Level 4 in the majority of developments.</p> <p>UDP Policy 34 requires all major development of more than 1,000 square metres or providing 10 dwellings or more to incorporate equipment for renewable power</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating to climate change, water use and energy, and assess the ability of the Lambeth CS to encourage the incorporation of renewable energy technology, maximise energy efficiency and promote sustainable design of new-build developments.</p> <p><i>SA Objectives: Built and historic environment; Climate change and energy; water quality and resources; biodiversity.</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>generation so as to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements. This should be assessed in terms of CO2 emissions. The 10% predicted energy requirement will be assessed in terms of carbon dioxide emissions as this is now the standard approach taken to this issues in national policy and by the Mayor of London. It should be noted, that whilst Council policy is that developments will achieve a minimum reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 10% through on site renewable energy generation, Policy 4A.7 in the London Plan aims to achieve a 20% reduction. For applications referable to the Mayor, applicants should meet the 20% requirement. The Council encourages and supports this aim for all applications.</p> <p>Use of water: the design of development should seek to minimise the use of water resources. The Council sees Code Level 3 as a minimum standard and aspires to Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code sets the target for water consumption at 105 litres per person per day.</p> <p>Use of SUDS</p>	
Guidance and Standards for Housing Development and House Conversions SPD (July 2008) and Residential Conversions Study Final Report (2009)		
<p>The London Borough of Lambeth Unitary Development Plan has a policy framework in place that allows residential conversions but under specific circumstances. This is supported by a Supplementary Planning Document. The 2009 study was commissioned to provide an evidence base for the Core Strategy Policies on residential conversions.</p>	<p>E.g. for new houses, the minimum area required as private amenity/garden space is 30m² per house.</p> <p>The Study identified 'areas of restraint'.</p>	<i>SA Objective Housing.</i>
Safer Built Environments SPD (March 2008)		
<p>The promotion of safe, secure and accessible developments is a key part of the planning process. Lambeth Council is</p>		<i>SA Objective Crime and safety.</i>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>committed to securing the highest quality or urban design, layout and building design. A clear aim of new development should be to create a sense of place & ownership and to ensure public safety and security.</p>		
S106 Planning Obligations SPD (July 2008)		
<p>Links Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) outcomes with planning obligations.</p>		<p>Various SA Objectives, including objective Housing</p>
Waste Evidence Base (March 2010)		
<p>This document summarises the current position with regard to waste collection and disposal in Lambeth, and sets out the evidence to support the approach to waste in the Lambeth Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy Proposed Submission (November 2009). In particular, it addresses the issue of the London Plan waste apportionment and the resulting land requirements.</p>	<p>Projected waste arisings in Lambeth are 174,000 tonnes per annum by 2026 for municipal waste and 157,000 tonnes per annum by 2026 for commercial and industrial waste, amounting to 331,000 tonnes per annum in total. The resulting total waste apportionment for Lambeth would be 281,000 tonnes per annum by 2026, made up of 119,000 tonnes per annum for municipal waste and 162,000 tonnes per annum for commercial and industrial waste</p> <p>There are six facilities currently managing waste in the borough. The total capacity of existing waste management facilities in Lambeth is 11,658 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity required in Lambeth in order to meet the London Plan waste apportionment is 269,342 tonnes per annum by 2026. Based on an assumed average waste management ratio of 80,000 tonnes per hectare, the additional capacity required equates to 3.4 hectares of land by 2026.</p> <p>As a result of the 30 year WMSA between WRWA and Cory Environmental Ltd, no additional waste management facilities are required for municipal waste in Lambeth during the period of the Core Strategy. However, the council is seeking to address the issue of food waste.</p>	<p>SA Objective 13 Waste.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>Additional sites for waste management use will be identified through the LDF Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SA DPD). In accordance with Policy S8 of the LDF Core Strategy Proposed Submission, the broad 'area of search' for sites will be, in order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sites currently in waste management use but not listed in the UDP or identified on the Proposals Map. ii. Existing waste transfer sites with potential for re-orientation towards waste management use. iii. Land within existing Key Industrial and Business Areas (total area 49 hectares). iv. Other appropriate sites. <p>New waste sites will be considered against the criteria for location set out in Annexe E of Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005). Account will also be taken of the distribution of waste sites across the borough.</p>	
Infrastructure Programmes Evidence Base (March 2010)		
<p>Covers physical, social and green infrastructure. This document summarises information about the programmes and strategies of key delivery agencies responsible for physical, social and green infrastructure and represents part of the evidence base to support the Lambeth Local Development Framework Core Strategy.</p>	<p>Sets out a whole range of infrastructure projects and proposals including transport schemes, water, energy and proposals to meet school places deficiency.</p>	<p><i>SA Objective 4 Provision of Essential Infrastructure</i></p>
Retail and Leisure Uses in Lambeth (Jan 2010)		
<p>Identifying the level of provision and location of convenience, major comparison and leisure stores and facilities in the borough provides a good indication of the importance of shopping centres within the borough and also its performance when having regard to its centre designation (ie. major town centre, district centre, local centre).</p>		<p><i>Various SA Objectives, including 3 access to services and 7 liveability and place</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
LBL Sustainable Community Strategy Our 2020 Vision (2008-2020)		
<p>Vision: Lambeth is a diverse, dynamic and enterprising borough at the heart of London.</p>	<p>Underpinning the vision are seven long term outcomes that this strategy will deliver. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lambeth is a great place to do business with higher levels of investment and business growth • Greater wellbeing for households through higher numbers of residents in employment • Even more children and young people are on the path to success through the provision of good quality education, training and jobs which reduces the risk of exclusion and offending • Safe and cohesive places where people are empowered and have the confidence to play active roles in their communities • Improved health and wellbeing of people which enables them to live active and independent lives • Lower levels of poverty and social exclusion in Lambeth by helping more of our socially excluded adults into employment, education and training • Mixed and sustainable communities with an increased supply of new homes, improved existing dwellings and a high quality physical environment. <p>A number of indicators and targets are related to these statements, many of which are Lambeth LAA indicators/targets. Many are not directly related to spatial planning. Some that are include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the number of affordable homes delivered (gross) • Reducing the number of households living in temporary accommodation • Reducing per capita CO2 emissions in the local authority area • Reducing the percentage of non-decent homes (local PI) 	<p>The SA framework should cover a broad range of sustainability topics, in particular in relation to maintaining sustainable communities. Establishing a sustainable community is influenced by a number of factors including accessibility to employment and also the quality of the built and natural environment</p> <p>Relevant to various SA objectives</p>
LBL. Lambeth’s Housing Strategy 2009-2013 (Jan 2009)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>This strategy sets out how the council and key partners intend to address the housing challenges facing Lambeth over the next four years. The strategy describes the council’s approach to promoting new housing, improving the existing stock, and creating mixed communities. It features how the council will improve access to housing, enable more people to return to work, and empower tenants. It highlights how the council will perform the role of place shaper and work with partners to achieve our shared housing aspirations. The strategy shows how the council will perform its ‘strategic housing role’ as set out in Strong and Prosperous Communities.</p>	<p>The new Housing Partnership for Lambeth has formulated six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the supply of housing • improving neighbourhoods • improving access to housing and supporting vulnerable people • creating mixed and sustainable communities • reducing worklessness • empowering tenants. <p>The strategy identifies the following key commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build an additional 1,100 homes each year • exceed our Local Area Agreement target of 1600 new affordable homes over 2008 to 2011 including almost 700 units of intermediate housing • make better use of existing land and property assets including developing new delivery vehicles and work closely with the new Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) • work in partnership with tenants of social housing estates to identify opportunities for large scale remodelling and • complete our shortlife housing programme and work with owners to bring empty properties back into use. • ensure that all social housing meets the decent homes standard • improve conditions in the private rented sector and increase assistance to older and other vulnerable residents • facilitate efforts by owner occupiers to improve their homes • reduce Lambeth’s carbon footprint • improve the public realm in key locations. • prevent more people from becoming homeless by facilitating greater access to private accommodation • reduce the use of temporary accommodation by 2010 • increase the choice of intermediate rent and sale opportunities available to low and moderate income 	<p>The SA should include a policies relating to housing supply and the provision of affordable housing.</p> <p><i>SA Objective: Housing</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the full range of housing for older people to reflect modern needs • reduce the number of rough sleepers • implement a resettlement strategy for ex-offenders. • create more sustainable, mixed communities across Lambeth, to tackle deprivation. • in partnership with tenants, consider the scope for remodelling all council owned estates • deliver the Future Lambeth regeneration programme. • become an employer of choice by 2009 • create employment and training opportunities with local partners including delivering training through the Building London Constructing Futures and the Building Partnership programmes • roll out the Housing Options Plus Service providing housing and employment advice • establish an Employment Academy in Lambeth, ideally by 2010. • involve residents in all that we do, particularly in preparing plans for remodelling estates, and plans for town centres • develop better services that are more responsive to residents needs • deliver the client governance framework for an effective relationship with Lambeth Living and URH • develop stronger links with housing associations through an expansion of Lambeth Housing Association Group • prepare a new tenant compact between the council and its residents during 2009. 	
<p>Housing evidence base reports, including the Lambeth aspects of the GLA SHLAA (2010), SW London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (expected June 2010?), Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Reports, , Lambeth Housing Implementation Strategy (2010), Residential Conversion Study Report (2009) and Affordable Housing Policy Viability study report (Oct 2009)</p>		
<p>The primary role of a SHLAA is to identify sites with potential for housing; consider their housing potential; and assess when</p>	<p>SHLAA supports London Plan housing targets for Lambeth of 12,550 ten year target or 1,255 per annum.</p>	<p>The SA should include a policies relating to housing supply and the provision of affordable</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>they are likely to be developed. The Housing Development Pipeline Reports provide a record of housing completions for the relevant financial year and a snapshot position (as of 31 March that year) for the development pipeline in respect of completed housing developments, developments under construction, unimplemented planning permissions, developments at the planning application stage and identified sites.</p>	<p>The 2009 Affordable Housing Viability Study key findings were: The study provides evidence that, over the plan period, 50% affordable housing is deliverable in some circumstances and that the level of sales values and existing use values are crucial to determining delivery. This provides a strong evidential base for a target based affordable housing policy that has in-built viability testing to ensure that it can be applied flexibly in different market conditions. The study results indicate that an affordable housing threshold below 10 units would only be financially viable in the highest value areas of the borough, so there is limited evidence to support a further reduction below 10 units. Although some sites with low value existing uses might be able to meet the target more easily than sites in other existing uses, this does not warrant the adoption of variable targets. The adoption of different affordable housing targets in different areas across the Borough would inevitably result in market distortion.</p>	<p>housing. SA Objective: Housing</p>
Lambeth Local Implementation Plan (Transport, 2006)		
<p>Lambeth Council’s formal response to the London Mayor’s Transport Strategy (MTS). The plan is required by the Mayor to demonstrate how Lambeth intends to achieve the aims and objectives set out in the Transport Strategy.</p> <p>Some key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delivery of the Cross River Tram, City Tram and South London Tramlink are of fundamental importance to regeneration and improved social inclusion in Lambeth. • Waterloo Station remains vitally 	<p>Contains a variety of policies and performance measures of relevance to the LDF.</p> <p>Policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for new schemes like East London Line extension and various tram schemes; • ensure that the rail system services the needs of local residents, especially in the south of the Borough; • better buses: enhanced bus service frequencies within Lambeth; improved journey times for north-south radial routes; new bus services, for example to improve east-west links in the Borough, in areas with poor existing provision; • a road user hierarchy that re-balances priorities for 	<p>SD Objectives Transport and Travel, Access to services, Air Quality.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>important to London’s strategic transport network and to the local North Lambeth area, with Waterloo designated as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents in the south of the Borough, the majority of whom do not have access to a car and rely on public transport, face a number of difficulties in trying to undertake local trips or access central London. They are generally restricted to using buses, which are slow due to a lack of priority measures, and being focused on north-south radial routes do not adequately serve some of the housing estates. 	<p>action away from the car and towards pedestrians and cyclists;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parking plans to meet the indigenous needs of the area – that is those most closely associated with the essential operational requirement of approved land uses – but discourage commuter parking and other less essential car trips; safer routes to school and school travel plans; improve the accessibility of the Borough’s transport system so that all residents and visitors can enjoy the benefits of living in, working in and visiting the capital; achieve the Mayor’s objective of making London one of the world’s most walking friendly cities by 2015; The Council supports the Mayor’s target for 10% of all London trips to be made by cycle by 2010; The Council recognises that improving Air Quality is a core task. Lambeth fully support the Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, welcomes the development of the London Wide Emission Zone (LEZ) and will work proactively to implement it. The whole of Lambeth has been designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) where the required standards for nitrogen dioxide and fine particles will not be achieved unless additional action is taken. The Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan identifies that London-wide measures such as the LEZ, congestion charging and fleet conversion are the measures most likely to achieve cost effective improvements in air quality in Lambeth; 	
CRP – Light at the End of the Tunnel Regional Policy		
<p>Light at the End of the Tunnel (LET) is both a regeneration and a transport project, promoting growth and development of the area and creating safe transport routes. LET was launched by Cross River Partnership in 2002 to tackle the severing effect of the ten kilometre stretch of</p>		<p>The SA framework should include objectives which address the need to reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and public transport.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
disused Victorian viaducts.		The baseline data collation process should also identify the main strategic transport links including roads, railway stations, airports and ports. SA Objective: Transport and Travel
Evidence base Topic Papers 1-6		
These papers summarise existing guidance and evidence, rather than set out new policy.		
Lambeth Open Space Strategy, 2004 (Updated 2007)		
The Strategy provided information on open space deficiency, areas of deprivation, open space accessibility and quality of the open spaces (based on a matrix of criteria). From the series of outcomes of the open space audit of the Borough, a list of priority open spaces for improvement were recommended.		The SA framework should include an objective relating the assessment of open space provision, and the protection of existing open spaces in the Lambeth CS. SA Objectives: Regeneration and efficient use of land; Liveability and place; Biodiversity.
Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2005		
The BAP contains a set of action plans for named wildlife habitats and species which are important to Lambeth and the people who live and work in the borough.	Priority habitats: woodlands; tidal Thames; built environment; railway line sides; private gardens; ponds and open water; parks and greenspace; churchyards and cemeteries; allotments and community gardens; acid grassland. Priority species: stag beetle; reptiles; mistletoe; house sparrow; crucian carp; blackbird; bats.	SA Objective Biodiversity
Lambeth PCT strategies: Strategic Service Development Plan (SSDP, for 3 boroughs March 2008), 5 year Commissioning Strategy Plan (2008/09 refresh); Operations Plan 2008/09, Promoting Mental Health and Wellbeing in Lambeth (2005), Lambeth Healthy Weight – Healthy Lives Strategy (2008-11) and Updated Estates Strategy (March 2008)		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>The Strategic Service Development Plan (SSDP) reviews the health needs of the local population, and sets out a service vision to address these needs, and to inform the capital development programmes of the three PCTs (Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham). Based on this analysis, the plan sets out priorities for the development of facilities to support primary care and other locally based healthcare services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reviews the state of existing primary care and community based services, sets out the case for change. This reflects a number of national policy initiatives, including the need to establish consistent standards of quality, to expand choice and flexibility and to devolve decision making to local level; and an expectation that primary care will play a larger role in managing demand through tighter referral thresholds and other measures to avoid hospital admission. The intention is that by providing a wider range of more locally based services in properly equipped buildings, inappropriate visits and admissions to hospital will be reduced. The local drivers for change include the need to respond to population changes, and to address the inadequacies in quality or location of some existing primary care premises. 	<p>Operations Plan Proposed local targets for 2008/09</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tier 3 vital signs where LPCT is in the lowest decile LPCT local targets associated with delivery of the Lambeth Local Area Agreement. Discussions underway – to be confirmed in line with final LAA agreement – June 2008. Will include a number of national requirements/priorities (NI 55 (obesity primary school children), 112 (under 18 conception rate), 120 (all cause mortality < 75s)) plus the PCTs contribution to indicators that contribute to the delivery of the overall LAA strategic theme of worklessness. Likely to include PCT targets related to the following NIs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NI 50 : emotional health of children. NI 130 : social care clients receiving self directed support. NI 141 : number of vulnerable people achieving independent living. NI 151 : Adults in contact with secondary care MH services in employment. <p>With a likely link to the following Tier 3 vital signs indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VSC07 : Adults with learning disabilities in employment. VSC05 : Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation. VSC06 : Adults in contact with secondary care MH services in settled accommodation. VSC08 : Adults in contact with secondary care MH services in employment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> LPCT local targets associated with delivery of Lambeth Commissioning Strategy Plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tier three vital signs indicator targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VSC04 : Achieving independence through rehabilitation. VSC27 : Patients on a practice register with a HbA1c of less than or equal to 7.5%. VSC23 : Number of patients using a PCT supported CVD risk register. Locally identified indicators, where we wish to 	<p>Key determinants of health include good housing and access to employment. Crime and safety also a key health issue.</p> <p>Promoting active travel (walking, cycling and public transport) is a key way in which the LDF can meet health objectives.</p> <p>Improvement of air quality key to health.</p> <p>In addition affordable housing is an important issue for PCT and NHS staff.</p> <p>Health service and facilities need to keep pace with population growth and demand.</p> <p>Health issues should be integrated into all SD objectives, where relevant. Has direct impact on SD objectives in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to key services, including health services Transport and travel Health and wellbeing Safety and security Housing Employment Air quality

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out a service model for the provision of locally based services across the three boroughs. <p>Lambeth PCT’s vision for its Commissioning Strategy Plan is: <i>‘Improving health throughout the diverse communities we serve and ensuring consistently high quality services’.</i></p> <p>To help define what is meant by health improvement and high quality services the PCT has articulated a number of strategic goals, underpinned by expected outcomes from both a population and a service perspective. The PCT’s strategic commissioning goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve health and well being and reduce health inequalities in the population of Lambeth. To work collaboratively with partners to deliver integrated and seamless services for Lambeth residents. To ensure the delivery of excellent, high quality, evidence based services that provide the right care at the right time in the right place. To deliver patient centred services that are responsive to service users and local communities. To improve the PCT’s commissioning capability to deliver World Class Commissioning in Lambeth, and to ensure the delivery of a balanced 	<p>develop Lambeth specific indicators</p> <p>Psychological therapies: sessions offered by neighbourhood, waiting times by neighbourhood, take up rates by age, gender and ethnicity.</p> <p>End of life care: % of people dying at home where home is the preferred place of death..</p> <p>Delayed transfers of care: Delayed discharge target for adults and older people in a mental health inpatient bed who are fit for discharge.</p> <p>Alcohol: the numbers of patients assessed in primary care using the FAST tool.</p> <p>The Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out priorities in the form of 9 Directional Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Reducing stigma and discrimination Communities Children and young people Promoting mental health Employment practice Arts and creativity Spiritual and cultural values and Prevention of suicide 	

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>budget, national and local targets and priorities.</p> <p>Focuses on 6 priorities: staying healthy, mental health, long term conditions, children and young people, sexual health and end of life care.</p> <p>Summarises the Healthcare for London strategic themes stating 'we believe a good fit and consistency with our own locally developed goals'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing health inequalities • Health improvement and well being. • Regionalisation of relevant services. • Localisation of relevant services. • Personalisation of services. • Development of integration and connected services. <p>The Updated Estates Strategy gives an overview on the condition of Lambeth PCTs estate, including investment over 2007/08 based on the service vision and premises development opportunities as set out in the Strategic Service Development Plan (SSDP) 2005. It also looks forward to 2008/09, detailing investment priorities including planned disposals.</p> <p>The Mental Health Promotion Strategy sets</p>		

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
<p>out that Lambeth people and organisations want to take action to reduce the things in life that threaten mental health whether in the workplace, at school, in the community and at home. It suggests that people want to see change a change of culture across all aspects of community life and work whereby promoting mental health and wellbeing is part of everything we do; education, health and social care, policing, housing services, employment practice, provision of leisure services, regeneration activities and so on.</p>		
<p>NHS Modernisation Initiative</p>		
<p>The Modernisation Initiative is a major transformational project working in South London to improve healthcare services within the inner London boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark.</p> <p>At the heart of the Modernisation Initiative’s improvement work is the involvement of service users and patients who have an active role in helping to shape services to better meet their needs.</p>		
<p>Lambeth First’s Health and Wellbeing Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009 Annual Report</p>		
<p>The requirement for all local areas to produce a JSNA is set out in the Local Government and Involvement in Public Health Act (2007). This provides a broad assessment of Lambeth’s key health and wellbeing issues.</p>	<p>JSNA based around five outcomes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being healthy • Staying safe • Enjoy and achieve • Making a positive contribution • Achieving economic wellbeing <p>In addition, as part of the development of the JSNA, Lambeth First identified ten challenging issues that were</p>	<p>Health and well being issues should be integrated into all SD objectives, where relevant. Has direct impact on SD objectives in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to key services, including health services • Transport and travel • Health and wellbeing • Safety and security

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Primary objectives or requirements of the plan, programme or environmental objective	Key targets and/or indicators relevant to the plan or programme (if applicable)	How objectives might be taken on board in SA and/or plan/programme
	<p>having a highly negative impact on health and wellbeing or were issues that LF did not have sufficient data to make a robust assessment of the health and wellbeing need. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV • Sexual health • Mental health (including CAMHS) • Housing support for vulnerable people (especially older people) • Learning disability • Emotional wellbeing • Safeguarding children • Healthy eating in children and young people • Services around “Personalisation” targeting long term conditions • Safeguarding adults <p>A key recommendations for land use planning included Review the current child care provision for families with preschool children in light of increasing demand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Employment • Air quality

Appendix 2 Baseline Information

Environmental issues

Climate Change

Greenhouse Gases

The most recent measurement of London's CO₂ emissions is the 2006 London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) It shows that in 2006 London's CO₂ emissions were 47.5 million tonnes (MtCO₂), or 8.6 per cent of the UK's total CO₂ emissions. On a regional basis London continues to have the lowest per capita emissions in the country, standing at 6.2 tonnes CO₂ per person per year, well below the UK average of 8.7 tonnes.

If no further action was taken to reduce London's CO₂ emissions beyond that already occurring – a 'business as usual' (BaU) scenario – it is predicted that CO₂ emissions in the capital would fall to 41.7 MtCO₂ by 2025. This is a ten per cent reduction on 1990 levels. A dip in overall CO₂ emissions is projected between 2006 and 2010. This is as a result of the global economic downturn, and mainly affects the workplaces sector. This is followed by a small projected increase in emissions from workplaces, and in London overall, as the economy emerges from recession. Homes and transport show a very slight decrease over this period due to lower carbon intensity of the national electricity supply and a degree of transport mode shift from cars to public transport.

The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan showed that since 1990, London's overall CO₂ emissions have decreased despite a rise in population of 0.7 million people, and a rise in employment of 0.4 million over the same period. This change is largely due to a halving of industrial emissions, as industrial activity has relocated to other parts of the UK or offshore, along with a significant shift in the UK's electricity generating mix, with a reduced contribution from coal and more from natural gas.

Energy use in existing homes is the largest single source of CO₂ emissions in London. The breakdown of emissions and energy consumption by fuel and sector shows that the majority of emissions from the domestic sector are from the use of natural gas, most likely used for space heating and cooling and hot water provision.

Compared with the domestic sector, a larger proportion of emissions in the commercial sector come from electricity usage. This is primarily due to greater energy consumption for purposes such as lighting and computing. Since current electricity provision has 125% higher carbon intensity than for heating, the carbon emissions from the commercial sector are amplified.

Unlike other sectors, transport emissions in London have stayed static since 1990 despite the rapid growth of London's population and economy. This is due to high long-term levels of public transport use and, since 2000, unprecedented investment in the public transport network, alongside the implementation of policies like the congestion charge to combat congestion and manage traffic.

The existing UK Government aspiration is a 60% carbon emission reduction from 2000 levels by 2050. To meet this target the Mayor's London Plan sets out the following interim targets for reductions in CO₂ from London as a whole:

- 15% reduction from 1990 levels by 2010;
- 20% reduction from 1990 levels by 2015;
- 25% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020; and
- 30% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025.

The latest findings from the Stern Review indicated that a 30% reduction in emissions by 2025 will not be sufficient to prevent catastrophic climate change. In response to the review the London Mayor has proposed a new target for London, to stabilise CO₂ emissions in 2025 at 60% below 1990 levels, with steady progress towards this over the next 20 years. This target is greater than the UK Government's current aspiration of a 60% reduction from 2000 levels by 2050.

Based on the projected population and economic growth for London, demand for transport will increase over the period to 2025. The State of Environment Report (SoE) predicts that without intervention, car kilometres in London could increase by as much as 8% and freight traffic rise by 30% from 2007 levels. Additional public transport capacity in the form of more buses and underground trains will also be needed to meet demand.

The SoE predicts that CO₂ emissions from ground transport could increase by 2 million tonnes to 11.7 million tonnes / year in 2025, an increase of nearly 25%. The Climate Change Action Plan sets out a series of measures to help combat CO₂ emissions from the transport sector, with priority focused on reducing emissions from car and freight traffic, as these represent nearly three quarters of emissions in this sector. Actions include a major programme of increased investment in public transport, promoting low-carbon vehicles and fuels and more widespread carbon pricing for transport.

The most common method used to travel to work in Lambeth is the underground. The second most common form of transport is private car, but the proportion is low when compared to the national level of private car commuting. Train and coach are the third most common method of work travel. The distance travelled to work data from the 2001 Census shows that in Lambeth the majority of people travel 5 km – 10 km which is slightly above the London average and about 10% above the national average. At the national level most workers travel between 2-5 km to work.

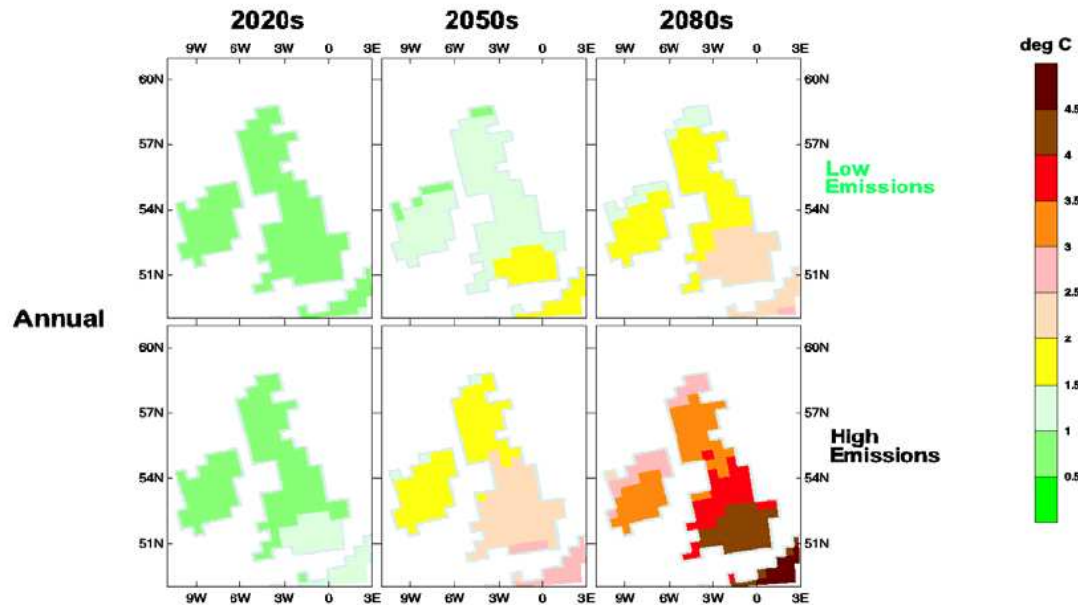
Implications of Climate Change

The SoE identified the following key climate change impacts for London:

- higher average temperatures in summer and winter;
- wetter winters with more heavy downpours;
- drier summers and additional pressure on London's water resources;
- an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as heat waves; and
- tidal surges and torrential rain.

The South East of England is predicted to experience greater changes than the rest of the UK as its climate is affected by the European continental landmass as illustrated in the figure below.

Predicted summer temperatures for the UK (UKCIP 02)



Issues relating to flooding are discussed in the Water section below.

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Responding to Climate Change. London’s impact on the global climate, and the threat of current and expected climate change on London’s population, biodiversity, built and natural environment.</p>	<p>Reducing CO₂ emissions (aim to stabilise CO₂ emissions in 2025 at 60% below 1990 levels)</p> <p>Implement measures to help Lambeth adapt to the consequences of inevitable climate change.</p>

References

The Mayor's draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2010):

<http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/environment/climate-change/climate-change-mitigation-strategy>

London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI, 2006) Greener London – The Mayor's State of the Environment Report (2007) <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

United Kingdom - 2001 Census

Water

London has a good quality water supply. However, the effects of a changing climate, with reductions in river flows during summer periods and increased surface flooding, is likely to reduce the amount of water available for public water supply.

The natural recharge of aquifers from which groundwater is abstracted is likely to start later in the season, which may also impact on water availability. There will be a greater demand for water placed on the supply from the mains network, and therefore the environment.

The role of water in London's natural environment needs to be recognised to ensure water usage and wastewater disposal does not put excessive stress on water supplies or cause pollution, and that new developments do not compromise existing water and sewerage services.

Domestic water supply

During most summers, there is sufficient water in the rivers Thames and Lee to meet London's demand for water. It is periods of low rainfall that threaten the security of supply which means restrictions such as hosepipe bans could be used more frequently or for longer periods. Low rainfall over the winter months limits the refill of groundwater stocks, which in turn lead to low river flows in the following spring and summer. Typically it takes two winters of below average rainfall to initiate drought actions, as was seen in the winters of 2004/05 and 2005/06.

80% of London's public water supplies come from the rivers Thames and Lee. The water companies store this water in reservoirs around the capital. The most significant reservoirs are in west London and in the Lee Valley. The remainder comes from water trapped in chalk layers under London and surrounding areas.

The Water Act 2003 requires all water companies to have sound drought plans, so that they can continue to supply water to their customers, when sources are depleted. In 2006, Thames Water, Three Valleys Water and Sutton & East Surrey Water all imposed hosepipe bans. In addition, Sutton & East Surrey restricted its customers' non-essential use of water through a drought order. These have subsequently been lifted following above average rainfall and recovery of groundwater levels.

Water consumption varies year-on-year depending on the weather e.g. in the drier, hotter summer of 2003 the demand for water rose above normal. Ignoring these annual variations, the longer-term trend paints another picture. From 1961 to the 1990s water consumption rose from about 90 litres per person per day to nearly 150 litres. Yet since the 1990s, water use has more or less stayed the same. In 2004/05 (no hosepipe ban in this period) each Londoner used on average 156 litres of water a day. This is only slightly higher than the national average but higher than most other north European cities.

The London Plan sets a target for maximum water use of 105 litres per person per day for residential development.

Groundwater

London's rising groundwater levels, which followed the cessation of large public abstractions from the 1950s onwards have, until recently, left London's underground infrastructure at a real risk from inundation. In 1999 the General Aquifer Research, Development and Investigation Team started to investigate how best to resolve the problem. It concluded that abstractions from London's groundwater should increase by 50 million litres of water a day. Since then, the Environment Agency has granted licenses to take the surplus groundwater. It is the EA's view that since groundwater levels appear stable, they no longer pose a significant threat to the underground infrastructure.

Flooding

London is vulnerable to flooding from four sources:

- tidal Thames;
- fluvial tributaries to the Thames and the non-tidal Thames;
- surface water flooding from heavy rainstorms; and
- overflowing sewers.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Flood risk management is as a key issue for Lambeth. A large section to the north of the borough is located within Flood Zone 3a. Whilst this zone is namely with regards to tidal influences from the River Thames, the risk of flooding in the borough can occur from many sources: fluvial flooding from the main river Graveney in the south, tidal flooding from the river Thames, sewer flooding and surface water flooding. Often these types of flooding happen in combination and it is difficult to distinguish between the different types. The management of the drainage systems and associated flooding is the responsibility of several bodies, making the risks of flooding even more complex. The floodplain is defended by the Thames Barrier and built flood defences, but it is necessary to manage the residual risk of flooding (see annex G of PPS25 and its associated Practice Guide Companion) and flooding from other sources. The Environment Agency note:

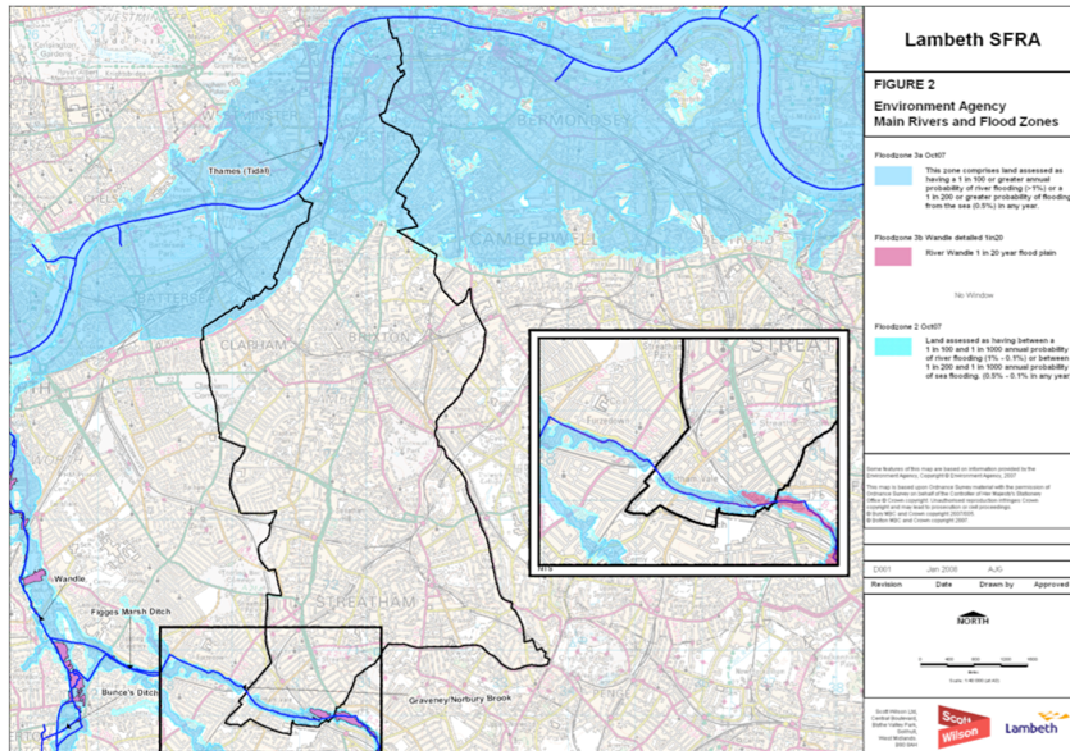
'Whilst much of the Thames Tidal defences along these frontages in the borough are in relatively good condition there are sections with some defects. Remediation and improvements to the flood defence walls should be required when riparian sites are redeveloped'.

Climate change will increase the probability of all these forms of flooding, whilst London's growth (more people, more assets and more valuable assets) will increase the consequence of any flood. The Thames Tidal Defences comprise the Thames Barrier, 185 miles of floodwalls, 35 major gates and over 400 minor gates. A significant part of London lies within the tidal floodplain, and if London did not have the current defences many of these areas would flood twice a day with every tide.

The likelihood of flooding by means of overtopping of the flood defences is considered to be 1 in 1000 (given their design height) however a breach of the defences within the area could potentially pose a significant threat and rapid inundation of the surrounding area.

The sort of tidal flood event that could seriously affect central London might occur in excess of a once in a 10,000-year return period. This is because whilst the walls and banks downstream of the barrier would have been over-topped, the defences upstream of the barrier would still be able to contain a large volume of water. The defences are well maintained and regularly inspected (the operational costs of Thames Tidal Defences is around £8m per year with about £5m annual capital investment on maintaining / enhancing defences) further decreasing the risk of failure.

The map below shows the areas in the Lambeth Borough which are at greatest risk of flooding.



Source: London Borough of Lambeth Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The rivers within the London boundary are predominantly urban rivers, which respond quickly to intense rainfall, but also fall again quickly when the rain ceases. The principal source of fluvial flooding in London is when intense rainfall in a short period overwhelms the drainage capacity.

The rapid rate of surface water runoff from hard surfaces of built-up areas exacerbates the problem. Many of the river channels in London have been modified or diverted, particularly through urban areas. They are typically straight concrete

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

lined channels with many culverts. This often increases the rate of flow and decreases the time taken for water to travel through a catchment. Culverts and bridge crossings can cause restrictions to flow or be prone to blockage.

Managing flooding through spatial planning and allowing water to flow on to low-lying land can enhance the environment and recreation opportunities. This may include storing water in parks or playing fields, and allowing rivers and streams to revert to more natural courses, creating wetland and other habitats.

The London Plan seeks to ensure that surface water run off is managed as close to its source as possible and in line with the following hierarchy:

- store water for later use
- use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non clay areas
- attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release
- attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release
- discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse
- discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain
- discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Protecting Water Quality and Resources. Population growth, lifestyle choices and climate change are all placing increasing demands on London's water quality and supplies. At the same time existing water resources need to be managed more effectively</p>	<p>Efficient use and management of water: addressing increasing demand.</p> <p>Manage the risk from flooding and surface water run-off.</p>

Data Gaps and Assumptions

Borough level information on mains water capacity and foul drainage issues.

References

Greener London – The Mayor’s State of the Environment Report for London (2007)-
<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

London Borough of Lambeth – Vauxhall Supplementary Planning Document, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (January 2008).

London Borough of Lambeth – Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (June 2008), prepared by Scott Wilson.

London Borough of Lambeth – Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (August 2008), prepared by Scott Wilson.

The Draft London Water Strategy, 2009. <http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/environment/london-water-strategy>

Biodiversity and Open Space

The Borough is home to many different plant and animal species, which use places like gardens, parks, allotments and railway linesides as 'habitats' for shelter, feeding and travel. All these wild plants, animals and habitats add to the biodiversity of Lambeth.

Many wild plants and animals found in Lambeth are common and easy to find; however, others are quite rare or under threat from habitat loss, inappropriate development, pollution or climate change.

Some of Lambeth's wildlife habitats are also abundant, like grassland and buildings, but others such as woods and ponds are not and have to be protected or carefully managed. If wildlife habitats are damaged or lost, then the many wild plants and animals that use them are also threatened or could be lost.

The Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) adopted by Lambeth Council in October 2005, is the Council’s commitment to protect Lambeth’s wildlife and biodiversity. The BAP contains a set of action plans for named wildlife habitats and species

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

which are important to Lambeth and the people who live and work in the Borough. The habitats and species described in the BAP are either common but popular with the public, or are threatened and need urgent protection. These habitats and species are also 'flagships' which help to make people more aware of biodiversity and the needs of nature, to show what can be done to protect wildlife biodiversity in general, not just for those named in the BAP.

Lambeth also contains a number of wildlife habitats and species that are relatively uncommon in London or the UK, or are even declining in area or abundance due to changes in the way we manage the environment or other factors. Some of these rare or threatened habitats and species have important historical or social links with London and Lambeth, such as the house sparrow, or act as important 'indicators' of the health of our natural and physical environment, and so arresting or reversing their decline or loss could result in improvements to the quality of lives and that of future generations living or working in Lambeth.

The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) contains a set of action plans for named wildlife habitats and species which are important to Lambeth and the people who live and work in the Borough and include the following:

- Woodlands
- Tidal Thames
- Railway Sidelines
- Private Gardens
- Acid Grassland
- Allotments and Community Gardens
- The Built Environment
- Ponds and Open Water
- Parks and Green Spaces
- Churchyards and Cemeteries
- House Sparrow
- Crucian Carp
- Blackbird
- Bats
- Stag Beetle
- Reptiles
- Mistletoe

Acid grassland is a key habitat within the borough. It develops over acidic soils originating from sands and gravels that are freely draining and low in nutrients which are not only essential for many plants but also maintain an alkaline or neutral pH in the soils. There are a number of locations in Lambeth where the surface geology is dominated by sands and gravels, and where soils are 'acidic' as a result.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Acid grasslands in London are very important for their insect and spider populations, often colonised by distinctive groups of such invertebrates. This is due not just to the specific grass and nectar-rich flower species present, but also the loose and often bare soils, plus the dry and sun-exposed locations that acid grasslands are found in.

Prominent invertebrate species in acid grasslands include hole-nesting bees, wasps, many species of butterfly and moth, meadow ants, and birds such as meadow pipit, skylark and green woodpecker. The UK distribution of these species is restricted, and this unique assemblage, along with their association with acid grasslands, is termed the 'Thames Terrace Invertebrate Fauna'.

There are approximately 6 hectares of acid grassland in Lambeth, which is about 0.22% of the total land area of the Borough. The main site is Streatham Common (TQ 307 709), with minor areas at Eardley Road Sidings (TQ 292 703) and Peabody Hill (TQ 320 736). All three acid grassland sites are physically isolated from each other, with no 'green connections' between them, which restricts the opportunity for plants and invertebrates to move between sites.

Lambeth's three acid grassland sites are not only protected through inclusion in the Lambeth Unitary Development Plan (UDP) but also through notification as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) for the Borough. Streatham Common is also a Metropolitan Common and so the acid grassland is protected under legislation which confers protection for the whole of the Common. Eardley Road Sidings is a proposed Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and as such will be protected under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1947.

There are a number of BAPs for individual species. For example, London is nationally significant for the UK stag beetle population. Over 3,000 adult beetles were recorded in London during 1998 national survey records, which is approximately 30% of the total recorded British population. Stag beetles have been recorded across London, but key boroughs are Croydon, Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich, Southwark, Lambeth, Bexley, Ealing, Hounslow, Richmond, Kingston, Merton and Wandsworth. The beetle is far more common in the South and West of London in areas like Beckenham, Dulwich, Wandsworth, and Richmond. Gardens seem to be the most important habitat for stag beetles in London and the same applies to Lambeth. The reduction of dead wood habitat is a major threat to future stag beetle populations. Dead wood was once reduced through intensive management or loss of woodlands. Although some 'tidying up' still continues, site managers are now more aware of the need to retain dead wood as part of woodland ecosystems this will certainly benefit stag beetles. Changes in parks management in London has also led to retention of dead wood for landscape and nature conservation purposes. Habitat suitable for stag beetles has been steadily lost in London through suburban expansion in the inter-war years. Although the introduction of the Green Belt led to restrictions on suburban expansion, development will continue to result in

the loss of stag beetle habitat, especially as there is a lack of awareness of the beetle's presence on sites. Stag beetles are very vulnerable to direct human impacts.

Bats are known to be in decline both nationally and at the London level. For example, at least eight bat species are known to breed in London. Pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) are the most abundant, occurring in all London Boroughs, and are known to be the commonest species in Lambeth. Noctule and Daubenton's bats are regularly recorded and known to be widespread, probably also in Lambeth. Little is known about the current status of bat species in Lambeth, although available evidence suggests an overall decline in London populations. A recent repeat bat survey in London found a statistically significant decline in the bat population of London since the mid-1980s. Both species of pipistrelle are thought to have declined by 70% between 1978 and 1993.

The declines have been attributed to a number of causes. For example, changes in land use can result in the loss of insect-rich feeding habitats such as wetlands, woodlands and grasslands. Disturbance to bat commuting routes to and from feeding areas and roosts, through loss of flight line features like green corridors, or introduction of features like artificial lighting is a major concern.

Similarly, the population of house sparrows both nationally and across London is in decline. The National Breeding Birds Survey showed a significant decline of 7% between 1994 and 2002 in Britain in house sparrow populations. Within London, the BBS decline was even more substantial, with a fall of about 70% from 1994-2002 the highest decline for any English Region. When the survey began in 1994 the house sparrow was the most numerous species in the London samples. By 1999 it had been overtaken by feral pigeon, wood pigeon, blackbird, carrion crow and starling. By 2002 statistics from the Common Birds Census and Breeding Bird Survey show that over 25 years the decline in the UK population of house sparrow had reached over 60% and the species was placed on the Red List of Species of Conservation Concern.

A reduction in insect food supply for young house sparrows in early spring may be a major factor in house sparrow decline. There is also a theory that lead-free petrol might contain chemicals which reduce the supply of aphids and other invertebrates. Changes in agricultural practice might affect London's house sparrow population especially in late summer/autumn, when birds leave nesting territories in residential areas and move off in flocks to more rural or suburban locations. Changes in agricultural practice such as a switch to autumn sowing of cereals and lack of stubble may have some impact. In both London and the suburbs there has been a reduction in brownfield land in recent decades. Given the importance of wasteland in providing a resource for seed-bearing plants, there may be a net reduction in the available autumn seed supply at a critical time for house sparrows. House sparrow declines may also relate to recent increases in

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

predation by sparrowhawk and magpie in cities and urban areas, however, no link has been proven. Another significant predator is the domestic cat.

Changes in availability of nest sites, driven by changes in roof design may be an issue in some areas of older housing undergoing renovation, as modern roof repairs prevent access to the roof space for birds. In addition, roofs are subject to pesticide treatment and this may also have an effect. Changes to gardens are probably an important factor in the decline of house sparrows as gardens are 'tidied up' and lost to provide parking. This means that there are fewer weedy corners providing seed food, and fewer old bushes and rambling ivy providing roosting cover and nest sites.

Lambeth has 64 officially designated 'parks and public greenspaces' which are managed by Lambeth Parks and Greenspaces Unit. These sites make up about 270 ha of the total land area for Lambeth which amounts to about 9.9% of the area of the Borough. There are also a number of small sites which, although privately owned, are managed as parks for the public to use and enjoy. The location of the green spaces and local nature reserves are shown on the map below.



All 64 parks and greenspaces managed by Lambeth Parks are protected from development or loss by inclusion in the Lambeth Unitary Development Plan (UDP), which also recognises the importance of parks and greenspaces for nature conservation and biodiversity.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Many of the larger parks are designated Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) or Urban Open Space, and a number of public gardens and squares in Lambeth are listed in English Heritage’s register of historic landscapes.

Natural areas of woodland and scrub in parks and greenspaces have a poor public perception with concerns over personal security, especially for women and lone people. Long grass suggests neglect, poor management or an ‘uncared for’ attitude. People complain that long grass or scrub areas accumulate litter and hide dog or hazardous wastes, so the pressure to remove the perceived problem can obliterate or damage many natural areas. Many parks and greenspaces suffer frequent attacks from vandalism and dumping, which can impact upon wildlife areas, such as deliberate arson of meadow grassland. An annual resident’s survey undertaken by Lambeth Council shows that the resident satisfaction with open spaces has increased from 45% in 2003 to 64% in 2007. Satisfaction levels for Lambeth remain consistent with rates for London as a whole (63%) and inner London boroughs (67%).

Dumping or disposal of garden or horticultural waste can introduce invasive or alien plants, like Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed, Sycamore, Rhododendron, Cherry Laurel or Buddleia, to parks and greenspaces. These dominate indigenous wild plant species or shade out the normal ground flora, so affecting species richness and distribution in the open space.

Many of Lambeth’s parks and greenspaces are also within Conservation Areas, and this confers protection from inappropriate developments, both surrounding and within the open space, some of which could adversely affect their landscape and nature conservation value. Many parks and open spaces in Lambeth are also Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), which both recognises their importance for biodiversity and people’s access to wildlife, and also confers protection to these sites from loss or inappropriate use or development through the Lambeth UDP.

Based on the information from the BAPs, the greatest threats to the quality of open spaces and biodiversity appear to come from unsuitable management regimes, vandalism, pollution, loss of habitat and habitat fragmentation.

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Protecting Biodiversity. Biodiversity needs to be conserved and enhanced across London (from the central urban core through suburbia to the surrounding green belt) in ways that restore and promote its ecological function.	Pressure on biodiversity and open spaces. Habitat fragmentation / opportunities increasing habitat connectivity.
Improving Access to Nature and Open Space. There is	

<p>need to improve the public realm and increase people’s opportunity for contact with nature and London’s rivers and open spaces.</p>	
--	--

Data Gaps and Assumptions

Status of bat populations within Lambeth.

References

Lambeth Map of Parks and Green Spaces –<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6D36C076-AD17-422C-BD42-ADFF45625894/0/BoroughMapOfParksAndGreenSpaces0505.pdf>

Lambeth BAPs - <http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/ParksGreenSpaces/BAPdocuments.htm>

Connecting with London’s nature: the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, 2002.
http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/biodiversity/docs/strat_full.pdf

Waste

In 2008/09, London produced 3,975,000 tonnes of municipal waste, mostly made up of paper and board and organic waste (food and green garden waste). Municipal waste is waste collected by or on behalf of local authorities. Household waste makes up 79 per cent (3.14 million tonnes) of municipal waste and includes household refuse, recycling and bulky waste, street litter and park litter. The remaining 21 per cent (835,000 tonnes) comes mainly from grass cuttings and leaves in parks, council office waste and some small and medium-sized businesses where boroughs have waste collection agreements in place. In 2008/09, London sent 49 per cent (1.95m tonnes) of its municipal waste to landfill, and a further 23 per cent (914,000 tonnes) to incineration.

London’s municipal recycling or composting performance has improved threefold since 2000/01, from 8 per cent to 25 per cent in 2008/09. Despite this considerable improvement, London is the worst performing region in England and well below the average for England of 37 per cent (see Figure 3). London sends its municipal waste for incineration to its two mass burn incinerators at Edmonton and Lewisham, managing approximately 914,000 tonnes in 2008/09 and generating energy in the form of heat and electricity. Neither of London’s mass burn incinerators use the vast amounts of heat generated, making this an inefficient energy generation process and releasing significant amounts of carbon dioxide. London relies

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

heavily on its surrounding regions for disposing of its waste to landfill. About 80 per cent of such waste goes to landfill sites outside London, mainly in the South and East of England. These regions are increasingly reluctant to accept London's waste and this landfill capacity is due to expire by 2025. The remainder is sent to London's two municipal waste landfill sites in Rainham (Havering) and Beddington Farm (Sutton). However, these sites are expected to close by 2018 and 2021 respectively⁴ with no new landfill capacity planned within London.

In addition to declining landfill capacity and the environmental problems landfill creates, it will become increasingly expensive to dispose of London's municipal waste this way, as landfill tax is to rise from £40 per tonne in 2009 to £72 per tonne by 2013.

The way in which London's waste is managed and how Londoners use resources has a huge impact on London's contribution to climate change because of the emission of greenhouse gases from landfill and incineration and from the transportation of waste and recycled materials.

Managing waste sustainably within London will require significant infrastructure development. The development of the green industries sector will lead to new training and employment opportunities for Londoners and contribute to London's sustainable economic growth. Additionally, the provision of an extended and consistent recycling service across London is a key part of creating a more equal and inclusive capital.

The table below shows the trends in municipal waste arisings between the periods 2000/01 and 2005/06.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Thousand tonnes (% of MSW total)							
Household waste from:	2000/01 (%)	2001/02 (%)	2002/03 (%)	2003/04 (%)	2004/05 (%)	2005/06 (%)	% change 2000/01 to 2005/06
Regular household collection	2,231 (50)	2,262 (51)	2,216 (50)	2,201 (51)	2,081 (48)	2,112 (50)	-5
Other household sources	336 (8)	310 (7)	298 (7)	274 (6)	306 (7)	277 (7)	-18
Reuse and Recycling Centres	520 (12)	519 (12)	497 (11)	411 (9)	328 (8)	250 (6)	-52
Household recycling	304 (7)	317 (7)	367 (8)	445 (10)	581 (13)	687 (16)	+126
Total household	3,390 (76)	3,408 (77)	3,379 (76)	3,331 (77)	3,297 (75)	3,326 (79)	-2
Non household waste	1,008 (23)	996 (22)	1,024 (23)	962 (22)	1,011 (23)	810 (19)	-20
Non household recycling	40 (1)	33 (1)	43 (1)	49 (1)	62 (1)	76 (2)	+90
Total municipal waste	4,438 (100)	4,438 (100)	4,446 (100)	4,342 (100)	4,370 (100)	4,213 (100)	-5

Source: Greener London (2007)

There is considerable variation in household recycling and composting rates across London’s 33 boroughs (including unitary authorities and waste collection authorities), ranging from 15 per cent to just over 50 per cent, in 2008/09. Thirteen boroughs achieved recycling or composting rates over 30 per cent with four of these achieving over 40 per cent and one achieving over 50 per cent. Two boroughs achieved less than 20 per cent. The average household recycling or composting performance in 2008/09 was 29 per cent. In 2008/09 Lambeth achieved 25.5% recycling rate (NI192 Percentage of Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting). Lambeth’s residual household waste per household (NI 191) was 529.5 kg/household.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Several local authorities are already taking active steps to help householders reduce waste; running schemes such as offering subsidies or awards for not using disposable nappies and running waste exchange programmes. Such schemes are an important way of minimising waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

The introduction of improved and extended services has contributed to the increase in recycling, as well as awareness raising campaigns encouraging Londoners to recycle more, which is an encouraging sign of progress towards sustainable waste management. However, taken overall waste continues to grow nationally at about 2% each year.

During 2009/10, Lambeth was selected as a Zero Waste Places project. Zero Waste Places is a Defra initiative, delivered by the BREW Centre for Local Authorities and supported by the University of Northampton. "Zero waste" seeks to prevent waste occurring, conserve resources and recover all value from materials. Zero Waste Places can range in size from a small street market, to a retail park, high street, village, town or a whole authority. The Mayor supports Zero Waste Places projects in London. The objective of the initiative is to identify barriers and illustrate solutions that will help others to adopt the most effective approach to zero waste. Defra made £140,000 of funding available to fund Zero Waste Places pilots.

The table below shows the methods of waste management used in London. It shows that the majority of waste is still being landfilled. London's use of incineration with energy recovery has remained stable with an average of 19%. This figure is higher than UK average of 9% over the same period. The amount of waste being recycled or composted is increasing. However, London's recycling performance was the lowest in the English regions in 2005/06.

Municipal waste management method from 2000/01 to 2005/06 (London)						
Method	Tonnes of Waste					
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 ^r	2005/06
Landfill <i>(percentage)</i>	3,207 72%	3,244 73%	3,163 71%	3,021 70%	2,856 65%	2,692 64%
Incineration with energy from waste <i>(percentage)</i>	886 20%	842 19%	872 20%	826 19%	869 20%	767 18%
Incineration without energy from waste <i>(percentage)</i>	1 0%	2 0%	1 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%
Recycled/composted <i>(percentage)</i>	344 8%	351 8%	410 9%	494 11%	643 15%	763 18%
Total ²³	4,438	4,438	4,446	4,342	4,370	4,223

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Managing Waste. Due to the volume of waste generated and put to landfill there is need for an integrated sustainable approach to managing waste in London, from reduction through to re-use, recycling and reprocessing.	Efficient management of waste: increasing recycling rates and self-sufficiency in waste disposal. Provision of sufficient waste management facilities to meet Mayor’s waste apportionment for Lambeth.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None identified.

References

The Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Jan 2010)

<http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/waste/docs/draft-mun-waste-strategy-jan2010.pdf>

Greener London – The Mayor’s State of the Environment Report for London (2007)-
<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

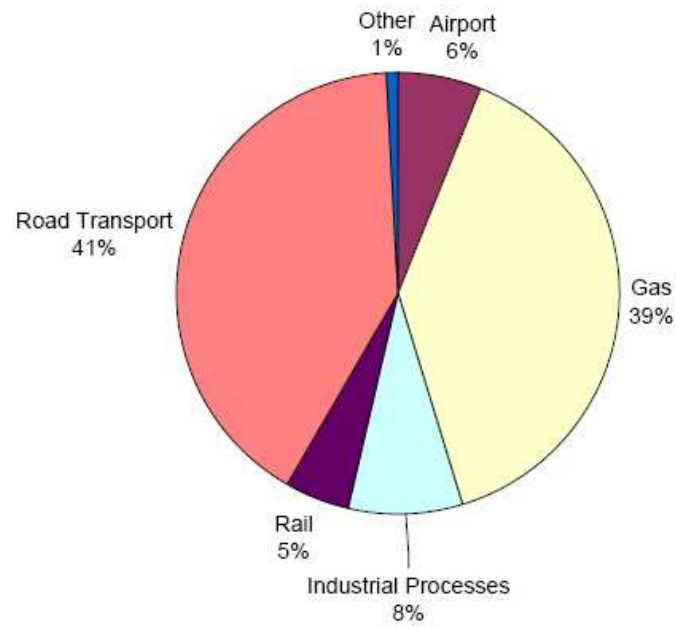
London Borough of Lambeth -
<http://www.capitalwastefacts.com/LondonFacts/NewAuthorityFactFiles/LondonBoroughofLambeth/tabid/124/Default.aspx>

Air Quality

Road traffic is the primary cause of air pollution in Lambeth, as well as the rest of London. The vehicle emissions of greatest concern are nitrogen dioxide, fine particulates (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide and volatile organic compounds (VOC's) such as benzene. High levels of any of these pollutants can affect health, making breathing problems, such as asthma, and heart problems worse.

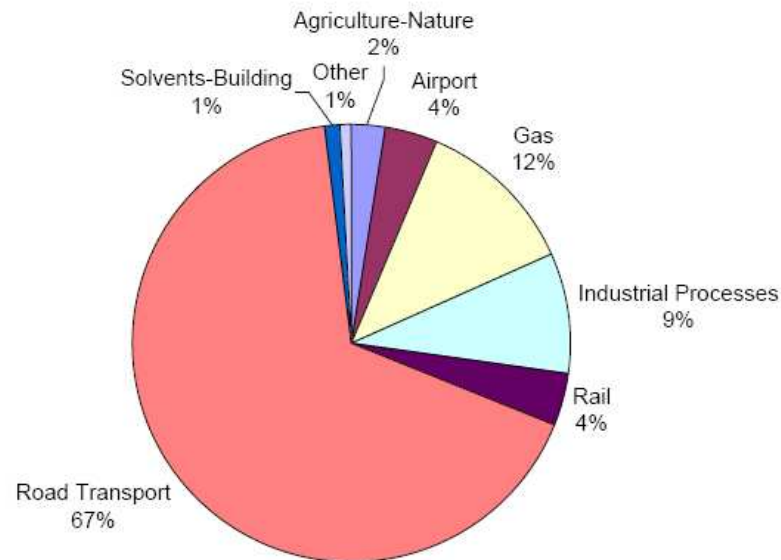
An inventory of all air pollution emissions in London was compiled by the London Research Centre. The inventory estimates that vehicles in Lambeth emit over 20,000 tonnes of the above pollutants every year. This represents 90% of air pollution emissions in the borough. In addition vehicles in Lambeth create nearly a quarter of a million tonnes of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide which contributes to global warming. The sources of NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions in greater London are presented below.

NO_x emission sources in Greater London 2003



Source: London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 (GLA)

PM₁₀ emission sources in Greater London 2003



Source: London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 (GLA)

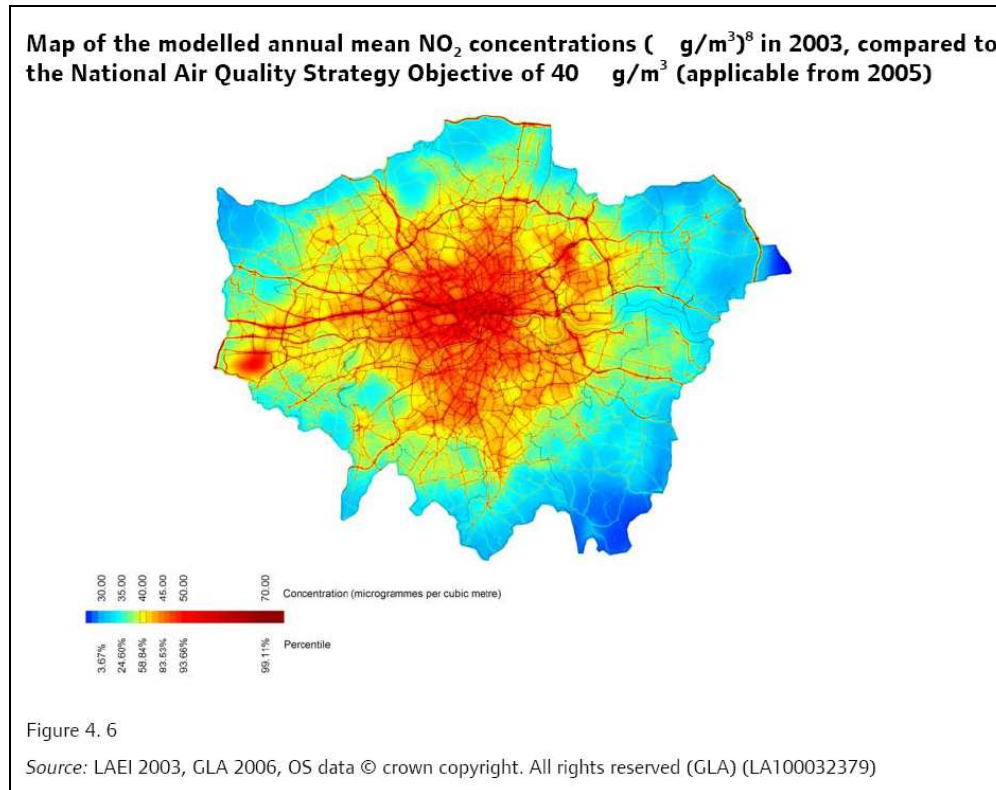
The broad trends in annual mean concentrations of air pollutants between November 1996 and November 2006 are:

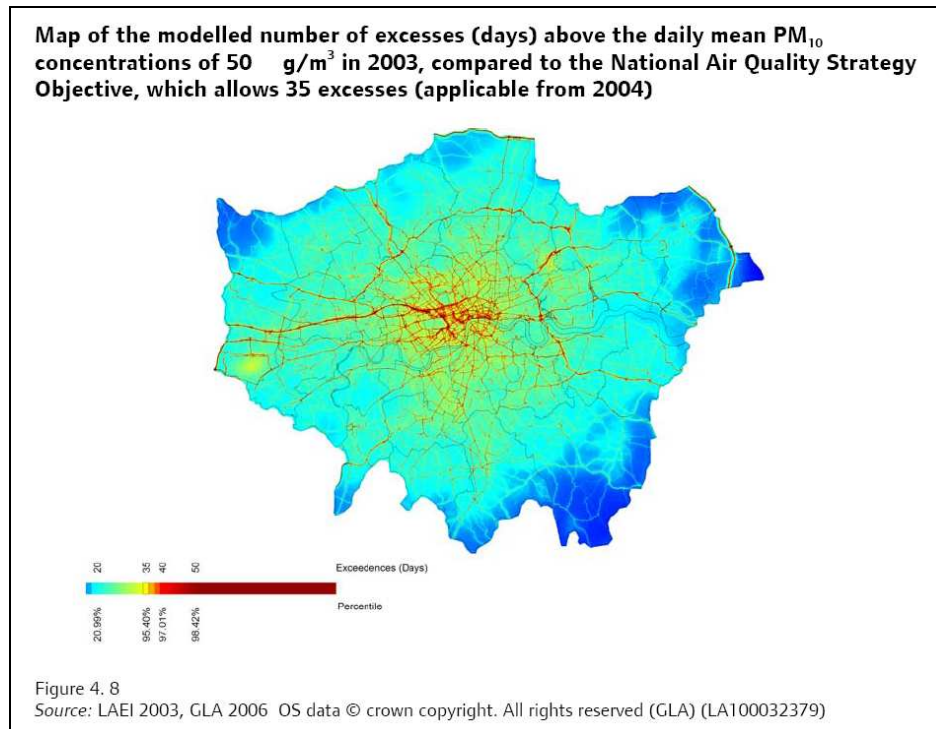
- NO_x concentrations declined by around 37% and NO₂ concentrations fell by 13%
- O₃ concentrations rose by 50%
- PM₁₀, CO and SO₂ concentrations decreased by 24%, 64% and 75% respectively, with the greatest reductions occurring prior to 2000.

Trends during the last 11 years show reductions in concentrations of many pollutants, apart from ozone (which is a long distance pollutant and is affected by levels in Europe). Although recent trends in air quality show that concentrations of key

pollutants have reduced in the last 10 years, it is important to recognise that air quality in London continues to breach the EU and national health-based targets and to affect Londoner’s health and quality of life.

Modelled air quality for NO₂ and PM₁₀ for 2003 is shown on the maps below. Areas that exceed the National Air Quality Strategy Objectives are shown in yellow and red. The maps for both pollutants show predicted reductions in areas of excess, but some areas still exceed the objectives particularly near busy roads, in central London and around Heathrow Airport.





Lambeth Council has been monitoring air pollution throughout the borough since 1993. In addition, the Council operates five continuous air quality monitoring stations which monitor for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide, fine particulates (PM₁₀) and carbon monoxide (at one site only).

In order to tackle the problem the Council has been carrying out a detailed air pollution study of the whole borough. The review and assessment of air quality in Lambeth looked at the pollution monitoring results, for seven key pollutants, from a large number of sites across the borough and the whole of London. This information together with data on traffic levels and weather conditions was used to predict future air pollution levels in the borough. The results showed that, despite improvements in air quality in Lambeth over the next 4 to 5 years, two pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and fine particulates, are

likely to fail Government targets. Similarly, London is predicted to fail the European limit values for PM₁₀, NO₂ and Ozone (O₃).

The London Borough of Lambeth currently operates long-term automatic high quality continuous monitoring analysers at:

- Christchurch Road (Lambeth 1): a roadside site in Streatham Hill towards the south of the Borough, operating since 2000);
- Loughborough Junction (Lambeth 3): an urban background site, operating since late 2001;
- Brixton Road (Lambeth 4): a kerbside site, operating since late 2003;
- Vauxhall Cross (Lambeth 5): a roadside site in the middle of a traffic island, operating since 2005; and
- Crystal Palace: a roadside site on Crystal Palace Parade on the southern edge of Lambeth, jointly operated by the London Borough of Lambeth with the London Boroughs of Bromley and Southwark.

All five sites are part of the London Air Quality Network and therefore the standards of QA/QC are similar to those of the government's AURN sites. Regular calibrations are carried out, with subsequent data ratification undertaken by the ERG at King's College London.

The 2008 Borough Air Quality annual Report concluded:

The Borough continues to suffer from high levels of fine particles (PM₁₀) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Despite all the efforts that have been made locally with implementing an Air Quality Action Plan, roadside and kerbside Nitrogen Dioxide have not decreased significantly over the last 7 years. Levels of fine particles (PM₁₀) have also remained broadly constant. The main 2008 findings are summarised below:

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

- Average NO₂ levels exceeded the Government's air quality targets at all 3 of the Lambeth automatic road and kerbside sites as well as at Crystal Palace which is close to the borough boundary on Crystal Palace Parade. This is not particular to Lambeth and a similar situation occurred across the Greater London area.
- The NO₂ standard was exceeded by a very significant margin at the Lambeth 4 site which, as in 2007, recorded the highest number of exceedences for NO₂ within the whole of the London Air Quality Network.
- The results for fine particles (PM₁₀) show little change for the automatic monitoring stations. The Lambeth 4 kerbside site again failed to meet the UK air quality objectives.
- Ozone monitored at the Elephant and Castle automatic station, which is close to the northern edge of the borough, continued to be well within the annual mean EC levels for information and warning.
- Carbon monoxide was monitored at the Crystal Palace automatic station. Levels continued to be low, with no upward trend and well within the 8hr rolling average limits set by the Government.
- Sulphur Dioxide was monitored at all the Lambeth automatic stations. Levels remain low and the national objectives were met at all of the monitoring stations.

In April 2007, 75% of London (1,175 km²) was covered by Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). This compares to approximately 50% of London (770 km²) being covered in AQMAs in 2003.

In 2001 Lambeth declared an initial AQMA for the northern part of the borough for NO₂ (both the annual mean and hourly mean objectives were found to be regularly breached) as well as PM₁₀ (24 hour objective only). By 2003, it had become clear that predicted improvements in motor vehicle engine emission technology were unlikely to give the benefits originally anticipated. In 2003 Lambeth undertook its Stage 4 Review and Assessment of local air quality which indicated a likelihood of national air quality objectives continuing to be exceeded. As a result the whole of the Lambeth borough area was declared an AQMA (for the NO₂ annual mean objective only).

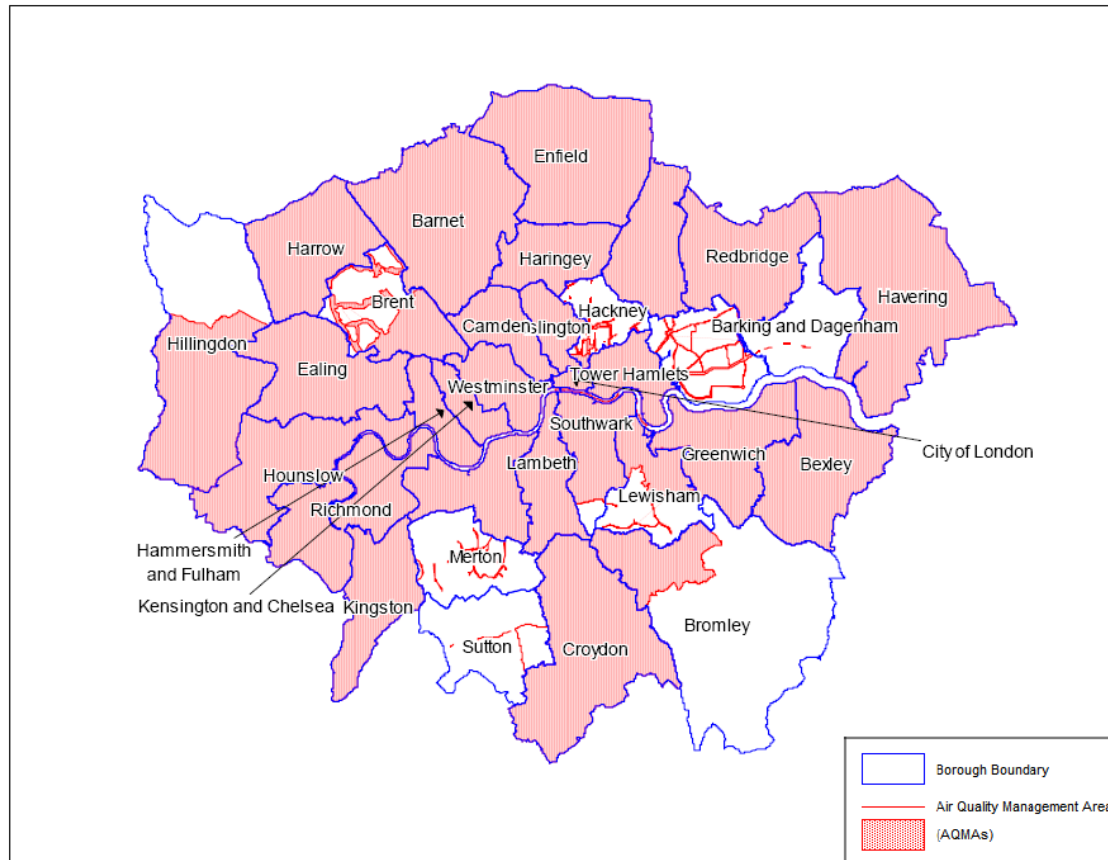
The 4th Updating and Screening Report on air quality in Lambeth (2009) concluded:

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

- For carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead and sulphur dioxide there is no significant risk of exceeding the objectives within Lambeth.
- For nitrogen dioxide the London Borough of Lambeth has previously designated an AQMA across the whole of Lambeth. Recent monitoring results from roadsides within Lambeth confirm that concentrations continue to exceed the annual mean objective where there is relevant exposure. A Detailed Assessment will not be required to amend or revoke the AQMA.
- For PM10 the London Borough of Lambeth has previously designated an AQMA across the whole of Lambeth. Recent monitoring results from roadsides and an analysis of rolling trends based on monitoring in the Borough indicates that concentrations are not reducing significantly from those monitored in previous years. A Detailed Assessment will not be required to amend or revoke the AQMA.
- For all pollutants not requiring a Detailed Assessment, the LAQM guidance requires no further action to be taken other than for the London Borough of Lambeth to produce annual air quality progress reports by the end of April 2010 and 2011, respectively, prior to undertaking the next Updating and Screening Assessment by the end of April 2012.

Lambeth is not the only borough which is wholly covered by an AQMA, other boroughs that were declared AQMAs since 2003 are shown on the map below.

Location of Air Quality Management Areas declared in London (as of April 2007)



Source: <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Improving Air Quality. London’s air is still polluted and is the worst of any city in the UK and amongst the worst in	Improving air quality (and meeting EU targets).

Europe. The primary cause of poor air quality in London is emissions from road traffic, although emissions from residential and workplace heating are also substantial.	
---	--

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None identified.

References

Greener London – The Mayor’s State of the Environment Report for London (2007).

<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

Lambeth Borough Council- <http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/Pollution/Air.htm>

Annual Air Quality Report 2009 –Lambeth Borough Council

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/Environment/Pollution/AirQualityUpdatingAndScreeningAssessmentLambeth2009.htm>

London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 (GLA)

Energy

London uses as much energy as some whole countries, for example Greece, Portugal and Ireland. The Energy Strategy produced by the Mayor of London aims to move away from ‘dirty’ power supplied by fossil fuels, towards a greater use of renewable energy, such as solar energy, wind power and other clean sources.

Climate change is affecting and will continue to affect London, as summers become hotter and drier and winters become wetter. In addition, the chances of London flooding will increase over the coming decades, particularly in the area around the Thames. The Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy is committed to delivering the target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2025.

The way the UK’s energy is supplied is changing. Over the past few decades, and the last ten years in particular, there has been a move in the UK away from electricity generators that use solid fuels and oil. There has been a corresponding shift

towards natural gas and an increase in the use of nuclear fuel. This trend has led to a significant decrease in the carbon intensity (the average amount of carbon emitted when a unit of energy is consumed) of energy used in the UK.

The total energy used in London in 2006 was 154 terra watt hours (TWh), of which 40 TWh was electricity consumption. 32 per cent of electricity was used in homes, 63 per cent in workplaces and around five per cent in electric transport such as the London Underground. CO₂ emissions from London's homes increased by 1.2 MtCO₂ between 1990 and 2006. Over that time London's population rose by around three quarters of a million. Whilst overall emissions from homes have increased between 1990-2006, there has been a reduction in energy use per capita. There was also an overall increase in the number of energy consuming goods in homes.

One of the most important issues resulting from current energy supply and consumption patterns is climate change. Climate change is discussed in the section above and so is not covered in further detail in this section.

Fuel poverty represents a critical social problem associated with energy use. A significant number of people in London and the UK have to spend a large part of their income on energy for their home. As a result, many are unable to maintain healthy indoor temperatures. Households in this situation are defined as 'fuel-poor', and in 1996, this applied to at least one in six of households in the capital.

Fuel poverty is caused by a combination of low income, poorly insulated and/or under-occupied housing, inefficient heating equipment, and energy pricing and payment structures that tend to penalise consumers who use less energy. Living with temperatures below the recommended minimum can damage people's health and even result in death. These risks are greater for people on lower incomes, children, older people, and people with disabilities. Of the 70,000 deaths that occur in London each year, some 6,000 more occur during the winter than would otherwise be expected. Fuel poverty also affects the wider community, as it can increase health expenditure and damage local economies. The Mayor has defined an Energy hierarchy:

- use less energy;
- supply energy efficiently; and
- use renewable energy.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Maximising the use of renewable energy conserves natural resources, and reduces the amount of carbon dioxide released when energy is used. Finally, by supplying the remaining energy demand efficiently, for example from combined heat and power, the use of fossil fuels is minimised, further reducing overall carbon dioxide emissions.

The Mayor aims to deliver ten Low Carbon Zones in London, each of which has signed up to deliver 20.12 per cent CO₂ reductions by 2012. These take a novel approach to community engagement and will aim to demonstrate that a low carbon future is a real possibility for London.

A significant number of homes in London are very energy inefficient, as reflected in their low SAP (standard assessment procedure) ratings. 16% of London homes have a SAP rating of less than 30. .

The commercial and public sectors account for approximately 30 per cent of London's energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. New offices and retail outlets tend to require more energy than older buildings, owing to higher levels of illumination and air conditioning. Growth in new office space in London remains prolific, so that the energy efficiency of new buildings affects London's overall office energy demand. However, new buildings can incorporate natural lighting and ventilation, and efficient supply technologies such as combined heat and power, to contribute to reducing energy demand further cost-effectively.

The Mayor's draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy states that a huge opportunity exists for London to obtain heat and power, by using urban renewables across the capital and purchasing green power generated outside the capital. The Mayor wants renewables to make a major contribution to London's future economy and energy supply mix.

London should aim to generate at least 2368 GWh of electricity and 5783 GWh of heat, by 2020. By 2020 it is expected that London would be able to supply approximately 5% of its energy needs from renewable energy (not including transport). .

The previous SoE report (2003) provided details on renewable energy capacity and output for renewable electricity and heat for the year 2001 which stood at 158000 MWh electricity and 46,300 MWh heat. The latest statistics, reproduced in the table below, indicate preliminary data for renewable energy capacity and output as at March 2007. New technologies included in the latest survey include micro-wind, biomass and commercial and domestic heat pumps.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
Technology	Output Electricity (MWh)		Output Heat (MWh)		Capacity Installed (MWe)		Capacity Installed (MWt)	
PV <50kWe	338	3,086				4.101		
PV >50kWe	(combined)	80				0.114		
Solar heating			3,840	4,305-14,985				10.683-37.464*
Biomass				3,979				0.2
Biodegradable fraction of MSW incineration	256,000	302,610				64		
Sewage Sludge Incineration	44,900	47,071				17.3		
Small/Micro Hydro	44							
Landfill Gas	64,000	119,358				18.182		
Sewage Gas	49,000	21,102	42,500	30,600		6.78		14.571
Wind <50kWe	0.2	255				0.083		
Wind >50kWe		9,466				3.6		
Commercial and Domestic Heat Pumps				180				0.079
Total excluding MSW** incineration	158,300	200,418	46,300	39,063 – 49,744		50.397		25.533-52.314
Total including MSW incineration	414,300	503,207	46,300	39,063 – 49,744		114.397		25.533-52.314

Table 1. 4

* London estimate (from national figures) for solar heating installed as an output of government funding schemes

** Municipal Solid Waste

Source: London Renewable Energy Capacity Study (Draft) SEA/RENUE April 2007

Renewable Energy

Analysis for the draft replacement London Plan shows that the main opportunities to increase renewable energy generation in London are:

- waste to energy schemes using advanced conversion technologies – such as anaerobic digestion and gasification/pyrolysis
- large-scale (>5MWe) biomass heat and power schemes
- the wide scale deployment of small- and medium-scale renewable heat and power technologies, such as photovoltaics, solar thermal systems, heat pumps and biomass heat and/power systems

According to the Mayor of London’s SoE report there has been a steady increase in the installation of renewable generation capacity in London and output of electricity and heat generated by renewables. Total renewable electricity generation in London (excluding the biodegradable fraction of MSW incineration) has increased by 42,118 MWh or 26.6%. Renewable heat has however, remained approximately at the same level due to the closure of sewage gas plant. Small-scale photovoltaic installations, solar heating and landfill gas schemes have, experienced significant increases in overall capacity. New technologies installed since 2001 include large-scale wind (a single 3.6MW scheme) and biomass heat plant.

Planning applications referable to the Mayor are required to incorporate renewable energy technologies, and applications for major developments are required to generate a proportion of their energy needs from renewables on site where feasible. The draft replacement London Plan refers to a presumption for new development to achieve a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions through on site renewable energy generation.

Recent government funding programmes aimed at micro-renewable technologies have helped drive forward the use of PV, solar thermal and micro-wind schemes in London amongst both commercial and residential users. A precise breakdown on the proportion of these schemes installed in London and at the borough level is not available at present.

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Energy: Increasing demand for use of energy arising from population growth and increased economic activity.	Efficient use and management of energy. Increase proportion of energy from renewable sources.

<p>Responding to Climate Change. London’s impact on the global climate, and the threat of current and expected climate change on London’s population, biodiversity, built and natural environment.</p>	
---	--

Data Gaps and Assumptions

Lambeth energy information.

References

Green Light to Clean Power - The Mayor’s Energy Strategy (2004) - <http://www.gos.gov.uk/497417/docs/199952/200905.pdf>

The Mayor’s draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2010): <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/environment/climate-change/climate-change-mitigation-strategy>

Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan, 2007. http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/climate-change/docs/ccap_fullreport.pdf

Built heritage

The Borough contains a diverse and extensive range of building and spaces of historic and architectural interest, both statutorily and non-statutorily protected. The 2007 UDP notes that: *Lambeth has an outstanding heritage, spanning over 500 years of development, and the effective management, preservation and enhancement of this historic townscape is a major challenge.* A particular challenge is that the Borough is experiencing significant pressure for change which will have an impact upon Lambeth’s historic environment as well as features of historic and architectural importance beyond its borders, such as the Westminster World Heritage Site.

Historic Development

Lambeth is one of a ring of local authorities which constitute Inner London. It is a Linear Borough stretching from the banks of the Thames at its North to Streatham and Norwood at the South.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

The physical development of Lambeth, as that of London, has happened in bursts beginning in the 18th Century when the area was in the rural hinterland of London and ending in the early 20th Century when virtually no rural land remained.

In the late 18th Century rural Lambeth comprised hamlets, villages, rural estates and farms. Old Lambeth, with Lambeth Palace, St Mary's church and other associated development strung along the South side of the Thames 'Lambeth Marsh' was the most noticeably urban settlement while another was Clapham village which, linked to London by a regular coach service, was developing as a convenient retreat from the city for wealthy gentlemen. The construction of Westminster Bridge in the 1750s, Blackfriars Bridge in the 1760s had improved connections into the city but development was still slow and piecemeal due to land ownership and a difficulty in securing long leases for development. The first 90 year leases were granted in Kennington in the 1770s.

Up until the 1850s it was the laying out of a good road network that drove new development. Many of the old established roads were improved by the Turnpike Trustees; these routes still constitute the main framework of roads in Lambeth. Numerous Acts of Parliament allowed for the enclosure of common, the laying of new roads or the development of private land in the 1800s and the opening of Waterloo Bridge in 1817 and Lambeth Bridge in 1818 further improved connections to the city.

Ribbon development in the form of smart villas and grand terraces is characteristic of the first half of the 19th Century; serving large upper middle-class households. At first these lined the main roads and then in relatively modest, newly laid-out housing estates. With the exception of Clapham most of the residential development at this time was focused in the North of the borough which was most convenient for its residents who wished to be close to London.

By the arrival of the railways in the mid 1850s piecemeal development lined the main roads but many the new housing estates in the north and centre of the borough still sat amongst tracts of still undeveloped rural land. The Crystal Palace and West End Line of 1856 allowed for the erection of a station at Streatham Hill, Streatham Common Station opened in 1862 and in Brixton the following year. Initially development spurred yet more suburban villas allowing the upper middle classes to abandon the North of the borough for healthier districts of Streatham and Norwood. However, suburban development in the subsequent decades tended to be denser and terraced and aimed at the growing lower-middle and working classes. Such was the nature of development until the First World War by which time Lambeth was almost completely urbanised with the exception of its parks, surviving commons and other public open spaces. From the then on reconstruction, redevelopment and regeneration have been the predominant themes. Initially, in the 1950s and 1960s, with government sponsored area renewal schemes and latterly with more private sector and housing association led schemes.

Lambeth's Heritage Assets

Listed buildings

Around 2,500 buildings in Lambeth are listed. The first were added to the list in 1951 with ad hoc additions to the list continuing through the 1960s and '70s. A great many buildings were added to the list in March 1981 following a borough-wide survey and there have been regular additions since then. The vast majority of historic buildings are 19th Century residential dwellings reflecting the historic development of Lambeth. Typically two or three buildings are added to the statutory list each year.

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) sets out performance against listed building indicators⁹.

Four listed buildings or structures were added to the statutory list in 2008/09, as follows:

1. Conyers Road – gates, gate-piers, curved wall section and railings associated with pumping station (September 2008) Grade II
2. Renfrew Road – Water tower to former Lambeth Workhouse (September 2008) Grade II
3. Renfrew Road – Administrative block to former Lambeth Workhouse (September 2008) Grade II
4. Vauxhall Bridge (December 2008) Grade II*

The number of 'at risk' buildings in the borough has fallen since 2000: 29 buildings were in this category in 2000, with 19 listed buildings and two registered parks and gardens in the borough on the Heritage at Risk Register in 2008/09. Four listed buildings were added to the Heritage at Risk Register in 2008/09 and two were removed from the register following restoration.

⁹ Listed buildings indicators. Source: Lambeth Planning Division, 2008

Conservation areas

There are 62 conservation areas in Lambeth covering around 25% of the borough; the first being designated in 1969 and the most recent in 2009. Again, as with listed buildings, they are mostly residential in character with some notable exceptions including South Bank (characterised post-war cultural and civic buildings) and West Norwood (characterised by the 19th Century Cemetery and its many fine monuments).

Conservation Area statements are prepared by the council to provide a clear indication of their approach to the preservation and enhancement of each individual Conservation Area. The statements illustrate the unique qualities of the area and promote an awareness of its character and special interest. Each statement contains an **Appraisal** that summarises the location and historical development of an area, describes its character and provides an outline of the key issues and identifies development pressures that are currently a cause of concern. The statements also identify any sites that have a negative impact on the Conservation Area or where an opportunity may exist for improvement of the area by redevelopment of a building or site. The statement also formulates specific **Management Proposals** for the area identifying how the council thinks the area can be best managed to preserve or enhance its special character or appearance.

The AMR10 notes that 10 conservation areas in Lambeth have up-to-date appraisals. The number of up-to-date character appraisals was identified in the AMR in previous years as an area of concern. This was actively pursued during 2008/09, with a further six appraisals completed. 12 of the 62 areas now have appraisals (19%). More details on the conservation areas are included in the table and map below. It can be seen that they cover a significant proportion of the borough, more than a quarter in fact.

Details of conservation areas

Name	Date of Designation	Brief Description
Abbeville Road	First designated: 27 October 2003	This Conservation Area comprises a cluster of 19th century commercial properties (shops with residential accommodation over) in short terraces or 'parades'. Consistent building heights and a

¹⁰ Conservation indicators (Source: Lambeth Planning Division, 2008)

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

		select palette of materials gives a unified general appearance although interest is added by the variety and contrast of detailing between the blocks. Some surviving traditional shopfronts add further interest.
Albert Embankment	First designated: 26 November 2001	This conservation area comprises mostly large office buildings, the majority of which date from the 20th century, fronting the River Thames along the Albert Embankment. The Embankment walls, lamp standards and benches - along with a small minority of the buildings - date from the 19th century.
Albert Square	First designated: September 1976 Boundary extended: February 1997 Article 4 Direction	The conservation area is characterised by formal terraces of middle class 19th Century housing with unified architectural detailing. The formality of the buildings and their arrangements along conventional streets and a square is of particular interest so too is the mature landscaping of the square and the presence of rear gardens.
Brixton	First designated: 20 October 1980 Boundary changes: March 1982 and February 1999	A 19th Century town centre conservation area containing numerous early-mid 20th Century commercial, civic, residential and retail premises along with Brixton Town Hall, the Tate Library, Ritzy Cinema, St Matthew's Church and Brixton's well known covered markets.
Brixton Road	First designated: Brixton Road - 1968; Angell Town - 1981. Boundary extended: Merged and Extended 2003	Brixton Road is a linear conservation area of mostly early-mid 19th century development, terraced houses and commercial premises, of varying character and appearance.
Brixton Water Lane	First designated: 1969	The Brixton Water Lane Conservation Area is characterised by early-19th century suburban villas and contains a landmark late-19th century public house on the corner of Effra Road.
Brockwell Park	First designated: 10 December 1983 Boundary extended: 24 March 1999	Early 19th century landscaped parkland serving Brockwell House, turned into a public park in the 1890s. The Conservation Area includes all of Brockwell Park and also adjoining residential properties to the south and east boundaries of the park. The conservation area extension in 1999 slightly enlarged and consolidated these boundaries.
Clapham	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1969, 1976, 1980, 1997	Clapham Conservation Area, centred on Clapham Common, has many historic buildings dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. There is also a great deal of mid-late 19th century residential development beyond the common's edges which is deemed to be of interest.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	Boundary redefined: 2002	
Clapham High Street	First designated: 23 October 1997	The buildings on Clapham High Street reflect its 19th century evolution from residential to commercial uses. At first the 18th and early 19th century terraces were converted from houses to shops but later whole new blocks were erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are good surviving examples of buildings from all these periods.
Clapham Park and Northbourne Road	First designated: Clapham Park - 9 August 1974; Northbourne Road – 27 September 1974.	A conservation area of mainly 19th century suburban development of residential character. It incorporates parts of Clapham Park Road, Northbourne Road, Park Hill, and West Road. Originally designated as two parts, the areas have been merged because they adjoin one another and have similar character.
Clapham Road	First designated: 1 September 1981	A cohesive collection of housing from the Georgian and Victorian period, mostly in terraces along with the impressive St John the Evangelist Church.
Elderwood	First designated: 1976	One of the boroughs smallest conservation areas. Linear in shape and covering some 400 metres, the conservation area includes Elderwood Place, terraced housing, The Park Pub and St Luke's School. It has a suburban character.
Ferndale Road	First designated: 22 September 1994 Extended: 21 July 1997	A street of 19th century terraced houses erected by Joseph George Jennings using his own range of brick and terracotta products. The extension to the Conservation Area in 1997 added numbers 118a to 164 Ferndale Road, and the Ferndale Centre (formerly the Brixton School of Building).
Garrads Road	First designated: 1969 Boundary extended: 1999, 2002	The Garrads Road Conservation Area is characterised by suburban development which began in the 1880s on the Streatham Park Estate and continued through to the inter-war period. The Streatham Park Estate has a very strong Queen Anne style character and the other development, much of it looking over Tooting Bec Common, reflects the architectural tastes of the early 20th century.
Gipsy Hill	First designated: 1974 Boundary extended: 1982 Boundary revised: 1999	The Gipsy Road Conservation Area is characterised by piecemeal 19th century suburban development which rises up Gipsy Hill. It includes Gipsy Hill Station, the landmark tower of Christ Church and the former Police Station.
Hackford Road	First designated: 25 June 1974	A small conservation area of early-mid 19th century semi-detached and terraced houses. No. 87 Hackford road was, for a short time, the home of Vincent Van Gogh.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Herne Hill	First designated: December 2007	Commercial and residential development around 1900 fronting the West side of Herne hill around its junction with Half Moon Lane. Buildings of particular note include the former fire station and former postal sorting office which are complemented by buildings of similar age and complementary materials and detailing. Much of the development on the East side of Herne Hill Road is within London Borough of Southwark's Stradella Conservation Area.
Hyde Farm	First designated: 13 February 1996	Developed by Emmanuel College Cambridge between 1896 and 1916, the Hyde Farm Estate has a marked Edwardian character. The builder, Ernest Dashwood, created a coherent and consistent built form which gives the area its special interest.
Kennington	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1979 and 1997	The Kennington Conservation Area is characterised by smart terraced housing which developed from the late 18th century onwards. It also incorporates the impressive Duchy of Cornwall Estate, which was laid out in the 1910s to a very high standard of design and layout.
La Retraite	First designated: 29 March 1982 Boundary altered: 22 February 1999	A conservation area of varied character with former Victorian villas (now La Retairte school) on Atkins Road and early-mid 19th century terraced houses on Cavendish Road.
Lambeth Palace	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1975, 1980 and 1985	The Lambeth Palace Conservation Area has at its heart the exceptionally important Lambeth Palace, a complex of buildings dating from the medieval period. The conservation area also includes the former St Mary's Church, the Victorian buildings of St Thomas Hospital and historic development along Lambeth Road.
Lambeth Walk and China Walk	First designated: 30 June 1998	A conservation area comprising two distinct areas. The Lambeth Walk includes surviving Victorian and Edwardian terraced buildings. China Walk includes the 1920s, Neo-Georgian China Walk London County Council Estate.
Lancaster Avenue	First designated: 17 October 1994	A street of 19th century detached and semi-detached houses reflecting the changing tastes of suburban buildings from the 1840s to 1900s. The 1880s houses, with their foliated detailing, are of particular note. A wide road (60ft) gives a spacious character further enhanced by trees and mature garden planting.
Lansdowne Gardens	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended:	The conservation area is characterised by 19th Century middle class villas in mature gardens. They can be detached, semi-detached or set in small terraces and generally have neo-Classical or Italianate detailing.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	1981 Article 4 Direction	A formal 'circus' with axial streets adds greatly to the character of the area; so too do the church, numerous mature trees and reinstated traditional railings present in the area.
Larkhall	First designated: 8 June 1981 Extended: 1 September 1981 Extended: 24 May 2001	The Conservation Area was later extended westward along Lansdowne Way to include later 19th century residential terraces. In 2002 the extreme west end of the Conservation Area, fronting Wandsworth Road and into Lansdowne Way, was removed from this designation and included in the Wandsworth Road Conservation Area .
Leigham Court Road (North)	First designated: 4 November 2002	A late 19th Century development of upper class housing. The large houses are well-designed and beautifully executed; and their spacious, mature gardens give a pleasing suburban character.
Leigham Court Road (South)	First designated: 18 February 1981	Leigham Court Road (known as St Julian's Road for some time), dates from the 19th century. Its south end exhibits a number of impressive suburban houses from that period. With its wide road and mature planting the area retains much of its original arcadian character.
Leigham Court Estate	First designated: 18 February 1981	Leigham Court Road, for some time known as St Julian's Road, dates from the 19th Century. Its south end exhibits a number of impressive suburban houses from that period. With its wide road and mature planting the area retains much of its original arcadian character.
Loughborough Park	First designated: 30 March 1981 Extended: 15 January 1987	An attractive and well-planned development of mostly detached and paired mid to late 19th century houses. The buildings are of high architectural quality and the area retains much of its original character.
Lower Marsh	First designated: 4 June 1984	Lower Marsh is an ancient route linking Westminster Bridge Road and Waterloo Road. Today it is lined with mostly 19th Century commercial development and some re-fronted 18th Century buildings. The commercial character continues along park of Westminster Bridge Road. This Conservation Area also includes Baylis Road, where it merges with Lower Marsh and the former Fire Station fronting Waterloo Road.
Minet Estate	First designated: 20 October 1980 Boundary extended: 1 December 1982	A late 19th century private housing estate. The estate is uniquely 'self sufficient' with schools, community hall, library, churches and a public park. The residential buildings have a strong character with unifying materials and common detailing. Good garden planting and mature trees add to the special character.
Mitre Road and Ufford Street	First designated: 30 June 1998	A small but very pleasing development of flats and terraced houses erected by the Church Commissioners in the 1900s. Both Mitre Road and Ufford Street benefit from very unified architectural treatments: repetitive

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

		building types and common materials provide a strong character. A small recreation ground and mission hall on the corner of Ufford Street and Webber Street is also included in this Conservation Area.
Oaklands Estate	First designated: 7 December 1999	A 1930s London County Council housing estate designed by E. P. Wheeler. The Oaklands Estate has a strong modern architectural style and is set within landscaped grounds. There are 185 flats in two large, five- storey blocks.
Park Hall Road	First designated: 1974 Article 4 Direction	A small conservation area of eight pairs of mid 19th Century villas fronting Park Hall Road. They represent some of the earliest suburban development in the locality.
Peabody Estate - Rosendale Road	First designated: 24 March 1999	A 20-acre development of social housing dating from 1901 onwards, in a mixture of blocks of flats and terraced houses. The flats are in red brick with gault brick detailing and the houses have a 'garden city' aesthetic. Pleasant, mature landscaping throughout. The site incorporates a tenants' hall and war memorial.
Poet's Corner	First designated: 12 October 1998	A mid-late 19th Century residential development of speculative housing for the middle classes. The house styles and detailing vary depending on the date of construction. There is a range of typical suburban detailing, including brickwork, stucco, and design features influenced by various historical styles. Small front gardens and larger rear gardens have, in many cases, reached attractive maturity.
Rectory Grove	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1976, 1979, 1986 and 2001	The conservation area is of a principally linear form containing Rectory Grove, St. Paul's Churchyard and part of Turret Grove including Larkhall Rise to the railway bridge and also the entire length of Clapham Manor Street to its junction with Clapham High Street. The buildings are mostly 19th Century in date and predominantly residential although there are shops and two impressive churches. There are two distinct character areas: Rectory Grove and Larkhall Rise are both informal, intimate and leafy; while Clapham Manor Street is straight, wide and much more formal, which is reflected in its architecture.
Renfrew Road	First designated: 28 October 1985	An interesting collection of 19th and early 20th Century public buildings, including the Workhouse (latterly Lambeth Hospital), Magistrates Court, and the Fire Station fronting just off Renfrew Road. The public house at 42 Renfrew Road is included for its contribution to the area's townscape.
Rosendale Road	First designated: 15 June 1995	Four residential streets representing a good example of late 19th Century development. Red and yellow brick walls, slate roofs and Gothic details predominate. The houses are further enhanced by mature planting in gardens, and street trees.
Roupell Street	First designated: 1	John Palmer Roupell developed the Lambeth Estate from the 1820s to 1840s. The development has

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	November 1976	uniform terraced houses incorporating corner shops and a public house. The streets, Theed St, Roupell St and Whittlesey St, represent an impressive and little altered example of their type.
Rush Common and Brixton Hill	First designated: 27 August 1997	A linear Conservation Area which includes much of Brixton Hill and the surrounding area. The area is characterised by layers of development from different historical periods – especially the 19th century. With commercial properties and public buildings to Brixton Hill and residential development in the adjoining side streets.
Sibella Road	First designated: 11 December 2001	A development of smart suburban houses dating from the mid-late 19th Century. The houses, mostly in stock brick, typically exhibit good Gothic or Italianate detailing in stucco. Small front gardens and longer rear gardens often contain good mature planting and trees.
South Bank	First designated: 27 July 1982 Boundary extended: 12 October 1998	A nationally important collection of 20th Century buildings fronting the South bank of the Thames. The earliest significant building is County Hall, dating from the 1920s. The majority of buildings date from the post-war reconstruction. The Royal Festival Hall (Grade I), the centrepiece of the Festival of Britain site, acted as a catalyst for the development of the whole area.
South Lambeth Road	First designated: 29 March 1982	Two historic routes – South Lambeth Road and Clapham Road - meet to form this conservation area. The buildings are predominantly date from the 19th Century, with notable exceptions including Stockwell Terrace, Beulah House and the War Memorial. Stockwell Bus Garage (1950s) is also included.
St Marks	First designated: 1969 Boundary extended: 1988	The St Marks Conservation Area is characterised by smart terraced housing dating from the early 19th Century onwards; of particular note is Hanover Square. The imposing St Mark's Church is its principal landmark.
Stockwell Green	First designated: June 1986	Stockwell Green is a small but dense collection of around 80 properties bounded by Stockwell Road, Landor Road and Combermere Road. Stockwell Green itself is a slightly curving road fronted by early-mid 19th Century houses. Much of the rest of the area has slightly later development, including St Andrew's Church, Landor Road.
Stockwell Park	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1972 and 1980 Boundary Redefined: 2003	The Stockwell Park Conservation Area is characterised by smart early 19th Century villas mostly with Neo-Classical detailing. These houses - detached, semidetached and in short terraces - sit within pleasant mature gardens, giving them a pleasing sylvan quality. Landmark buildings, mature trees and a general unaltered appearance contribute to the special character of the area.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Streatham Common	First designated: 16 June 1994	Streatham Common is a centuries-old open space that forms the heart of this conservation area. It is complemented by the adjoining, onlooking buildings. The common has an open landscaped character, becoming wilder as it rises from Streatham High Road. The perimeter buildings - commercial, residential and institutional - reflect the 19th Century development of the district. The Rookery and Park Hall, both historic landscapes of merit adjoining the common, are also included in this Conservation Area.
Streatham High Road and Streatham Hill	First designated: 7 December 1999	One of London's major arterial roads, Streatham High Road and Streatham Hill are ancient routes into the city. Development along Streatham High Road is mostly late 19th century in character, while much of the development along Streatham Hill is early-mid 20th century. There is a bustling town-centre character to the area, with many retail and entertainment buildings alongside churches and residential mansion-blocks.
Streatham Lodge	8 June 2009	The heart of this conservation area is the Streatham Lodge Estate; attractive late 19th and early 20th Century houses in a mature suburban setting.
Sunnyhill Road	First designated: 2 April 1973 Boundary extended: 1982 De-designation: part de-designation 7 December 1999.	An area of modest semi-detached and terraced 19th Century housing in stock brick.
Telford Park	First designated: 9 September 1994	A development of suburban houses along Criffel Avenue, Killieser Avenue, Telford Road and parts of Kirkstall Road and Thornton Avenue, laid out 1878-82. The architect was EJ Tarver, who skilfully ensured that no two of his Queen Anne style houses on the estate were identical. The lawn tennis club, also within the conservation area, was opened in 1880 and is the second oldest in England after Wimbledon.
The Chase	First designated: 7 December 1981	Originally a drive linking Wandsworth Road and Clapham Common North Side. Developed with substantial houses in the 1870s, there are detached, semidetached and terraced properties displaying a range of architectural styles.
Trinity Gardens	First designated: August 1978	The Trinity Gardens Conservation area has three distinct character parts. The first area has imposing early 19th century residential development along Acre Lane, the second area has more modest terraces leading to and enclosing Trinity Gardens and the third is the late Victorian City of London Almshouses.
Vassal Road	First designated: 1968	The Vassal Road conservation area is characterised by smart terraced, semi-detached and detached housing dating from the 1820s onwards, with sympathetic infill development from the late 1970s

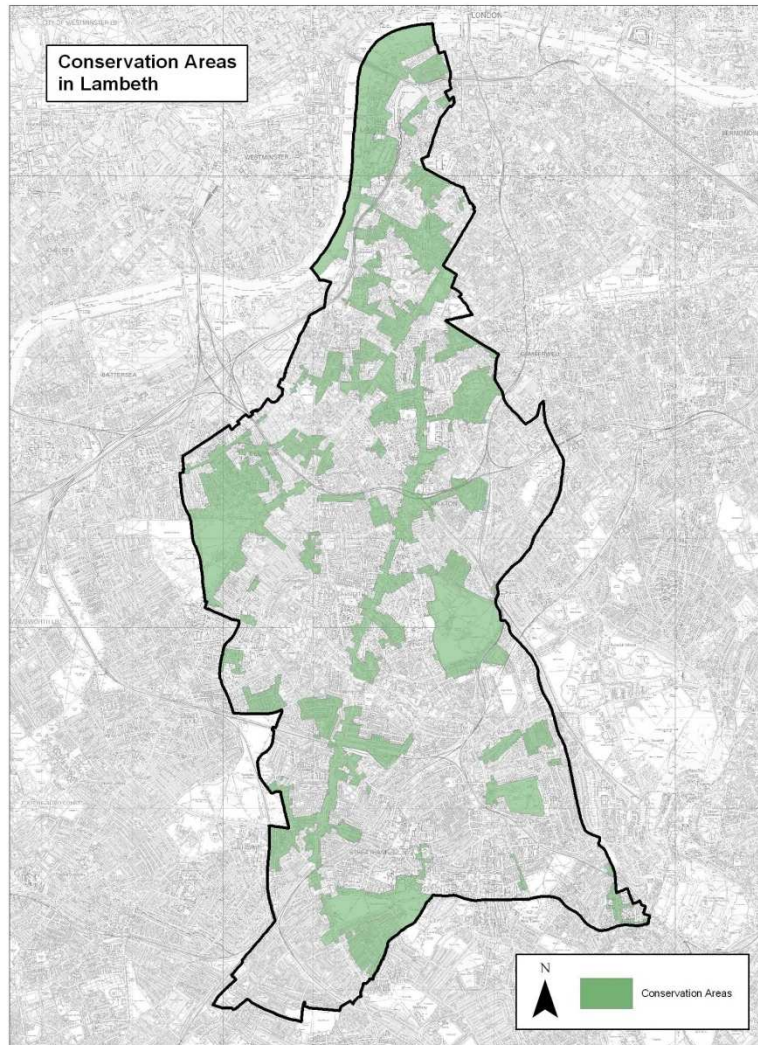
APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

	Boundary extended: 1981	and early 1980s. At the centre of the area stands the imposing Church of St John the Divine.
Vauxhall	First designated: 8 June 1981 Boundary extended: May 1984 and June 1998	A substantial conservation area stretching from Kennington Lane through Harleyford Road and down to Vauxhall Park. There are numerous sub-areas, with an 18th and 19th century urban mixed residential and commercial character.
Vauxhall Gardens	First designated: 26 November 2001	An area of working class development that retains characterful industrial and residential sub-areas dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The industrial development is mostly to the West side of the Conservation Area (including Glasshouse Walk, Tinworth Street and Vauxhall Walk). The residential development, in the form of Neo-Georgian London County Council blocks of flats (including Jonathan Street, Tyers Street Vauxhall Street and Worgan Street), is found to the East side
Walcot	First designated: 1968 Boundary extended: 1980	The Walcot Conservation Area is characterised by smart terraced housing dating from the late 18th Century onwards and includes squares at Walcot Square, St Mary's Gardens.
Wandsworth Road	First designated: 14 October 2002	A mostly 19th Century development, in three separate sub-areas along Wandsworth Road. The area is linear in character and contains a building types ranging from housing to commercial and industrial (the former Plough brewery). The buildings are typically two or three storeys with narrow frontages in the traditional manner. Numbers 335-355 Wandsworth Road and 139-149 Lansdowne Way were previously included within the Larkhall Conservation Area (CA 29).
Waterloo	First designated: 19 October 1981	Waterloo Conservation Area represents more than a century of development located close to the south bank of the Thames. It reflects the changing fortunes of the area through the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The Conservation Area includes parts of Cornwall Road, Stamford Street and Waterloo Road. The mix of building types and uses ranges from former terraces to large commercial buildings.
West Norwood	First designated: June 1978 Boundary extended: October 2003	The second of eight London cemeteries established by Act of Parliament between 1832 and 1847. A designed landscape of historical interest containing numerous structures of interest, the cemetery forms the heart of the conservation area with adjoining 19th century public, commercial and residential buildings also being included.
Westow Hill	First designated: 16 February 1998	A linear development of 19th century commercial and retail properties laid as the area developed on the success of the Crystal Palace. Opposite is the London Borough of Croydon's Upper Norwood

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

		Triangle Conservation Area. To the east is London Borough of Bromley’s Crystal Palace Park Conservation Area and to the West is Lambeth’s Gipsy Hill Conservation Area.
--	--	---

Lambeth Conservation Areas, September 2010



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. LB Lambeth 150019358 2004.

Source: Lambeth Planning Division

Other designated areas

The borough has a number of Archaeological Priority Areas where development proposals may require investigation and recording of archaeological evidence.

There are no scheduled ancient monuments in Lambeth.

There are eight sites on the English Heritage register of Historic parks and gardens ranging from former private estate or gardens to public parks and cemeteries. Most are open for public enjoyment and all are cherished by local people not just for the heritage value but for amenity and nature conservation.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

Conservation Area Statements

References

Lambeth Unitary Development Plan 2007,

<http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/Planning/PlanningPolicy/AdoptedUnitaryDevelopmentPlan2007.htm>.

Lambeth Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09,

[http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D19913C6-F6E5-4E0E-9661-](http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D19913C6-F6E5-4E0E-9661-C6AD0326294C/0/AnnualMonitoringReport200809.pdf)

[C6AD0326294C/0/AnnualMonitoringReport200809.pdf](http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D19913C6-F6E5-4E0E-9661-C6AD0326294C/0/AnnualMonitoringReport200809.pdf)

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Safeguarding (and enhancing) Heritage and the Historic Environment. Due to competing land uses the quality of the cityscape and preservation of the historic environment may come under increasing pressure.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance heritage assets, their settings and the wider historic environment</p>

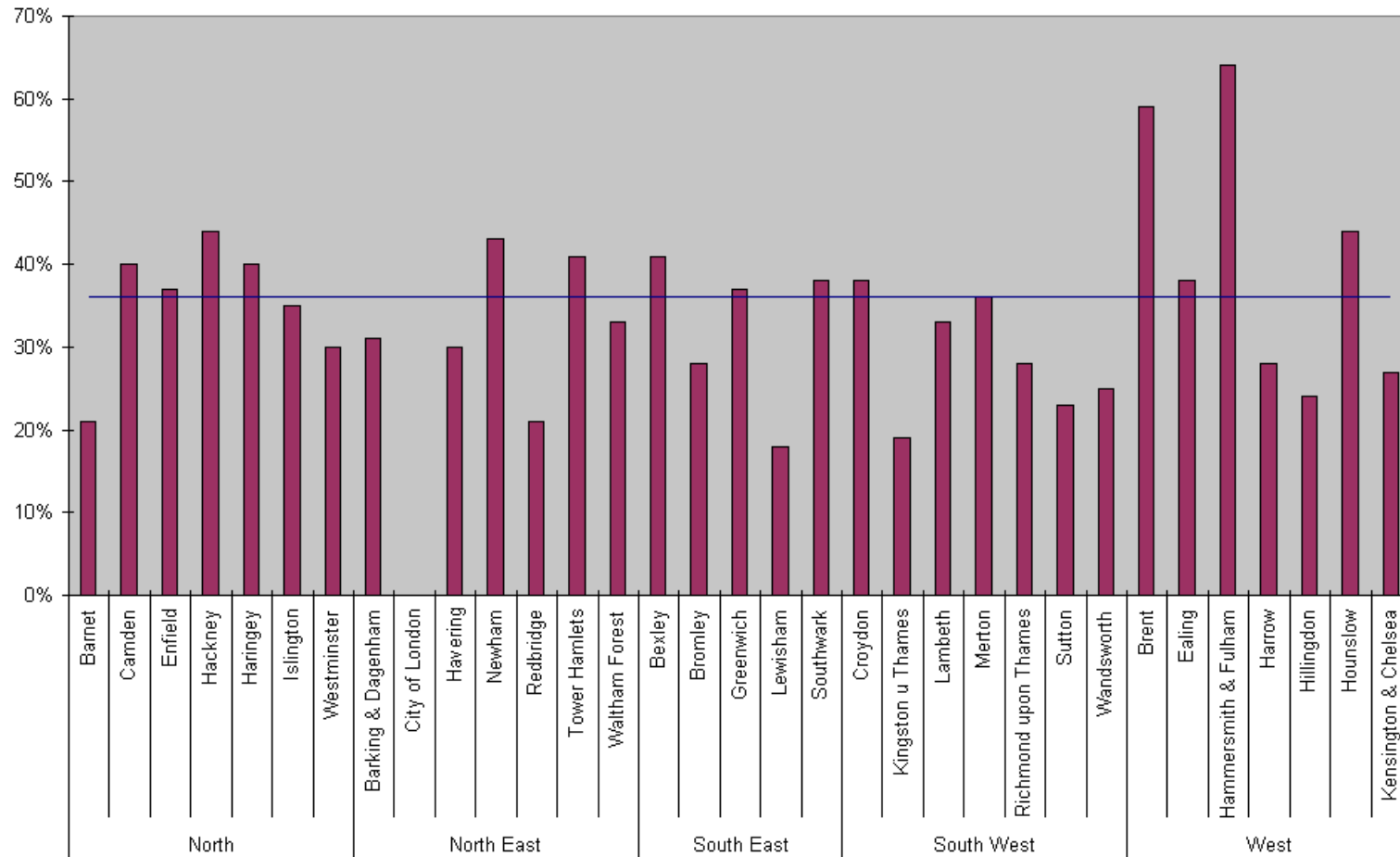
Social issues

Housing

Affordable housing can be divided into three categories: social housing is housing provided by a landlord where rent is no higher than government/housing association targets and access is on the basis of housing need; intermediate housing is sub-market housing where rents are between target rents and open market levels (e.g. key worker housing); and market housing is that which is owner-occupied or rented from a private landlord.

Growth in the number of households and the incomes of house buyers have combined to intensify pressure on house prices in London. Affordable housing supply has failed to keep up with demand. The latest London Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR 2010) showed strong housing delivery, with net supply reaching 99.4% of the London Plan target of 30,500 (30,312 homes). Of the 28,302 net conventional completions 10,588, or 37.4%, were affordable (up from 10,370 or 36.7%). It goes on to say that 'the next AMR is likely to show a different situation. Residential approvals in 2008/9 were down 43% on the year before, and this may feed through into a lower figure for completions in the future. However, this in itself may not constrain output because London has maintained a substantial stock of housing capacity, with over 150,000 homes in the development pipeline. Overall, the figures in this document reflect the success of the London Plan in encouraging housing supply before exceptional economic circumstances intervened'.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012



Borough Affordable Housing Completions (2006/07-2008/09 average) (London Plan AMR 2010)

	Total net affordable conventional completions				Affordable as % of total net conventional completions (all tenures)			
	06/07	07/08	08/09	3 year total	06/07	07/08	08/09	3 year average
Lambeth	233	348	564	1,145	21	28	52	33
London	8,863	10,370	10,588	29,821	32	37	37	36

Affordable Housing Construction (three year totals), Source London Development Database

There is a need for more affordable homes in London. The affordability of housing in the owner-occupied sector has been declining since beginning of 1990s as a result of escalating house prices, such that house price to income level has now reached historically high levels. House prices in London in 2004 were currently 1.6 times the average for England and Wales and average private sector rents more than three times the UK average. The lack of affordable homes to rent or purchase is an especially acute issue for first-time buyers and key workers such as teachers and bus drivers, contributing to problems of recruitment and retention in the public sector. Many people have to live longer in temporary or overcrowded accommodation, move further out of London or live elsewhere.

The importance of this issue to people living and working in London is highlighted in the Annual London Survey 2003 (MORI/GLA, January 2004) in which 94 percent of interviewees agreed that housing in London was too expensive, including 68 percent who agreed strongly. 48 percent of interviewees though that affordable housing/property prices was a top priority to improve London as a place to live and work. The best available estimate in 2004 was that 25,700 additional affordable homes, from all sources, are needed in London per annum to meet demand.

This is made up of:

- 5,000 natural growth;
- 11,200 to meet past unmet need;

- 2,000 to replace losses of stock due to right to buy;
- 2,500 additional households unable to afford increasing house prices; and
- 5,000 'intermediate' homes.

Lambeth is dominated by single person households and London is dominated primarily by single person households and households with one married couple with children. England as a whole has a significantly higher proportion of households occupied by one married couple with children¹¹.

Lambeth is dominated by houses with 3, 4 and 5 habitable rooms. This does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings but includes all other rooms such as kitchens, living rooms and bedrooms. London has a high number of 4 and 5 room houses. England as a whole is dominated by dwellings with 5 rooms, has a significant proportion of dwellings with 6 rooms and has far less dwellings sized between 1 and 3 rooms.¹¹

At almost 70% of the total, Lambeth is dominated by people living in flats, maisonettes or apartments. The remaining 30% is mostly attributed to persons living in a house or bungalow. In London there is an almost equal split between the two categories of dwelling and England as a whole features an entire contrast to Lambeth where some 80% of the total dwellings are houses or bungalows.¹¹

In England as a whole, almost 70% of dwellings are privately owned. Similarly, the amount of housing in London that is privately owned exceeds 50%. However, in Lambeth, less than 40% of housing is privately owned.¹¹

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2010.

London Plan Sustainability Appraisal 2004

¹¹ 2001 Census (c) Crown Copyright. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Annual London Survey 2003 (MORI/GLA, January 2004)

Key Issues

London Key Issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Delivering Appropriate Housing. Affordability, level of provision, quality, sustainable design and location of housing in London, and its impacts on access, mobility, sense of place and resource use</p>	<p>The need to increase the overall supply and mix of housing, including affordable housing and capacity for conversions.</p>

Infrastructure

Transport

London was founded on trade and remains at its heart a city of commerce, where its economic strength and its centres of activity are dependent upon an efficient transport network that enables the workforce to access employment. Alongside this London is home to over 7 million people and is predicted to grow by a further 800,000 by 2016. The quality of life for residents and their ability to access opportunities, health, education and leisure also depend upon an efficient, integrated and inclusive transport system.

Most activities in London ultimately require the collection and delivery of goods and the provision of services. Industries such as manufacturing, construction and retailing are particularly dependent on the physical movement of goods. Although the key financial and business services sector does not generate regular bulk movement, it is dependent on the prompt delivery of office supplies, documentation, services and personnel. Moreover, the retail industry is again taking on more of the responsibility for the carriage of goods with increasing home delivery. Hospitals and other public services are similarly dependent on the efficient delivery of goods and services, and all premises need efficient, timely maintenance services that involve transporting materials and equipment. Freight is carried by road, rail, water and air but road dominates.

Historically, London’s record on investment in transport does not compare favourably with other European cities. Substantial levels of investment are required to maintain and improve the transport infrastructure and to sustain London’s projected growth, as highlighted by many organisations during the lead-in to the Government Spending Review 2004. There are a number of major projects that will act as a catalyst for change within London including:

- Thameslink 2000;
- Crossrail and Crossrail 2;
- East London Line Extension; and
- transport measures arising from the Olympics.

Whilst the step change that will be provided is welcomed in terms of enhancing London's status as a World City these projects will have only a peripheral impact on Lambeth. The Mayor's Transport Strategy highlights the critical nature of transport links in supporting regeneration and promoting social inclusion, by improving access for people in deprived areas and helping all parts of the city share in its prosperity. Recent research in London confirms the close link between accessibility and employment potential. The levels of poverty and exclusion in Lambeth are some of the highest in Britain and large groups of people find it hard to get work or gain the skills needed to enter the job market.

Investment that is focused on the above major schemes will, in the absence of appropriate investment in local solutions in Lambeth, only serve to exacerbate these social inequalities. As a result the three most critical elements of transport investment are the delivery of the Cross River Tram and Croydon Tramlink extensions and the delivery of local improvements. The Lambeth Transport Local Implementation Plan (2005 - 2011) therefore strongly argues that significant levels of funding are needed in Lambeth in order to address both existing social inequalities and to balance the uplift that will occur across other parts of London with the delivery of these major projects. However, in 2008 the Mayor announced that given the lack of funding available to implement the project and the likelihood of not securing additional third party funding, a decision was taken by Transport for London (TfL) not to proceed with the Cross River Tram scheme. TfL's Business Plan, published in November 2008, sets out alternative transport improvements to the communities along the proposed routes including the increased capacity and more frequent services to come on the Northern, Victoria and Piccadilly lines.

The Government's 10 Year Plan for Transport reported a 22 percent growth in rail freight nationally over the past three years, and looked forward to an 80 percent increase over the next ten years. The Strategic Rail Authority (SRA) has forecast that 16-17 percent of this increase could arise in London, with the majority of this being non-bulk items transferred from other modes. The Hatfield accident and its aftermath has affected confidence in rail freight. The period following Hatfield saw a seven percent reduction in the amount of freight carried compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rail freight is expected to recover from Hatfield, helped by the Rail Regulator's recent near halving of track access charges for freight.

The Strategic Rail Authority's Freight Strategy recognises that achieving the targets of the 10 Year Plan will be harder than was the case when the 10 Year Plan was published. To achieve growth in London's rail freight of the scale envisaged would require substantial increases in handling facilities. It indicates that three or four inter-modal freight handling facilities would be required, along with a number of smaller facilities within the urban area. The use of some Central London rail terminals for freight distribution at night has also been suggested.

London is served by the Port of London Authority, which is the UK's biggest port, handling 52.4 million tonnes of cargo, and is a vital gateway for international trade. Although serving London, much of the port is physically located outside the GLA boundary. The River Thames provides significant opportunities for sustainable freight access into the heart of the Capital. The Thames is particularly suited to the transport of bulk materials, such as waste and aggregates. The movement of waste by river is largely dependent on the continued availability of waste disposal (landfill or incineration) on the Thames.

In the future there is potential for the transport of recyclables by water, though not necessarily at the same levels at which waste is currently transported. Existing and prospective use is also limited by the difficulties inherent in getting the materials transported to and from loading and unloading sites along the River. A collaborative approach is needed across London, which focuses in particular on encouraging new facilities and protecting existing facilities, supporting water-borne freight movement through the planning regime.

Green Infrastructure

London's open spaces include green spaces such as parks, allotments, commons, woodlands, natural habitats, recreation grounds, playing fields, agricultural land, burial grounds, amenity space and children's play areas (including hard surfaced playgrounds), and accessible countryside in the urban fringe. Civic spaces, such as squares, piazzas and market squares also form part of the open space network. The variety and richness of London's open spaces contribute hugely to its distinctive and relatively open character. Open spaces provide a valuable resource and focus for local communities, can have a positive effect on the image and vitality of areas and can encourage investment. They provide a respite from the built environment and an opportunity for recreation. They promote health, well being and quality of life. They are also vital facilities for developing children's play and social skills.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

The Mayor's State of the Environment Report for London notes that Green Belt forms 22 percent of the area within the Greater London boundary, whilst 9.6 percent of Greater London is Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). The designation of MOL is unique to London and protects strategically important open spaces within the urban area (e.g. Richmond Park). There is also a large variety of locally important open spaces that form part of the wider network, such as recreational open space and allotments.

As London becomes more compact and intensive in its built form, the value of open spaces will increase. Access is particularly important where open spaces are in short supply. This is often the case in areas of regeneration, where lack of local green spaces is exacerbated by fewer private gardens and fewer opportunities for people to travel large distances to access green areas.

The London plan categorises spaces according to their size and sets out a desirable distance that Londoners should travel in order to access each size of open space. For example, the hierarchy suggests that all Londoners should have easy access to a local park or open space within 400 metres from their home. Using these standards to map public open space provision, the hierarchy should provide an overview of the broad distribution of public open space provision across London, highlight areas where there is a shortfall and facilitate cross borough planning and management of open space.

Lambeth's Open Spaces Strategy and the GLA report 'Improving Londoner's Access to Nature' both contain information on open space and wildlife site potential improvements and priorities.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

The Mayor's Transport Strategy (GLA, 2010)

The Lambeth Transport Local Implementation Plan (2005 - 2011)

The Government's 10 Year Plan for Transport

Greener London – The Mayor’s State of the Environment Report for London (2007).

<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/soereport.jsp>

‘Improving Londoner’s Access to Nature’ (GLA, 2008)

Lambeth Open Space Strategy (updated 2007).

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Managing Continued Population Growth. London’s population is expected to continue to grow which means new homes jobs, and infrastructure need to be planned for in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>Provide the essential Infrastructure to support population growth</p>

Equality and Diversity

London is a diverse and cosmopolitan city made up of people from many different backgrounds. More languages and cultures are represented in London than in any other city in the world. London’s children speak one or more of over 300 languages, a third of the population is of black and minority ethnic origin, 13 percent of the population is aged over 65, one in ten Londoners have some form of disability and London has the largest population of lesbian and gay people in Britain.

Many of London’s communities share the same needs. The Annual London Survey 2010, a major annual opinion survey of Londoners conducted for the GLA (BMG 2010), the top priorities for improving London as a place to live are crime and safety, policing, and traffic congestion, with concern around traffic congestion having risen particularly sharply in the last year. Inability to access many of London’s opportunities and attractions, including the opportunity to work, restricts the independence of disabled people and means that instances of poverty, social exclusion and isolation amongst disabled people is higher than average, with many disabled people restricted to certain local areas.

Thirteen percent of London’s population is aged over 65 or above and three percent of London’s total population is aged over the age of 80. Yet the proportion of people aged 65 or over living in London is less than in many parts of England, where older people make up an estimated 16 percent of the population. Many pensioners in London live in households without a car. Convenient, safe and reliable public transport is therefore a priority for them. Many older people would be

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

more predisposed to remaining in London after retirement if London's environmental quality was perceived to be higher, and the provision of basic facilities such as accessible places to meet, public toilets and street furniture were greater.

Poverty affects children and young people in many ways. It may mean suffering overcrowded and poor quality housing conditions, poor health and nutrition, lower levels of education attainment and restricted recreational choices and mobility. London has the highest rates of teenage drug dependency, homelessness and pregnancy in the United Kingdom as well as a high proportion of other groups with key needs such as refugees, young carers and disabled children, who are often doubly disadvantaged by poverty and discrimination. Children, young people and their parents are very concerned about crime and safety. The provision of high quality childcare, play, leisure, cultural and educational facilities across London is undoubtedly a determinant of children's future life chances. These combined with inadequate provision of safe play space restrict children's activities and affect their physical and mental development.

Women are significant contributors to London's economy; they represent 46 percent of all taxpayers in London. However many women's experiences of London are affected by concerns about the gender pay-gap, child care, health facilities and personal safety, particularly in the public realm but also on public transport. They are more likely to do the shopping and ferrying children alongside working, mainly part-time. Because of the inadequacy of public transport and because women often make a range of complex local journeys, many feel obliged to acquire cars. Those that cannot afford to are further restricted in job opportunities. Women need convenient, affordable and safe public transport.

Nearly a third of all Londoners are from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups. Many black and minority ethnic groups have distinct spatial needs. The Government's Social Exclusion Unit recently reported that: "While there is much variation within and between different ethnic groups, overall, people from minority ethnic communities are more likely than others to live in deprived areas and in unpopular and overcrowded housing. They are more likely to be poor and to be unemployed, regardless of their age, gender and qualifications."¹²

London has the largest gay, lesbian, bisexual and trans people population in the country. Discrimination at work is a common problem. Same sex partners frequently do not receive the same benefits (e.g. travel concessions or special leave) as heterosexual couples and have different legal rights. Many people in this group are victims of violent crime but are less

¹² Social Exclusion Unit/ODPM

<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/publications/reports/html/bmezips/summary.htm> Strategic Service Development Plan (SSDP), Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham March 2008.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

likely to report it to police; early results from a national survey of lesbians and gay men found that 25 percent said they had suffered homophobic assaults serious enough to be considered criminal offences.

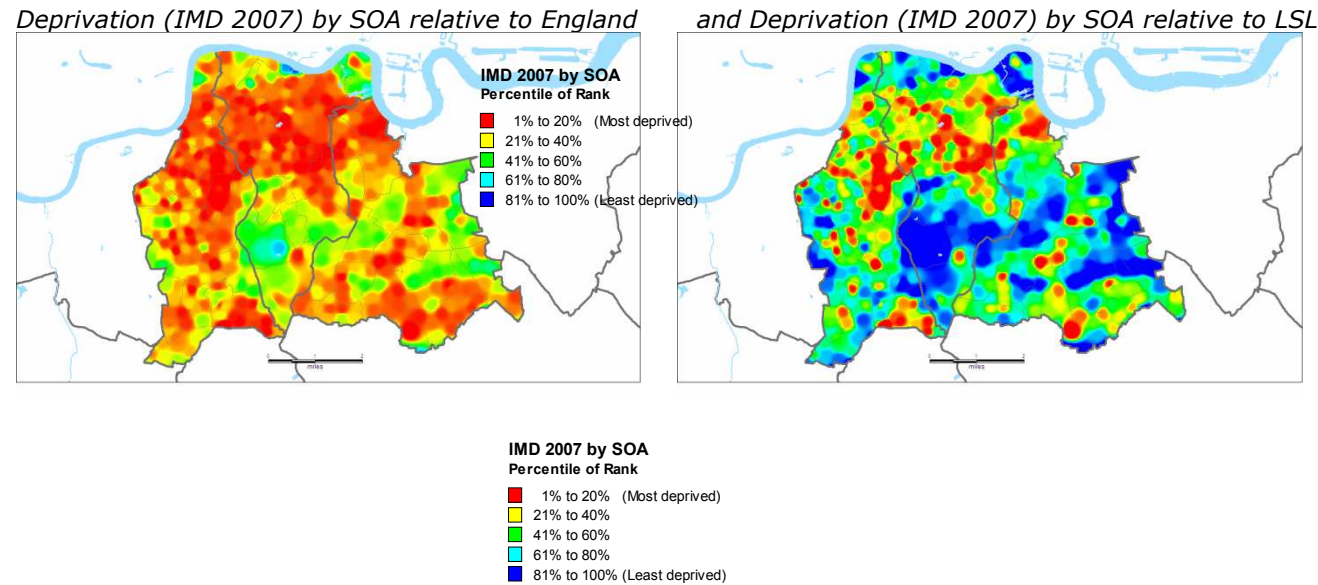
Interaction between communities in London is encouraged by large scale events such as the Respect Festival, which promotes respect and diversity through music, and numerous faith group or cultural festivals which celebrate different communities and encourage tolerance.

The London Borough of Lambeth has a Race Equality Scheme (May 2008 - 2009). Socially and culturally, the borough is one of the most diverse in the country. It has a population of approximately 272,000 people, 38% of which are members of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), communities. The Black Caribbean (12.%) and the Black African (11.6%) communities form the largest ethnic groups in the borough, though communities from all over the world have settled in the borough and the Race Equality Scheme suggests that the “mixed” ethnic category will increase in the future. Lambeth’s cultural and ethnic diversity is unusual. Most boroughs with significant ethnic minority communities are home to a limited number of different ethnic groups. By contrast, Lambeth has a plethora of small groups living alongside established, mainly African-Caribbean communities. The borough has the largest Portuguese community in Europe outside Portugal and an increasing number of refugees from Vietnam, Somalia, Eritrea and Angola.

Lambeth is a relatively young borough; 22% of the population are under 18 and 45% between 20 and 39. There are approximately 40,000 residents with physical, sensory or learning disabilities and long-term health problems, and approximately 30,000 people spend a substantial amount of their time caring for relatives and friends.

Lambeth is a borough of stark contrasts, with conspicuous wealth and extreme poverty side by side. In terms of its relative socio-economic position, Lambeth occupies 19th place out of a total of 354 on the level of deprivation scale for England, and 7th amongst the other London Authorities. Unemployment is a major barrier to economic prosperity, with the borough experiencing nearly double the rate for London as a whole. Addressing this is one of the primary goals within Lambeth’s Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) with a target set for 70% of residents in work by 2012. This is significant challenge given the low rates of literacy and high number of residents with no formal qualifications compared with the national average.

The maps below show deprivation by SOA relative to England, and relative to Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham13



In terms of its relative socio-economic position, 11 of the boroughs 22 wards fall within the 5% most deprived in England. These wards are concentrated in the north and centre of the borough (Source: Government Office for London). The Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020 embodies Lambeth’s vision for social and economic prosperity for the borough and its residents and the key improvements needed to improve the quality of life and life-chances for those that live and work within the borough. It is recognised that more can be achieved by working in partnership.

Lambeth also has a Gender Equality Scheme (2007 – 2010) which analysed of a range of surveys and information in order to put together a snapshot list of gender inequalities under 6 categories:

- Children and young people;
- Healthier communities and older people;

- Safer and stronger communities;
- Economic development and enterprise;
- Active communities and neighbourhoods; and
- Transforming and supporting the organisation.

Children and young people in Lambeth

At Key Stage 2 (ages 7 – 11), girls outperform boys in English, maths and science; the gap in relation to English-based subjects has been 10%-plus every year since 2003.

At Key Stage 3 (ages 11 – 14), boys generally outperform girls in maths and science; girls still achieve better results than boys in English, although the gap has narrowed from an 18% difference in 1999 to 9% in 2006.

At Key Stage 4 (14 – 16), more girls than boys achieve five good GCSEs but boys have narrowed the gap from a 7% difference in 1998 to just 2% in 2006.

77% of Lambeth pupils who are permanently excluded are boys and boys are three times more likely to be permanently excluded than girls. Black Caribbean boys are highly represented in exclusion statistics.

Lambeth has significantly high levels of teenage conceptions.

Homeless 16 – 17-year-olds accounted for 14% of all households accepted as homeless in Lambeth in 2005/06.

Young black men in Lambeth are three times more likely to enter the criminal justice system than white people.

Healthier communities and older people in Lambeth

33,110 people are over 60 – 12.4% of the population and 7,418 of over-60s have a long term limiting illness. 11.4% of women and 19.2% of men over 60 are permanently sick or disabled.

More than 22,000 people provide care on an unpaid basis for a child, family member(s), partner or friend(s). 12,500 people – nearly 5% of Lambeth residents – provide up to 19 hours per week unpaid care for one or more adults. 3,500 residents – 1.3% of the borough's population – provide over 50 hours of unpaid care.

Over 10% of Lambeth households are headed by lone parents, compared with 6.4% nationally.

The council spends more than £1 million per annum on buying in services for older people from the voluntary sector.

Safer and stronger communities in Lambeth

59% of Lambeth residents name crime as the issue of greatest personal concern to them; the next most important issue – the level of council tax – is nominated by only 36% of residents.

17% of women and 12% of men feel unsafe in the area where they live during the day and 39% of women and 28% of men feel unsafe in the area where they live after dark.

Men are more concerned than women about car theft and general theft, women more concerned about sexual harassment as a crime.

Lambeth has a higher rate of domestic violence than any other London borough and domestic violence costs Lambeth almost £30 million per year. These costs take no account of the enormous pain and suffering caused to victims and their families.

Families with children/pregnant women account for over 60% of all households accepted as homeless and 74% of all households in temporary accommodation.

Economic development and enterprise in Lambeth

Overall, Lambeth is the 23rd most deprived of the 354 boroughs in England. Lambeth falls below the Inner London employment average for both men and women: the most affected age groups for men are 16 – 19s, 35 – 49s and over-50s; for women it is the 20 - 24, 25 - 34 and over-50 age groups.

Lambeth is below the London average for self-employment; barriers include business start-up support services which do not meet the needs of groups such as women, young people and black communities.

Self-employment amongst BME residents is less than half the Inner London average.

Active communities and neighbourhoods in Lambeth

88% of Lambeth's citizens agree that it is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together but residents feel that the council could do more to empower communities to develop their neighbourhoods.

There are no statistics to show how many residents who do voluntary work are women, and how many are men.

The council's Community Voice initiative is designed to improve engagement with individuals and communities, with the aim of increasing participation in public life.

Transforming and supporting the organisation in Lambeth

56% of council staff are women, but only 36% of the top 5% of earners in the council are female. 56% of disabled staff are female.

81% of female staff and 77% of male staff feel that flexible working would or does improve their performance at work, and 82% and 78% respectively believe that it would/does benefit their personal life.

Of the 53 members of staff who responded to a 2006 survey on disability, 25% were carers and 6% were themselves disabled as well as being a carer; 85% of carers were women.

LGBT staff have expressed concern that there is very limited visibility of policies on equality for LGBT staff and service-users; the lack of information available to managers and staff about employment issues relating to sexual orientation or gender identity is also of particular concern.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Annual London Survey 2010 (BMG 2010)

Social Exclusion Unit/ODPM

<http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/publications/reports/html/bmezip/summary.htm>

London Borough of Lambeth Race Equality Scheme (May 2008 - 2009)

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Equalities. The increasing disparity in quality of life across social groups and the impact of poverty on access to key social, environmental and economic infrastructure (for example: housing, transport, health care and education). There is also increasing polarisation of certain socio-economic groups within London.</p>	<p>Develop mixed, cohesive, safe communities accessible to all</p>

Safety and Security

There are two key elements of crime and safety; actual crime and the fear of crime. Statistics from the Metropolitan Police reveal that Lambeth has seen a dramatic decrease in crime since 2000, with total crimes falling by some 80%. The table below contains a breakdown of crimes by nature and shows the percentage change between 2000/2001 and 2006/2007.

Crime Statistics for Lambeth: Comparison 2000/2001 – 2006/2007				
Crime	2000/2001	2006/2007	Difference	% Change
Violence Against the Person	7904	2540	-5364	-67.86
Sex Offenders Total	561	132	-429	-76.47
Robbery Total	4961	364	-4597	-92.66
Burglary total	6150	364	-5786	-94.08
Theft and Handling Total	19412	1074	-18338	-94.47
Fraud or Forgery Total	4059	225	-3834	-94.46
Criminal damage Total	6384	587	-5797	-90.81
Drugs Total	1367	3171	+1804	+131.97

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Crime Statistics for Lambeth: Comparison 2000/2001 – 2006/2007				
Crime	2000/2001	2006/2007	Difference	% Change
Other Notifiable Offences Total	422	418	-4	-0.95
Grand Total	50950	8875	-42075	-82.58

Source: information extracted and adapted from <http://www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics/index.htm#1999>

The second aspect of crime is the fear of crime. This refers to when a person experiences the fear that they will a victim of crime regardless of any specific threats, and is frequently related to the actual chance of them becoming a victim. While the records show a significant reduction in crimes in Lambeth, the fear of crime can remain a significant issue if the public realm is characterised by uninviting underpasses, blank edges, poorly lit areas and a lack of natural surveillance etc. Enhancement of the public realm should be addressed in order to not only improve ease of movement in the area, but also quality of life, an important element of which is reducing opportunities for and fear of crime.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Information extracted and adapted from <http://www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics/index.htm#1999>

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Promoting Safety and Security. Levels of crime and perceptions of safety from the perceptions of crime and its relationship to sense of place and community.	Develop mixed, cohesive, safe communities accessible to all

Accessibility / Availability of Local Services and Facilities

The draft Replacement London Plan policy 3.17 states that

“Development proposals should support the provision of additional social infrastructure in light of local and strategic needs assessments. Proposals which would result in a net loss of social infrastructure in areas of defined need should be resisted.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Facilities should be accessible to all sections of the community (including disabled and older people) and be located within easy reach by walking, cycling and public transport. Wherever possible, the multiple use of premises should be encouraged”.

National Indicator 175 ‘Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling’ monitors the fostering of social inclusion through access to core services and facilities via non-private modes of transport. Core services are defined as:

- Healthcare – Hospitals and GP surgeries;
- Education – primary, secondary and higher education sites;
- Food shops; and
- Employment sites.

In recent years the pressure on reception places throughout Lambeth has been extreme and is projected to increase. As an emergency measure, the council has added temporary classrooms in primary schools in 2007 and 2008 and is projecting to have to do the same for the next few years whilst a more strategic expansion programme is instigated. It is therefore important that any proposed housing developments or regeneration programmes are sensitive to the issue of community sustainability with regard to primary education, and provision for additional primary places is built into any framework. Lambeth’s Children’s and Young Persons Scheme is looking closely at the capacity of the primary school estate to expand but the likelihood is that in the future additional primary schools will be required and the sites for the school(s) necessary to meet the increased demand created must be provided as part of housing schemes and funding to build the schools come from S106 payments.

School provision in Lambeth has been the subject of Council scrutiny as well as local campaigns for additional secondary schools.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Lambeth Education Scrutiny Committee, Report of Secondary School Review Commission, Feb 2003.

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>Increasing Transport Accessibility. The need to reduce congestion and increase accessibility for all Londoners. There is a continued emphasis on travel by car rather than more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Good access to services and facilities. Tackling congestion</p>

Viable and Safe Town Centre Management

Whilst many of the appraisal objectives are qualitative in nature this objective is particularly subjective. There is no single definition of what constitutes a high quality of urban design, particularly in the context of a city as complex as London. The Government’s Urban White Paper described good urban design as:

- the creation of lively places with distinctive character;
- the creation of places that are easy and safe to move within and through;
- the creation of streets and public spaces that are safe, accessible, pleasant to use and human in scale;
- the regeneration of run down areas;
- enabling more sustainable patterns of development through the more efficient use of land; and
- making places that are visually attractive.

The objectives of the Millennium Community projects, including development at Greenwich, demonstrate the breadth of this topic. The objectives are listed below:

- minimise resource consumption;
- protect and enhance local environment capital;
- maximise design quality;
- improve construction quality and efficiency;
- increase social inclusion and participation;
- maximise quality of life; and
- achieve long term economic viability.

In the context of London issues relating to tall buildings and maintenance of existing views and vistas are also relevant urban design issues.

The Government's Strategy for Sustainable Construction 'Building a Better Quality of Life' (DETR 2000) identifies ten themes that the concept of sustainable construction embraces:

- re-use existing buildings wherever possible rather than new-build;
- design for minimum waste during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the building;
- aim for lean construction - seeking continuous improvement across the other themes;
- minimise energy in construction - both in relation to production and transportation of materials;
- do not pollute;
- preserve and enhance biodiversity;

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

- conserve water resources - design for increased water efficiency;
- respect people and their local environment - be responsive to the community in planning and undertaking construction, consider the workforce; and
- set targets - measure performance and benchmark against others.

The GLA's Architecture and Urbanism Unit has stated:

"Like many of the UK's cities, London has suffered from poor quality development in the past. We need a better skills base and a new culture, which values design and improves the skills of its design practitioners and its clients, especially in the public sector. We will look at how international and European models of design procurement, partnering and delivery can be translated to work in the UK, and will promote the value of open and competitive design processes, as a key to securing inclusive and high quality strategies and designs.

London's public realm comprises everything from our doorsteps, to our great squares, parks and the River Thames. While there have been many examples of high quality building development in London, many of our public spaces have become hostile and shabby environments, underused or avoided by Londoners. This underuse is not just wasteful; it is also harmful to local communities and local economies.

London has many fine residential buildings and public spaces – like the Georgian squares of Chelsea and Notting Hill - but precious few have been created in recent years."

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Government's Strategy for Sustainable Construction 'Building a Better Quality of Life' (DETR 2000)

KEY ISSUES

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
------------------	----------------------

Viable, safe and well managed town centres	Create viable, safe and well managed town centres
--	---

Public Transport, Cycling and Walking

Features of Lambeth taken from the Local Implementation Plan (2005):

- A high proportion of residents use public transport and car ownership is low. Lambeth has the highest proportion of population who travel to work by public transport – 58.6% compared with 14.1% nationally.
- Air quality is a significant issue across Lambeth with road traffic the main source of pollution.
- Lambeth is served by fourteen overland rail stations that are evenly spread throughout the Borough, and nine Underground stations predominantly in the north, providing vital links into central London.
- The London Bus Network has seen a significant increase in patronage in the last few years. It offers an extensive network of local scheduled services that provide links to key transport interchanges. Brixton High Street in particular is one of London’s busiest transport interchanges with bus, rail and Underground connections.
- Residents living in Streatham and Norwood without direct access to the Underground are dependent on rail connections and buses for their needs. With bus routes tending to be focused on the main north-south radial routes into central London and a lack of east-west services some housing estates continue to have low levels of accessibility.
- Meanwhile, 50.9% of households have no access to a car – one of the highest proportions in the country – again highlighting the importance of, and reliance on good public transport in the Borough.

The concentration of development in areas that have good public transport provision should encourage a reduction in dependence on the private car. There is a close relationship between the density of development and the methods of travel used, with higher density developments and improved local facilities and services encouraging public transport use, walking and cycling. A mix of different uses, located close together, can help reduce the distance people need to travel. Parking provision (both residential and non residential) also significantly affects whether people choose to drive.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Development that will generate large numbers of trips should be located at places accessible by public transport and with existing or planned capacity in time to meet need. In determining applications for development and any conditions attached to implementation, including those relating to the phasing of developments, account should be taken of the availability of adequate public transport access and capacity, and the development's transport impact.

A significant problem in Lambeth, as in much of London, is poor public transport capacity (the number and rate of people it can carry). This includes lack of fixed link lines, lack of stations, lack of capacity at stations and on the lines themselves. The Government's 10 Year Transport Plan, and the Mayor's Transport Strategy, are designed to solve some of these, however in some cases significant developer contributions will be needed to secure them/bring them forward. Individual developments may not, in themselves, have a significant impact on public transport capacity but may add to existing problems, or impact on future predicted problems. The Council's adopted UDP therefore states that *each individual development needs, therefore, to be assessed in light of existing and future predictions of capacity*. Policy 9 of the UDP advises refusal of planning permission for development which contributes to a transport capacity shortfall, unless measures are secured as part of the application to make this acceptable.

The figure below illustrates the different levels of access provided by public transport in London. Locational planning will be informed by consistent Londonwide public transport access mapping (the PTAL calculator), which has been developed by Transport for London (TfL), in conjunction with the boroughs. Access is very good in Central London but there are significant areas in East London, Inner North East London and South London where public transport accessibility is inadequate, presenting a barrier to economic growth and regeneration. Much of London's periphery is also poorly served by public transport.

Population accessibility by public transport (TfL 2009)

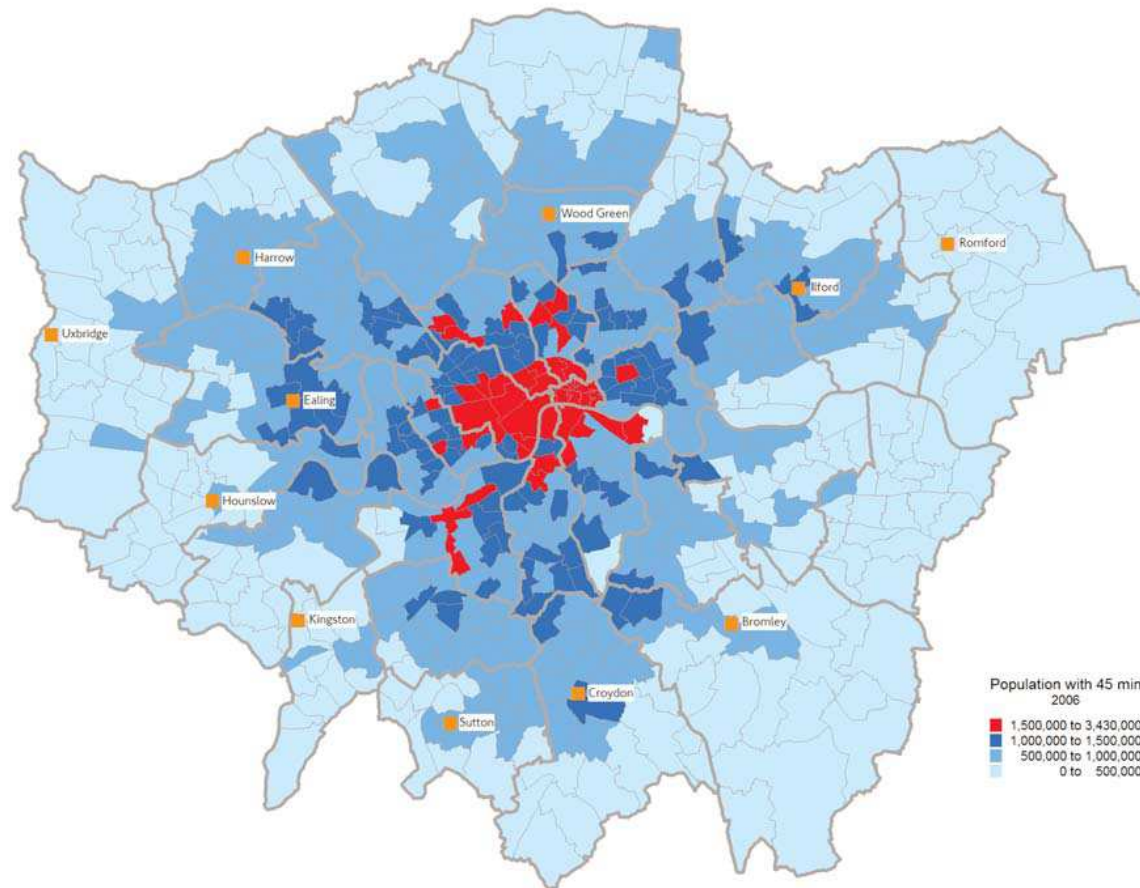


Figure 1 – Access to Public transport in London

The Mayor’s Transport Strategy (2010) provides information on current transport use in London. The figure below summarises transport use by different modes as published in the Mayor’s Transport Strategy. Car and public transport use

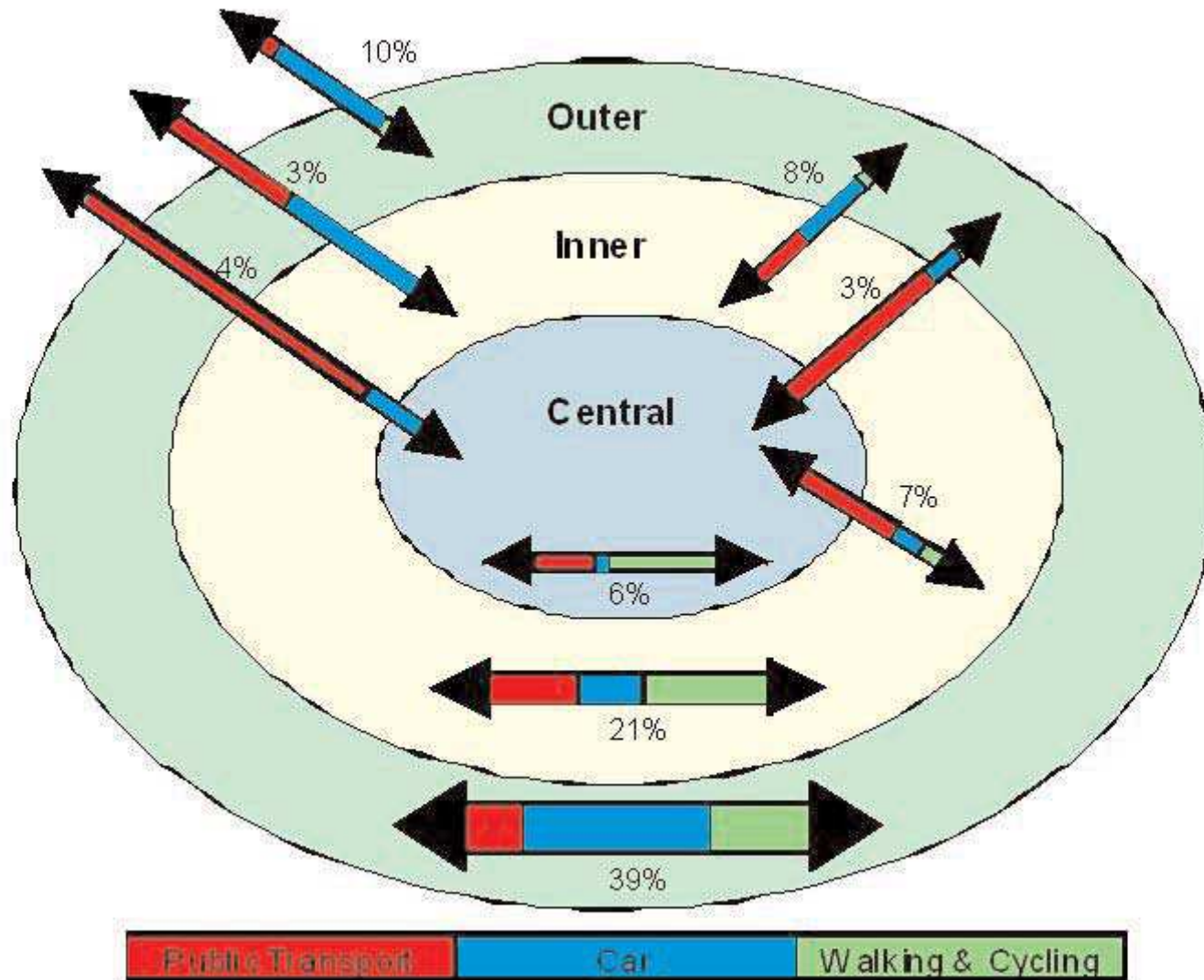
varies in different parts of London. The car is the most dominant form of transport in Outer London, accounting for four out of every five vehicular trips. Car use is roughly balanced with the use of other modes in Inner London, whilst most travel in, from and to Central London is by public transport.

Buses and underground travel account for a broadly similar number of trips (4.7 and 4.5 million daily passenger boardings respectively) but Underground use is for longer trips primarily to, from and within Central London, whilst buses are the most used public transport mode outside Central London. National Rail has the primary role for travel into Central London from beyond Greater London, and its large proportion of peak trips reflect its focus on commuters.

Walking accounts for about a quarter of all trips and bicycles account for two percent of all journeys. Results from TfL's London Residents Transport Survey suggest that cycling everyday is most common in Central London. Infrequent or leisure cycling is most popular in south-west suburban areas of London.

Although car ownership in London is lower than in the rest of the UK (36 percent of London households currently do not own a car compared with 28 percent in the rest of the UK), more journeys need to be made by public transport to reduce road traffic. Road traffic accounts for over half of London's nitrogen oxides emissions and two-thirds of fine particles, the two pollutants of greatest concern for health. Heavy traffic flows reduce the reliability of bus services, disrupt servicing and delivery movements for business, lead to traffic accidents and contribute to noise pollution. Areas where these are particular problems include Central London, Inner London, West London (especially Heathrow) and along major roads.

Proportion of daily trips and mode used within and between areas of London (LTDS 2005-08 daily average) (TfL 2009)



The numbers of trips on the Underground and National Rail Services have been growing rapidly since the early 1990s. Underground crowding is increasingly severe; the Central, Victoria, Piccadilly and Northern Lines all have sections of line

that are classified as severely crowded at peak times. On National Rail services in Inner London, passengers frequently experience much more intense overcrowding than average figures suggest.

London's bus, Underground and National Rail services are insufficiently integrated; lack enough good interchanges; often have inadequate information (notably minute-by-minute service information); and too often have poorly co-ordinated service timings. The wide range of means of travel available and the common need to interchange, show that integration within and between modes is of particular significance in London.

Public transport fares in London rose rapidly over a period of 15 years, which in contrast to the relatively static cost of running a car has provided a disincentive to the use of public transport. However, more recently the level of the average fare paid in real terms has remained constant on the underground and declined for bus journeys.

The number of walking trips made in London has declined by 13 percent in the past decade. Research shows there are many factors that discourage people from walking. These include concerns about traffic volume, air quality, road safety, personal security, lack of information and the poor quality of the street environment. Walking is rejected as a mode of transport because London's streets are seen as unattractive, dirty, cluttered, inconvenient, badly maintained, poorly lit and difficult to cross. In addition, people with disabilities often find their needs have not been considered.

Half of all journeys made in London are under two miles, a distance easily cycled. However, the level of cycling in London is relatively low compared to many other European cities. There are many reasons why people do not cycle including safety issues, poor cycling environment and lack of information or skills.

A significant proportion of those who travel to work in Lambeth do so via the means of the underground and high proportion use bus, mini bus or coach. These proportions far exceed that of London and England as whole illustrating the importance of the Underground and Bus Stations. The proportion which use the train is also higher than in London or England as a whole. A significant proportion, but one that is far below that of London and England, travel to work driving a car or van demonstrating the importance of public transport to the study area. The majority of the workplace population within Lambeth travel up to 20km to get to work or work from home.

Road traffic is the primary cause of air pollution in Lambeth, as it is in the rest of London. The vehicle emissions of greatest concern are Nitrogen Dioxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Carbon Monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) such as Benzene. High levels of any of these pollutants can affect health, making breathing problems, such as asthma, and heart

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

problems worse. An inventory of all air pollution emissions in London was compiled by the London Research Centre. The inventory estimates that vehicles in Lambeth emit over 20,000 tonnes of the above pollutants every year. This represents 90% of air pollution emissions from all sources in the Borough. In addition vehicles in Lambeth create nearly a quarter of a million tonnes of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, which contributes to global warming.

Borough analysis shows that, despite expected improvements in air quality in Lambeth over the next few years, two pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and fine particulates, are likely to fail government targets. As a result of the most recent (stage 4) air quality assessment the Council has revised the extent of its designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) to cover the entire Borough. This is in line with neighbouring Boroughs Southwark and Croydon who are extending their AQMAs to cover their whole Boroughs as a result of their stage 4 assessments.

The London Plan AMR 2010 showed a 27% increase in public transport journey stages per head between 2001 and 2008, compared with a 9% decrease in car journeys per head. 2008 saw a continuing drop in the use of the car and a rise in the use of public transport, which has increased steadily apart from a dip in 2005 that has been attributed to the impact of the London bombings in July 2005.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

The Mayor's Transport Strategy (GLA, July 2001).

The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Increasing Transport Accessibility. The need to reduce congestion and increase accessibility for all Londoners. There is a continued emphasis on travel by car rather than more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling.	Increase public transport accessibility and promote walking and cycling

Health and Well Being

In some health indicators London performs well. For instance, although it is a big killer, coronary heart disease mortality rates are lower in London than in other parts of England¹⁴. However, London faces specific health challenges such as HIV, substance abuse and mental health. London has 57 per cent of England's cases of HIV. As many as 27 per cent of those infected with HIV may be undiagnosed, which would mean 8,600 Londoners are not receiving treatment. One in four adult drug users live in London. One million Londoners have had mental health problems¹⁵. Suicide is the most common cause of death for men under 35 years old, and London is not on track to meet its target of a twenty per cent reduction in suicide rates by 2010.

Londoners also need more help to adopt healthy lifestyles. Twenty-two per cent of Londoners smoke. As a result, one Londoner dies every hour from a smoking-related disease and smoking costs the NHS in London over £100 million a year.

London has higher rates of childhood obesity than the rest of England. Every year in London, obesity accounts for 4,000 deaths. London is far away from the "fully engaged" scenario envisaged by Sir Derek Wanless, where everything is done to prevent ill health¹⁶.

Whilst overall life expectancy in London is similar to national levels there are very significant differences within London.

Men's life expectancy at ward level in London ranges from 71 years in Tottenham Green ward in Haringey to 88 years in Queen's Gate ward in Kensington and Chelsea – a difference of seventeen years. Even within Kensington and Chelsea itself there is a gap of nearly 12 years. (2002-2006 data)

¹⁴ *National Centre for Health Outcomes Development*

Indicato These and subsequent statistics in reason one taken from London Healthcare Observatory, *Health and Healthcare in London – Key Facts*, September 2006, <http://www.healthcareforlondon.nhs.uk>

¹⁵

¹⁶ Wanless D, *Securing our Future Health: Taking a longterm view* (The Wanless Report), April 2002

This discrepancy means that raising life expectancy for the bottom half of London boroughs to the current London average would save 1,300 lives every year¹⁷.

Other examples of health inequality include:

- the infant mortality rate in Haringey (8.1 per 1,000 births) is three times that of Richmond (2.7 per 1,000 births)
- Hammersmith and Fulham has twice the proportion of smokers of Harrow (34.5 per cent compared with 17.5 per cent)
- two thirds of children in Kensington and Chelsea consume three or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, compared with one third in Barking and Dagenham¹⁸
- there are twice as many binge drinkers in Wandsworth (21.1 per cent) as in Newham (9.3 per cent)
- the teenage conception rate for Lambeth at 98 per 1,000 females aged fifteen to seventeen is almost four times that of Richmond (24 per 1,000)
- mental health inpatients are more than twice as likely to come from the twenty per cent most deprived London electoral wards as from the twenty per cent least deprived¹⁹.

For many Londoners the benefits of living in this cosmopolitan capital city are outweighed by poverty and disadvantage. For a variety of interrelated reasons some people are excluded from, or unable to take advantage of, the opportunities that exist. These inequalities are illustrated most dramatically by differential health outcomes. In a single London borough average life expectancy can vary by as much as ten years between people living in the most and least deprived neighbourhoods. Across the city average life expectancy declines as you move from richer to poorer neighbourhoods, and at an individual level, chances of good health decrease for those lower down the income and social gradient. Levels of obesity, mental illness and smoking are higher in poorer neighbourhoods. 600,000 children in London live in poor households, and in inner London boroughs over half of all children live in relative poverty. All the evidence suggests that these children's poor start in life will damage their long-term chances of leading a healthy life.

¹⁷ *The London Health Inequalities Forecast*, London Health Observatory, November 2006.

¹⁸ All taken from the *National Centre for Health Outcomes Development Indicators*

¹⁹ Dr Foster, *Availability of Mental Health Services in London*, April 2005

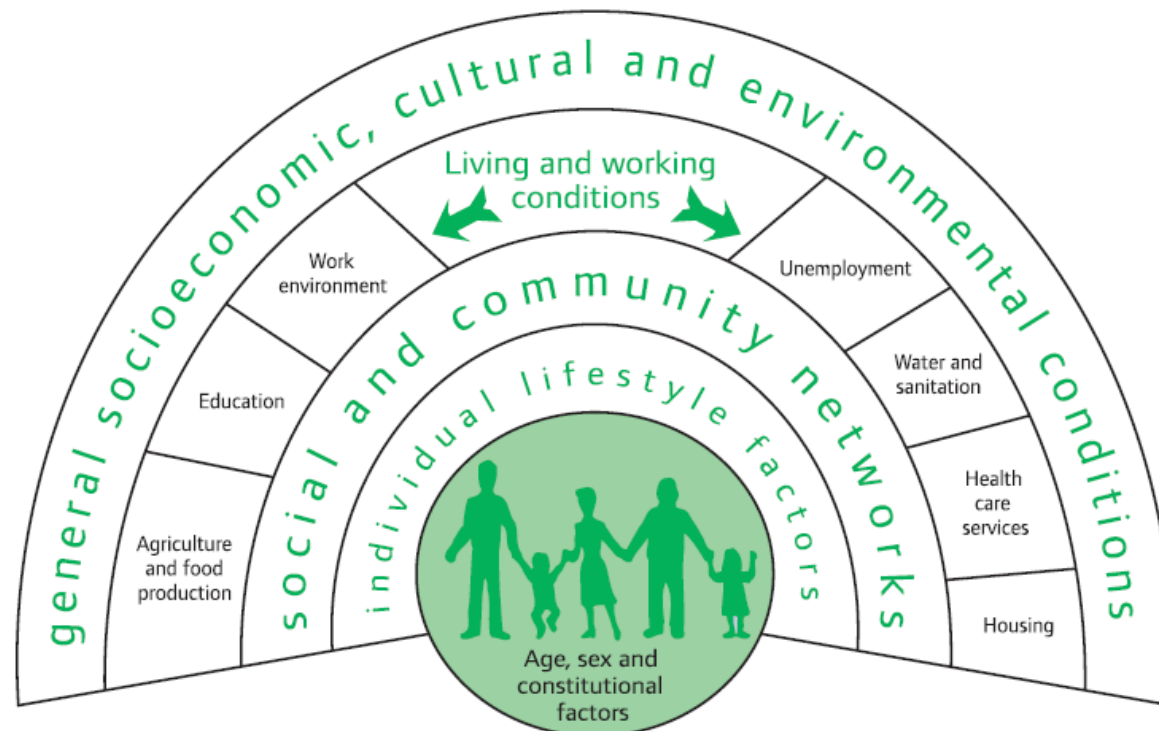
'Cardiovascular diseases' is a broad category that covers a number of specific health problems related to the circulatory system. In terms of mortality, coronary heart disease (CHD)¹¹⁰ and cerebrovascular disease (stroke) are particularly important. CHD is the leading cause of death among Londoners, accounting for 10,679 deaths in London in 2001. In the same year stroke was responsible for the deaths of 5,765 Londoners¹⁴. Estimates suggest that in London there are around 80-90 new diagnoses of CHD and 24 acute strokes per 10,000 population each year¹⁵. Cardiovascular diseases are also linked with other conditions such as diabetes and respiratory diseases that are themselves responsible for a significant amount of morbidity and mortality in London.

The London Health Strategy (London Health Commission 2000) uses a series of high-level health indicators to measure the health of London. These are:

- unemployment;
- ethnicity and unemployment;
- educational attainment;
- proportion of homes judged unfit to live in;
- domestic burglary rate;
- air quality;
- road traffic accidents;
- life expectancy at birth;
- infant mortality rate; and
- proportion of people with self-assessed good health.

The figure below presents the determinants of health in terms of layers of influence, starting with the individual and moving to wider society. Included in these layers are the first seven of the ten indicators of the London Health Strategy. The indicators have been designed to highlight significant aspects of the key factors affecting health. The final three indicators, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate and the proportion of people with self-assessed good health, are rather different in nature and purpose, and fall outside the scope of this particular diagram. They offer a means of judging health outcomes themselves, that is, the results for individuals and communities of the interplay of the different influences shown in the diagram.

Determinants of Health (in terms of layers of influence)



Source: Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health (Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991)

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

The table below summarises recent trends for the ten indicators in London. All seven health determinants have improved since the mid-1990s but for unemployment and burglary, there has been a slight deterioration compared to the previous year. The unemployment figures reflect the recent economic slowdown. Life expectancy is generally increasing nationally and in London. Infant mortality is decreasing as well. There is insufficient information to determine trends in self-assessed health status, although a previous report showed it had remained constant.

The general improvement since the mid 1990s must be weighed against doubts about the value of some of the indicators (e.g. GCSE performance), and setbacks in other respects (ozone increases, ethnic inequality). Any economic slowdown could have a negative effect on some of the determinants.

Determinants of health and health outcomes for London : Recent trends	
Indicator	London Trend
Unemployment rate	Rose in 2002, after an eight year fall
Unemployment rate among black and ethnic minority people	New categories - not comparable with earlier years. Effects of 2002 economic slowdown not yet known. Gap with white people has widened since 1985.
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A*-C	Still improving
Proportion of homes judged unfit to live in	Falling slowly since 1997 (improved fitness)
Burglary rate per 1000 resident population	Rose or stabilised in 2001/02, after a seven year fall.
Air quality indicators - NO2 and PM10	Subject to weather changes; improved for most pollutants since 1996, but ozone concentrations worse.
Road traffic casualty rate per 1000 resident population	Improved in 2001 over previous year, and 6% below 1994-1998 average
Life expectancy at birth expectancy	The previous report showed that life is generally increasing nationally and in London. However, these trends need to be revisited when new population estimates for 1991-2000 based on the 2001 Census are available.
Infant mortality rate decreasing in London and nationally.	Decreasing in London and nationally.
Proportion of people with self-assessed good health.	Remained more or less constant from 1999-2001

Source: Health in London - Review of the London Health Strategy Indicators, 2003 Update (London Health Commission 2003)

The health gap between the rich and the poor in terms of life expectancy and infant mortality is widening not closing in the capital, a trend that is reflected across the country as a whole.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

A report by the London Health Observatory, 'Mapping Health Inequalities Across London' (Fitzpatrick and Jacobson 2001), pointed out that the Government and local agencies had a difficult task to meet their targets to close the health gap between rich and poor.

The report concluded:

*"Inequalities in life expectancy and infant mortality within London have been increasing throughout the 1990s and therefore, if these current trends continue, by 2010 inequalities will be even greater than they are today."*²⁰

The Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)s was developed as part of new responsibilities given to the Mayor of London by the Government within the 2007 Greater London Authority Act (see Appendix I for more details). The Act requires the Mayor to develop a strategy setting out 'proposals and policies for promoting the reduction of health inequalities between persons living in Greater London.'

This strategy aims to:

- improve the physical health and mental wellbeing of all Londoners;
- reduce the gap between Londoners with the best and worst health outcomes;
- create the economic, social and environmental conditions that improve quality of life for all; and
- empower individuals and communities to take control of their lives, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged. Tackling health inequalities is key to delivering the Mayor's vision for London. The Mayor believes action to reduce health inequalities must be delivered in collaboration with communities and individuals – not imposed on them.
- Priorities for this strategy have been developed to reflect both the Mayor's ambition for London and the knowledge, expertise, and health-related goals of a wide range of partners.

²⁰ Fitzpatrick J. and Jacobson B. (2001). Mapping Health Inequalities Across London. London Health Observatory, London.

In terms of the borough picture²¹:

- Lambeth is one of the most diverse boroughs of the country and also one of the most deprived. It is also the most densely populated areas boroughs in the country. The population is also highly mobile with a significant ongoing level of migration in and out of the borough.
- Lambeth as the 5th most deprived borough in London and 19th most deprived in England, hence poverty and social exclusion are some of the key social challenges in the borough. One in twenty Lambeth residents live in fuel poverty and the proportion of children and young people living in poverty is higher than average. It is estimated that 40% of Lambeth workers are well qualified and the average income is above national average. However, there are also high proportions of economically inactive people living here and among those adults seeking jobs, 60% have no qualifications or low level qualifications.
- Lambeth has a high proportion of young people compared to the rest of the country with approximately 50% individuals in the 20-44 age group. The birth rate has been rising and the resident population is projected to grow by a further 15% to 317,000 by 2028.
- Unsurprisingly, health outcomes that relate to deprivation are relatively poor in Lambeth: life expectancy, infant mortality and premature deaths from cardio vascular diseases and cancer. However, these outcomes have been improving in recent years, despite the worsening relative deprivation of the Borough.
- Other major health challenges primarily relate to unhealthy lifestyles: teenage pregnancy, high smoking prevalence, childhood obesity, improper alcohol intake and substance misuse... These are associated with poorer health outcomes in areas such as chronic liver disease, renal disease and diabetes.
- Lambeth has a much higher prevalence of mental health needs than other comparative boroughs of London.
- Significant health inequalities exist in areas such as infant mortality, teenage pregnancy and childhood obesity.

²¹ Lambeth PCT 5 year commissioning strategy 2008/09 refresh

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

- Crime remains the number one concern for Lambeth residents. Air pollution is also a problem as Lambeth is currently not meeting air quality standards. Accidents and unintentional injuries are the third main cause of premature mortality in Lambeth. However, local health services are perceived positively by local residents.

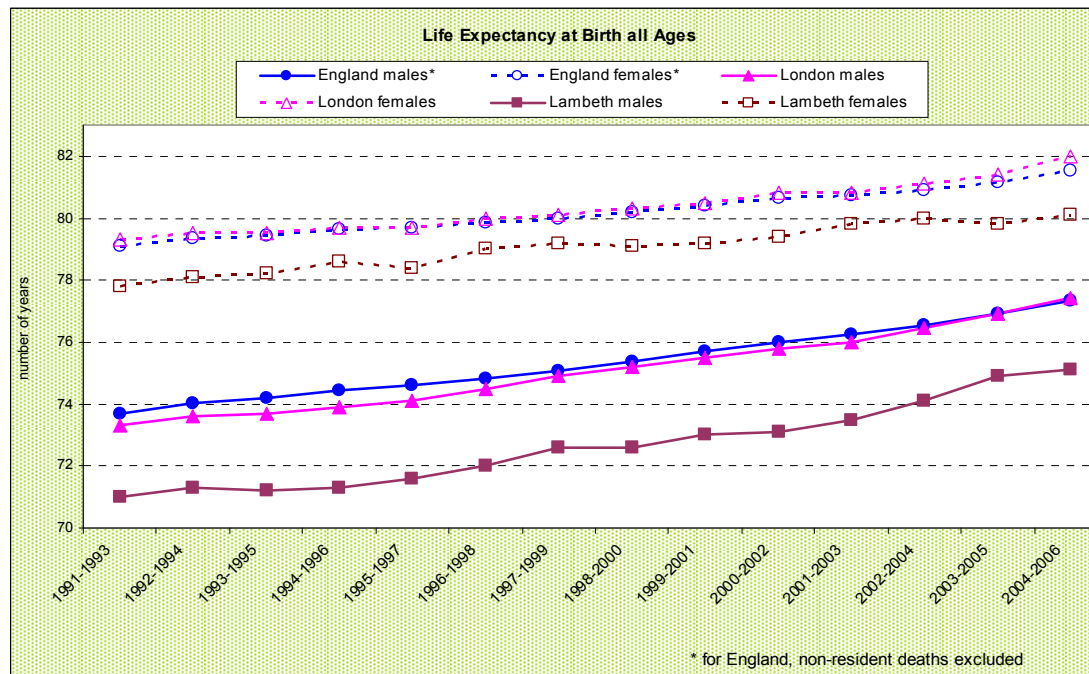
Hence, Lambeth is an extremely challenging environment for improving health needs due to its mobile, diverse population and increasing deprivation. However, despite the challenges, there have been significant improvements in the population's health in recent years in areas such as male life expectancy, teenage pregnancy rates, infant mortality, cancer mortality and deaths from heart disease.

Whilst adult obesity levels in Lambeth may be less than the national average, The 'Healthy Weight – Healthy Lives' strategy²² states that a conservative estimate for the future prevalence of obesity among children under 15 is that the proportion will rise to over 36% in 2010. This is similar to the childhood obesity levels seen in many parts of the USA. There is almost no difference between the projection for boys and girls and this increase of three fold since 2001 raises the importance of ensuring that healthy eating and physical activity are promoted consistently through childhood and effective weight management options are available for children.

Two of the most commonly used health indicators are life expectancy and infant mortality.

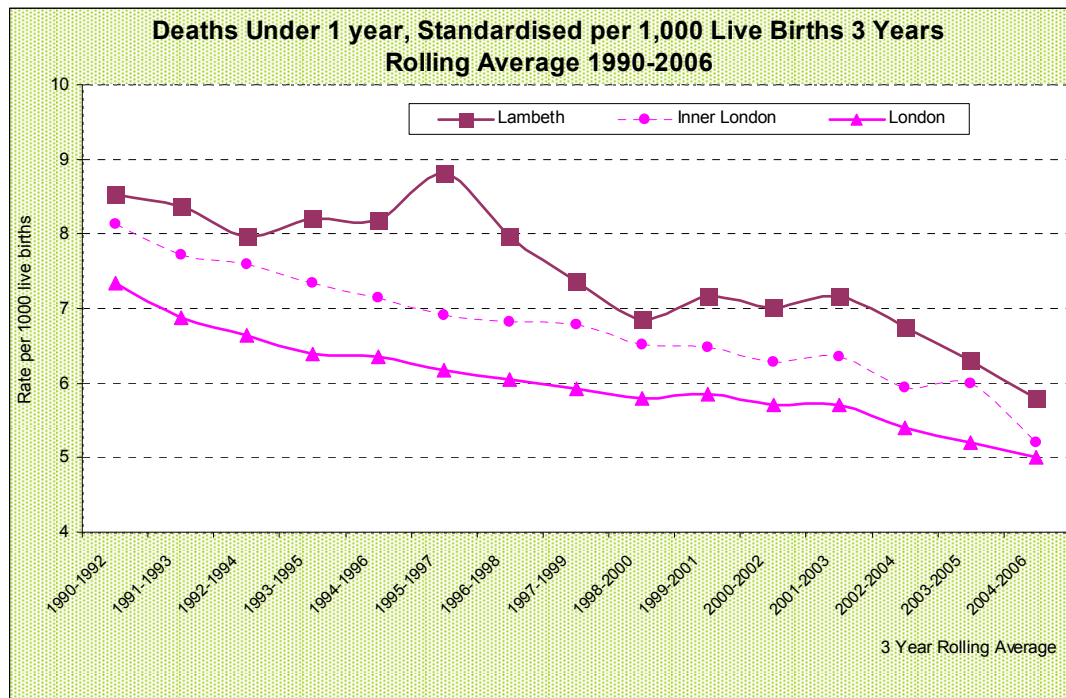
Lambeth male **life expectancy** has shown improvement compared to the female life expectancy, although nationally, life expectancy is improving at a faster rate compared to the spearhead PCTs. These are the 20% of PCTs in England with the highest levels of deprivation. Lambeth is one of these spearhead PCTs.

²² Lambeth Healthy Weight – Healthy Lives Strategy 2008-11, Lambeth PCT



Source: Estimated Resident Population Mid-2006, ONS

Infant mortality (deaths of infants aged under 1 year) has dropped from 8.8 per 1000 live births in 1995-97 to 6.3 per 1000 live births in 2004-06 which is a reduction of over 26%; however there is still a gap when compared to the London rate as seen in the graph below.



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS). NCHOD – National Compendium of Health Outcomes Development. (www.nchod.nhs.uk)

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Mayor’s Health Inequalities Strategy, 2010.
<http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/LondonHealthInequalitiesStrategy.pdf>

Mapping Health Inequalities Across London’ (Fitzpatrick and Jacobson 2001)

Health in London - Review of the London Health Strategy Indicators, 2003 Update (London Health Commission 2003)

Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health (Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991)

The London Health Strategy (London Health Commission 2000)

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
Improving and Protecting Health and Wellbeing. Poor health outcomes and a widening disparity of relative wellbeing across London, and the relative impacts on the capacity of Londoners’ to engage economically and socially.	Addressing health inequalities

Economic issues

There are different ways of defining and measuring poverty. The approach taken in the Mayor’s consultation document ‘London Divided - Income Inequality and Poverty in the Capital’ (GLA, November 2002) is to use disposable household incomes as a proxy measure for standards of living. This approach is based on the assumption that the standards of living of individuals are in the main determined by the income of the household in which they live rather than, for example, by their own individual income. This approach is particularly relevant to London where the polarisation of incomes is more extreme than in other parts of Great Britain.

Clearly, standard of living will depend on the number of people in the household. It is therefore necessary to convert household income into an equivalent income which takes account number of individuals in the household and the ages of children. Whether disposable income is measured before or after housing costs makes a major difference to income distribution in London and can distort comparisons with other regions in the UK. It is therefore important to specify which measure is being used.

The income poverty threshold used is 60 percent of the national median disposable household income.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Income poverty affects one in four of London’s population. It is particularly prevalent in Inner London, where the scale of income poverty for children, working age adults and pensioners is significantly greater than for any region in Great Britain.

The Mayor’s consultation document ‘London Divided – Income inequality and poverty in the capital’ (GLA, November 2002) identifies the following characteristics:

After housing costs 41 percent of children in London are living in income poverty. This means that London has the highest incidence of child poverty (after housing costs) of any region in Great Britain. In Inner London this rises to 53 percent of children, compared to 33 percent in Outer London and 31 percent nationally. The North East has the next highest incidence of child poverty at 37 percent.

Thirty percent of working age adults are in income poverty after housing costs in Inner London compared to 19 percent in both Outer London and Great Britain as a whole. The North East has the next highest incidence of poverty after housing costs for working age adults, at 23 percent.

Thirty six percent of pensioners in Inner London are in poverty after housing costs compared to 25 percent nationally and 21 percent in Outer London. Again the North East has the next highest rate after Inner London, at 28 percent.

The incidence of income poverty is highest for children in workless lone parent and couple families. The high child poverty rate registered in London is to a large extent due to the fact that 33 percent of children in London are living in workless families, compared to 22 percent nationally.

73 percent of Pakistani and Bangladeshi children and 55 percent of black children are living in income poverty after housing costs.

More recent economic deprivation figures for Lambeth taken from the Office for National Statistics are shown in the table below.

Key Figures for Economic Deprivation In Lambeth				
		Lambeth	London	England
Economic Activity Rate (Persons, Apr06-Mar07)	%	71.7	75.0	78.6

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Employment Rate (Persons, Apr06-Mar07)	%	65.1	69.3	74.3
Unemployment Rate (Persons, Apr06-Mar07)	%	9.6	7.6	5.5
All People of Working Age Claiming a Key Benefit (Persons, Aug05)	%	18	15	14
Job Seekers (Persons, Aug05)	%	4	3	2
Incapacity Benefits (Persons, Aug05)	%	7	6	7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Lambeth is a diverse and vibrant inner London borough. It is home to around 270,000 residents and nearly 10,000 businesses. The north of the borough includes two significant gateways to London at Waterloo and Vauxhall, both key transport interchanges, and hosts a number of headquarters of leading international companies, as well as the cultural and creative industries of the South Bank complex and the Cut. But the dynamism and prosperity exhibited by that area is not replicated across the borough. Lambeth is among the most socially and economically deprived local authority districts in the country. The population is young and diverse, unemployment remains relatively high and nearly a fifth of all residents have no qualifications.

The role of local authorities in developing local economies and in leading and facilitating the partnerships that deliver economic growth has been emphasised in recent government policies and initiatives. These include the local government white paper, *Strong and Prosperous Communities*, which emphasised that it is through authorities prioritising economic development to create sustainable, thriving and cohesive communities that changes leading to increasing prosperity will be delivered. The Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration seeks to provide greater flexibilities, powers and incentives to respond to economic change and contribute to and benefit from economic growth. Lambeth Council and its partners in Lambeth First are now determined to transform the fortunes of the borough through working together within the coordinated framework established through the Regeneration Delivery Plan and the Economic Development Strategy.

The South Bank is one of central London's leading business districts, home to international companies such as Shell and IBM. It is also a flourishing global cultural quarter containing the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre, the Old and Young Vic theatres, the BFI and the London Eye. Vauxhall is home to a number of gay venues in this dynamic area. Redevelopment is taking place in this area at a tremendous rate, and North Lambeth currently accommodates 61,500 jobs,

almost 45% of the borough's total. Infrastructure and public realm improvements are needed to further develop and regenerate the more deprived parts of the north of the borough.

Brixton is at the heart of Lambeth and is a major town centre. At the centre of the African-Caribbean community in London, it has developed a reputation as a diverse cultural and creative force. Brixton's economy has suffered as a result of a deteriorating physical environment, an inadequate retail offer and the highest levels of deprivation in the borough. Brixton contains highly significant development opportunities, and Tesco and the new owners of the indoor markets are considering further investment. Coordinated public sector support for the regeneration of the town centre will be fundamental to maximising its potential.

Clapham is a popular residential location and the High Street's restaurants, pubs and clubs attract visitors from across London, as do sport and live music events on Clapham Common. Regeneration is being led by the redevelopment of Mary Seacole House, the leisure centre and library. Stockwell is home to one of Britain's largest Portuguese communities, and many Caribbean and East African people also live in the area. Business growth has taken place in the area, in other business sectors, hotels and restaurants, education and retail.

Streatham's High Road has nearly 2.5 kilometres of shops and leisure attractions, with some major development opportunities. Norwood is a mainly residential area, but contains the borough's remaining industrial area. Its centre is under-performing and regeneration of a number of key sites and facilities will be crucial to improving its vitality.

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

'London Divided – Income inequality and poverty in the capital'(GLA, November 2002)

Lambeth Economic Development Strategy (2007-2010)

Economic deprivation figures for Lambeth taken from the Office for National Statistics

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>The Changing Economy. London will be impacted by the current global recession. London’s unemployment rate has risen to 8%, the highest of any Government Office Region and the employment rate has remained on a downward trend over the last year. How London responds to the current recession will have long term impacts on the region and the UK.</p>	<p>Increase the number of jobs in the local economy, including local jobs for local people</p>

Employment

Lambeth, in common with other areas in London, has achieved continuing growth in jobs in recent years, but also suffers from a high rate of economic inactivity. Lambeth’s economically active population was 67.6% in comparison to a London figure of 74.3%²³ and a national figure of 78.4% from October 2005 to September 2006. Lambeth also has a steadily growing and highly mobile population, and a high proportion of working age people, who all need to be accommodated within the workforce. It also suffers from high levels of need, with higher than average proportions of lone parents and BAME groups who have lower than average employment rates. Other factors within the London labour market include a high level of competition for jobs, putting young people, the lower-skilled and parents at an increasing disadvantage. There are also particular problems in London accessing affordable childcare.

At the same time the nature of employment is likely to change in the future, with increasingly high levels of skills demanded by employers. Most occupations already require greater levels of skills than in the past. Skills that were once seen as specialist and technical, such as ICT, have become core requirements for most jobs. In 2012 there will be increased demand for more highly skilled occupations, while lower and some intermediate-skilled occupations will provide a smaller share of employment. By 2014, two-thirds of jobs could be filled by those with at least intermediate-level skills. By 2020, more than 40% of jobs could be filled by graduates, up from 30% in 2004²⁴.

Between January 2007 and January 2008, the number of people in Lambeth claiming Job Seekers allowance fell from 8853 to 7250, a 0.8% fall. The London employment rate currently stands at 69% and the working age benefit claim rate at 14.7%. The picture in Lambeth is of a weak labour market but showing ongoing signs of strong and stable improvement.

²³ Nomis web data for October 2005–September 2006

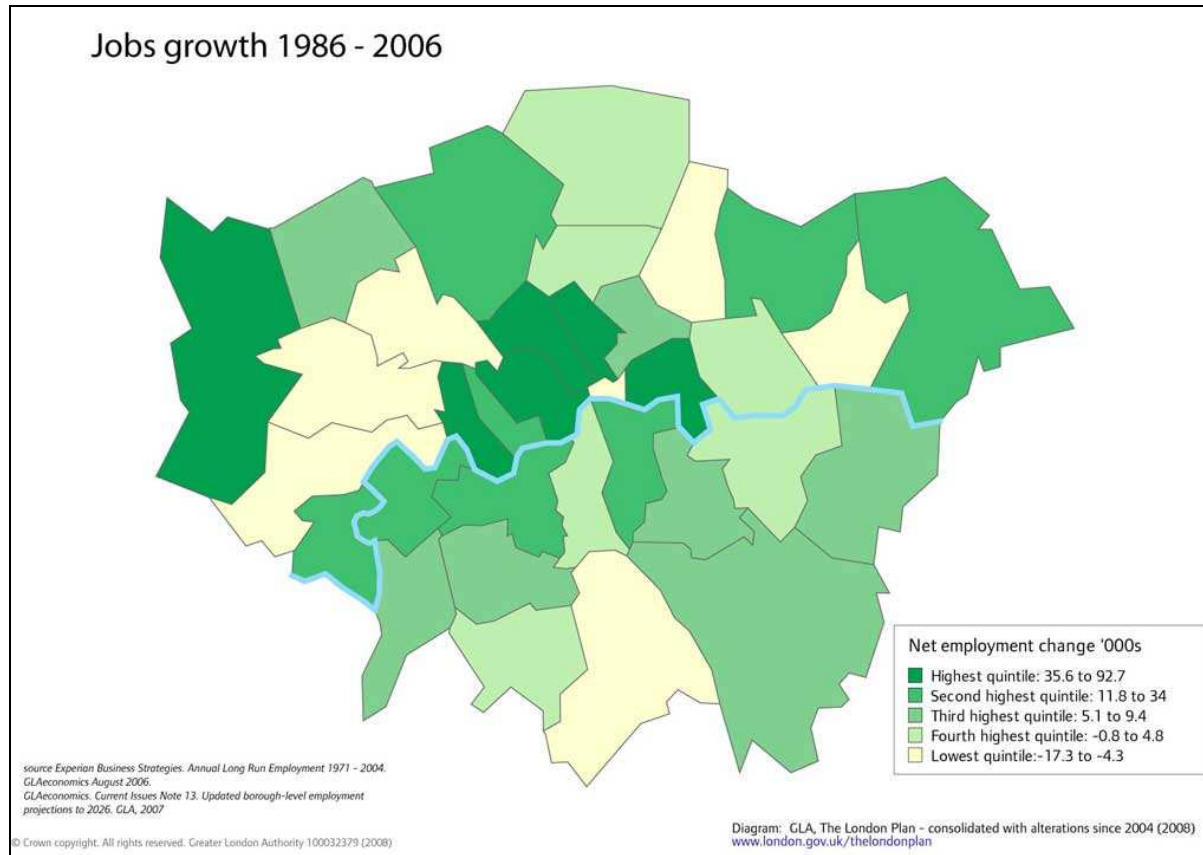
²⁴ Prosperity for All in the Global Economy – World Class Skills, HMSO December 2006

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

The Lambeth employment rate currently stands at 66.7% July 06 – June 07 (63.1% Jan 06 – Dec 06)¹, the working age benefit claim rate at May 2007 is 17.2 % (18.0% May 2006) is higher than the London average but has shown approximately 1% reduction within a 12 month period. In the neighbourhoods displaying the highest benefit claim rates, the number of claimants have reduced by approximately 2.4% from January 2007 to January 2008.

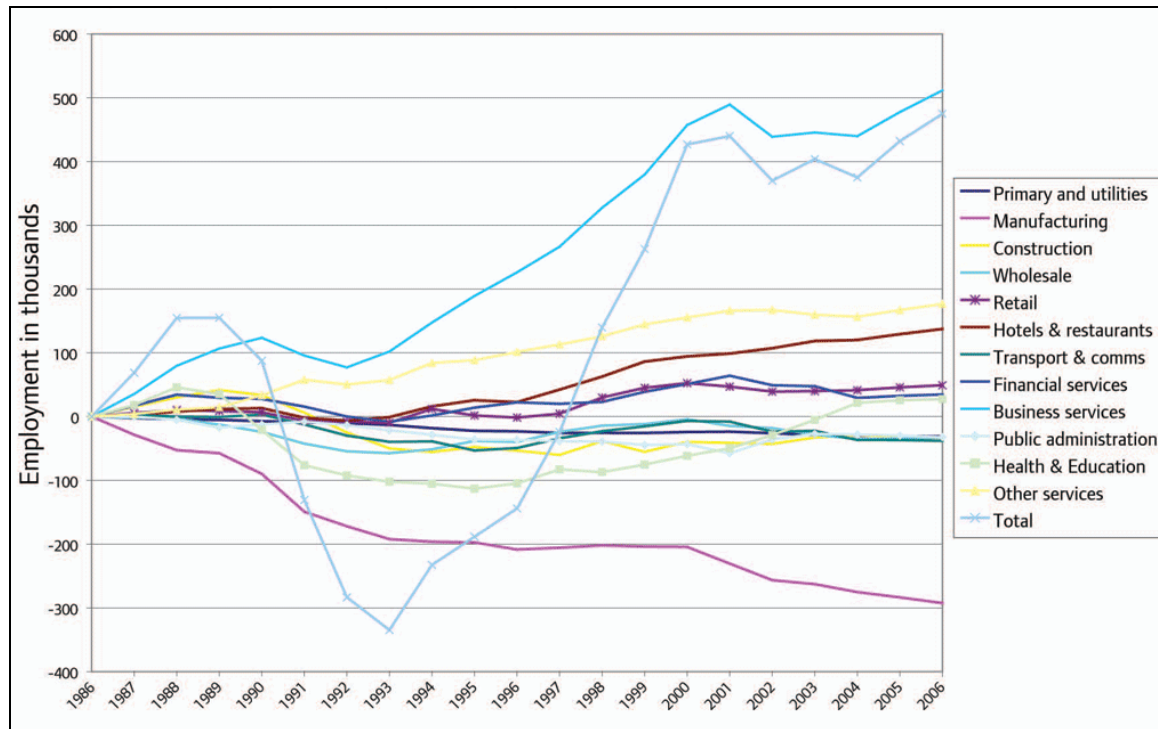
The effect of an increased gross value added for London over the past year up to current quarter 3 – 2007 and welfare benefit changes has stimulated greater demand for labour which has in turn improved the overall employment rate and the benefit rate decrease. But undoubtedly, supply side measures of better targeting, coordination, and referral arrangements between providers has had a positive bearing on the improving employment rate and the overall decrease in the benefit claim rate.

Greater London Jobs Growth



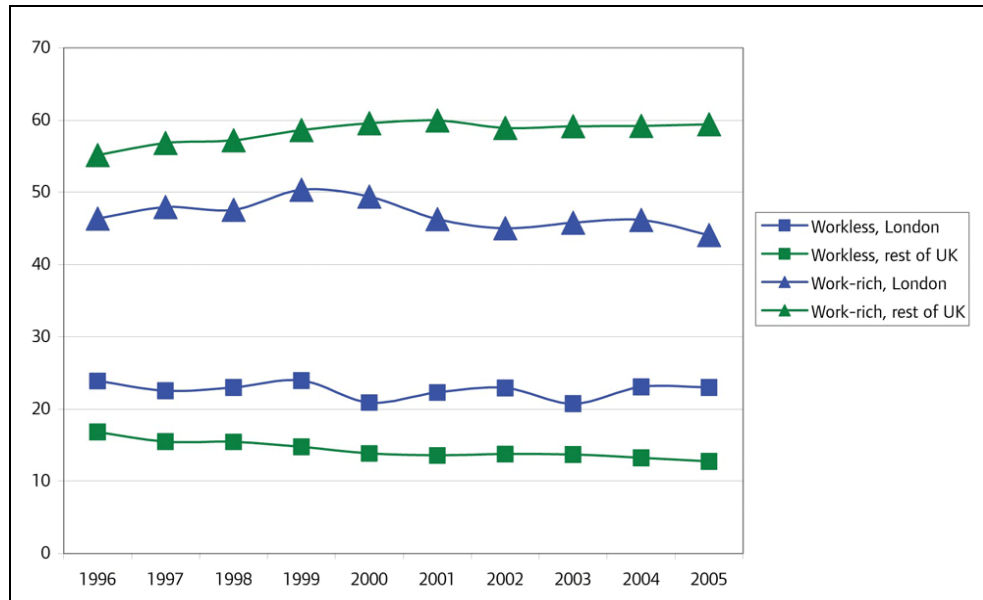
Source: Experian Business Strategies. Annual Long Run Employment 1971 – 2004. GLA economics August 2006

Change in Employment Category, London 1986 - 2006



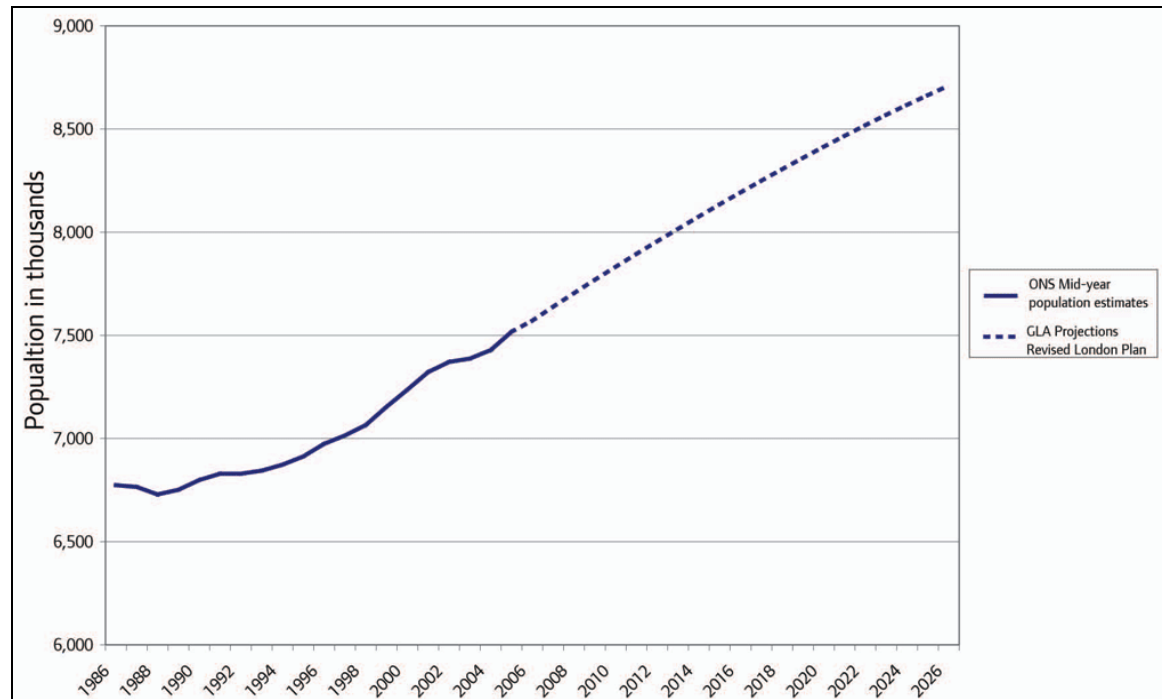
Source: Experian Business Strategies 2006 op cit. GLA economics Working Paper 20, 2007 op cit

Households with Dependent Children by Employment Status



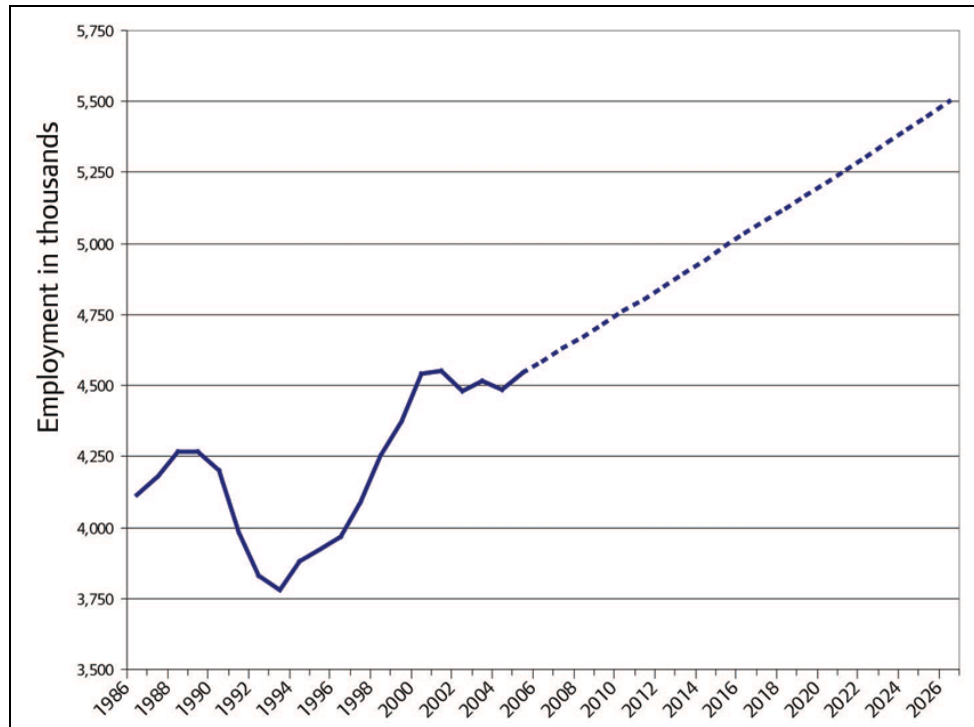
Source: Labour Force Survey

London’s Population Change: actual and predicted 1986 - 2026



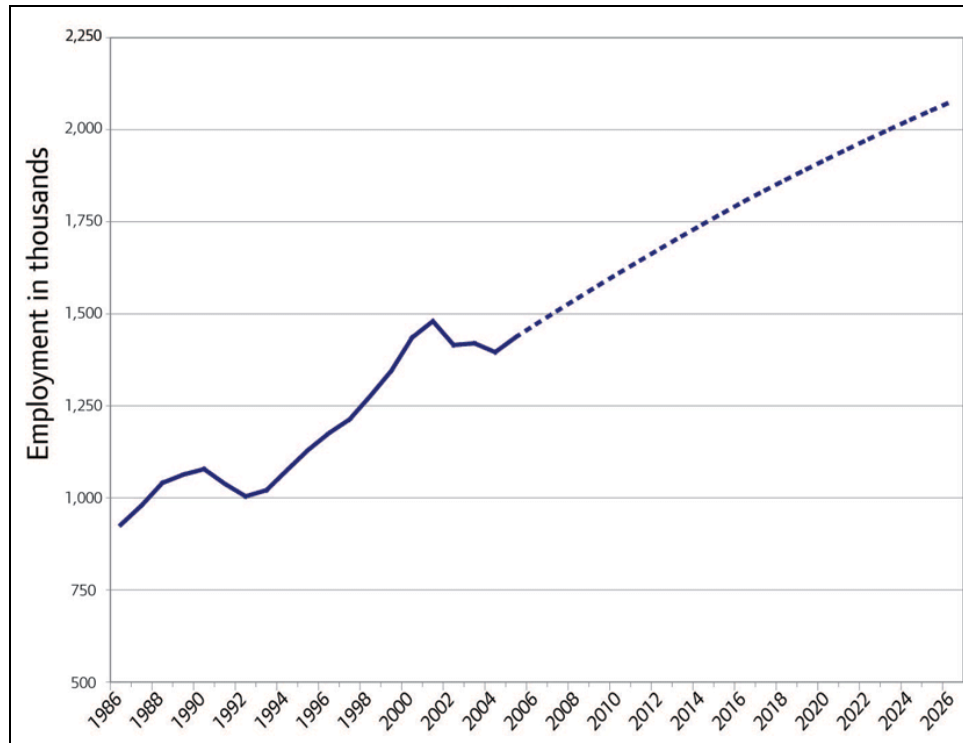
Source: GLA DMAG. 2006 Round Demographic Projections. DMAG Briefing 2006/32. GLA 2006. ONS Mid Year Estimates

Total Employment, London 1986 - 2026



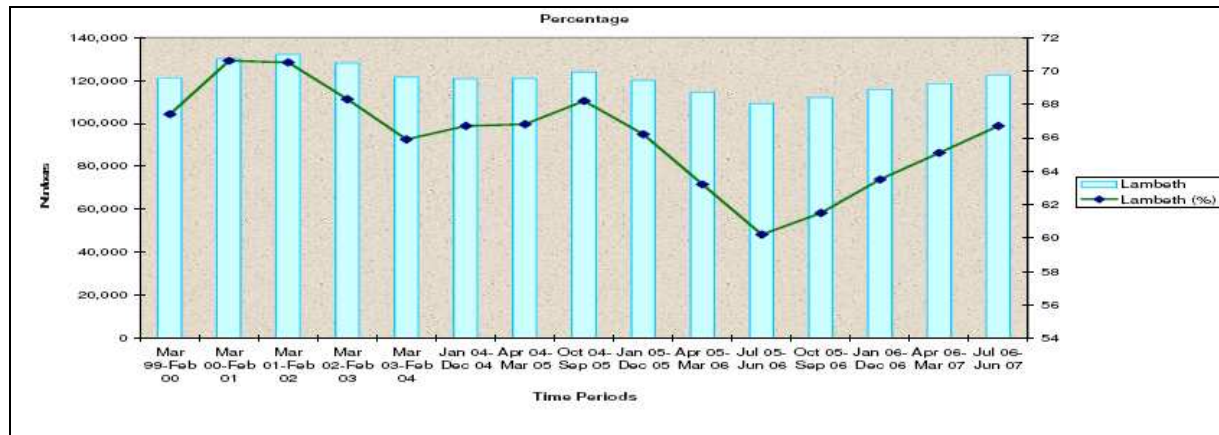
Source: Experian Business Strategies 2006 op cit. GLA economics Working Paper 20, 2007 op cit

Figure 2 – Financial and Business Services Employment, London 1986 - 2026



Source: Experian Business Strategies 2006 op cit. GLA economics Working Paper 20, 2007 op cit

Lambeth’s Employment

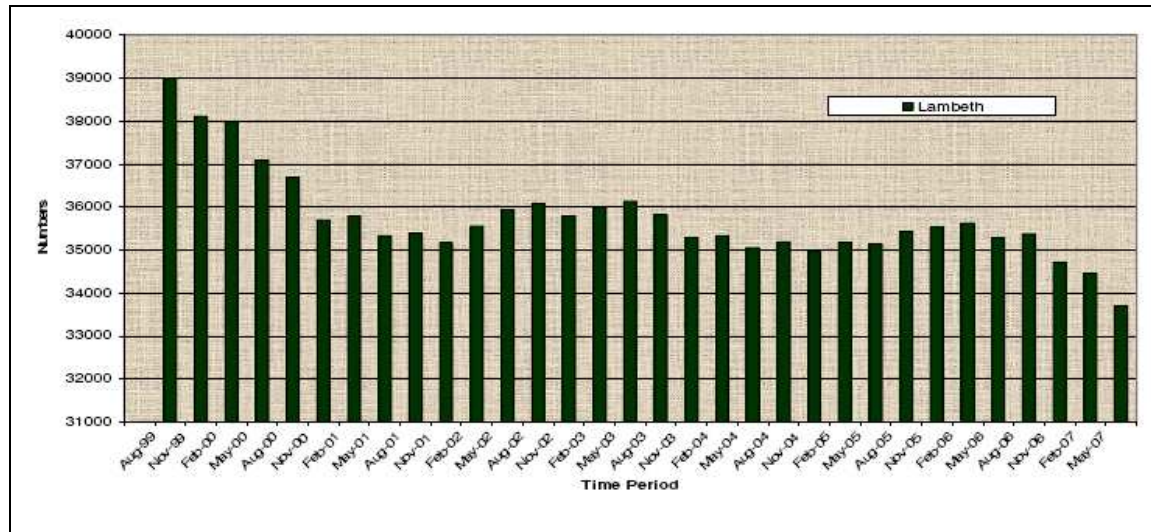


Source: Lambeth Employment and Skills Plan (2008-2009)

Lambeth’s employment rate has shown some improvement, moving from a position of 65.1% in 2006 to 66.7% in June 06 – July 07. The overall employment rate for Lambeth since 2004 had dropped dramatically in 2005 & 2006, and has since improved over the 2006/2007 period, producing an upward trend at present.

Source: NOMIS

Lambeth Claimants



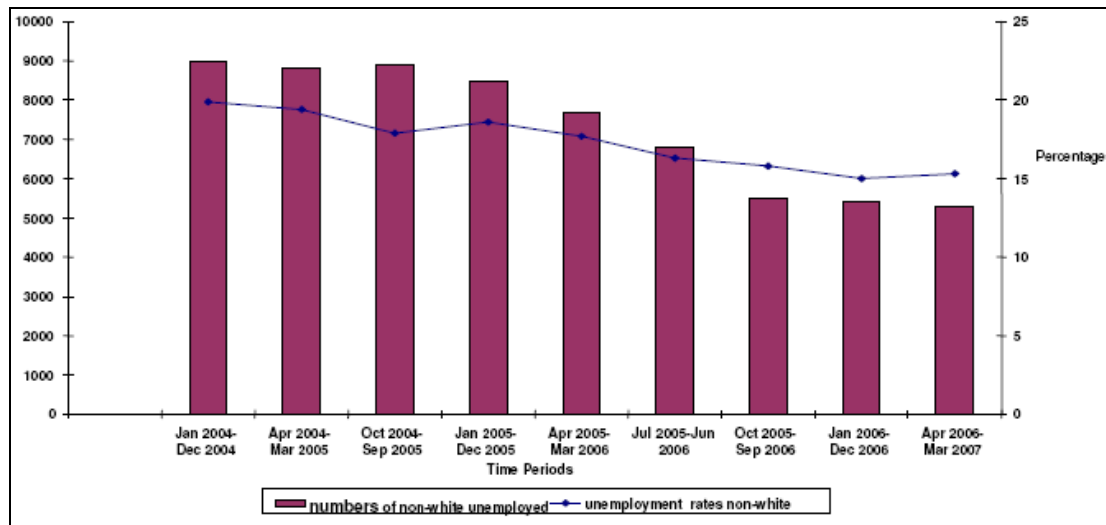
Source: Lambeth Employment and Skills Plan (2008-2009)

Total claimant counts has dropped slightly in Lambeth however the volume of people claiming lone parents and incapacity benefit remains high relative to the rest of London.

The overall trend appears to be downward, however in light of recent history there is a year on year equalising effect in terms of numbers of claimants over the period 2004 – 2007.

Source: NOMIS

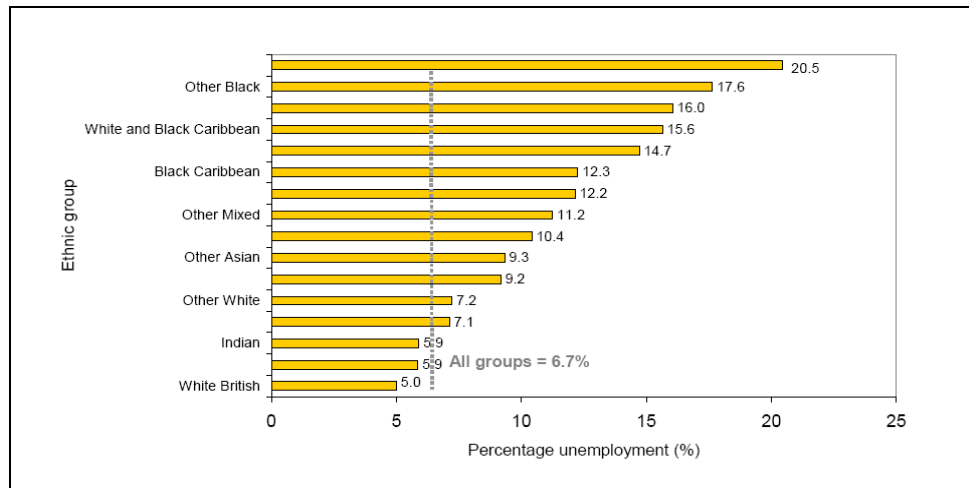
Lambeth’s Non-White Employment Rate



Source: Lambeth Employment and Skills Plan (2008-2009)

The non-white and/ or BME employment rate was in decline since 2005, and has historically been lower than the white employment rate. Since October 2006, the BME employment has levelled off with neither falls nor improvements to the overall BME employment rate.

Unemployment rates of Greater London residents by ethnic group (census data), 2001



Source: GLA (Based on 2001 Census data)

Worklessness: Summary Statistics, April 2006 - March 2007			
	Lambeth	London	England
	London Borough	Region	Country
Population Aged 18-24			
No of Persons	24500	721200	4706200
Population Aged 25-49			
No of Persons	140000	3234300	17957500
Population Aged 50-64 (male) and 50-59 (female)			
No of Persons	25700	903600	7640400
Economically Active			
No of Persons	128600	3660900	24120800
Economic Activity Rate			
% of people	71.7	75	78.6
Economic Activity Rate Confidence Interval			
% of people	3.8	0.6	0.2

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Worklessness: Summary Statistics, April 2006 - March 2007			
	Lambeth	London	England
	London Borough	Region	Country
In Employment No of Persons	116900	3383300	22805200
Employment Rate % of people	65.1	69.3	74.3
Employment Rate Confidence Interval % of people	4	0.7	0.2
Unemployed No of Persons	12500	277500	1315500
Unemployment Rate % of people	9.6	7.6	5.5
Unemployment Rate Confidence Interval % of people	1.9	0.5	0.1
Economically Inactive No of Persons	50800	1219800	6581600
Economic Inactivity Rate % of people	28.3	25	21.4
Economic Inactivity Rate Confidence Interval % of People	3.8	0.6	0.2
All Claimants No of People	9043	165144	794231
All Claimants – Rate % of People	4.6	3.3	2.5
Claimants Aged 18-24 No of Persons	2140	43575	236070
Claimants Aged 18-24 Rate % of People	8.7	6	5
Claimants Aged 25-49 No of Persons	5505	94740	417050
Claimant Aged 25-49 Rate % of People	3.9	2.9	2.3
Claimants Aged 50+ No of Persons	1270	24600	128530
Claimants Aged 50+ Rate	4.9	2.7	1.7

Worklessness: Summary Statistics, April 2006 - March 2007			
	Lambeth	London	England
	London Borough	Region	Country
% of People			
Claimants for Less than 12 Months			
No of Persons	7140	131225	660515
Claimants for Less than 12 Months – Rate			
% of People	80	80	84
Claimants for Over 12 Months			
No of Persons	1830	32820	129950
Claimants for Over 12 Months – Rate			
% of People	20	20	16

Source: Office for National Statistics

Data Gaps and Assumptions

None.

References

Office for National Statistics

2001 Census

Lambeth Employment and Skills Plan (2008-2009)

Experian Business Strategies 2006. GLA economics Working Paper 20, 2007

Experian Business Strategies. Annual Long Run Employment 1971 – 2004. GLA economics August 2006

GLA DMAG. 2006 Round Demographic Projections. DMAG Briefing 2006/32. GLA 2006. ONS Mid Year Estimates

Labour Force Survey

Nomis web data for October 2005–September 2006

Key Issues

London key issue	SA Issue for Lambeth
<p>The Changing Economy. London will be impacted by the current global recession. London’s unemployment rate has risen to 8%, the highest of any Government Office Region and the employment rate has remained on a downward trend over the last year. How London responds to the current recession will have long term impacts on the region and the UK.</p>	<p>Increase the number of jobs in the local economy, including local jobs for local people</p>

Consultation responses received on the Scoping Report are provided in Table A below, and have resulted in the SA Framework being amended.

Table A: Scoping Report consultation responses and actions (2010)

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
<p>English Heritage (letter from Samantha Coates dated 26th November 2010)</p> <p>English Heritage would strongly advise that the Council's own conservation staff is closely involved throughout the preparation and implementation of the LDF. They are, often best placed to advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities, sources of data; interpretation of policies which reflect the needs of the local historic environment; and suggest opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of historic assets.</p>	<p>The council's conservation staff have been consulted at each stage of the appraisal.</p>
<p>We welcome the inclusion within Annex 2 of the SA Scoping Report of consideration of the borough's listed buildings and conservation areas, but as with the Core Strategy, there is no consideration of the broader range of heritage assets as identified by PPS5 including designated assets which include those considered in Annex 2 but importantly the settings of all of these assets. The concept of setting will also need to be considered in the context of the WHS in Westminster upon which there is potential for harm resulting from development within Lambeth.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets should also be considered –these include buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions such as other archaeological sites, locally listed buildings, parks, the character of the wider landscape / townscape, historic landscapes and potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology. We would suggest that consideration of the wider historic environment is taken into account when assessing future trends. There is also little consideration of local views or the impact on the significance of adjacent conservation areas. The table detailing the characteristics of the borough's conservation areas is helpful, but we suggest that further information could be included to list where the CA has an up to date Character Appraisal, and in particular in the context of Lambeth, whether the CAA has adequately considered the potential impacts of tall building development on the conservation area. Additionally, there may be data available from historic landscape characterisation and urban characterization studies that broaden the understanding of place by describing the evolution of the present day</p>	<p>We note PPS5, Policy HE2 which states that: <i>'Regional and local planning authorities should ensure that they have evidence about the historic environment and heritage assets in their area and that this is publicly documented. The level of detail of the evidence should be proportionate and sufficient to inform adequately the plan-making process'.</i></p> <p>In addition the NPPF states <i>'Local Planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible'</i> (para 141).</p> <p>The Scoping Report refers to all the designated assets included in Annex 2 of PPS5 that occur in Lambeth, plus the Westminster World Heritage Site in the neighbouring borough (i.e. Listed Buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas). Settings of assets have been considered in the appraisal as well as direct impacts on assets themselves.</p> <p>The Lambeth list of locally important sites will be added to the baseline Scoping Report: http://www.lambeth.gov.uk/Services/HousingPlanning/Planning/ListOfLocallyListedBuildings.htm</p> <p>Settings, local views, impact on the significance of adjacent conservation areas are all considered to be incorporated in the appraisal prompt questions and targets and thus have been taken into account in the SA.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
<p>landscape/townscape. You may find the following information sources helpful in collating a more robust and credible evidence base:</p> <p>General information, national and regional, on the annual state of the historic environment is given in Heritage Counts</p> <p>The Greater London/ Sites and Monuments Record;</p> <p>Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service;</p> <p>The National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon;</p> <p>Magic website</p> <p>English Heritage annual Buildings at Risk Register</p> <p>Local Authority conservation team for locally listed buildings, Conservation Area Appraisals, and Local History/Studies Centre.</p>	
<p>We welcome the inclusion of the SA Issue to 'Protect and enhance heritage assets, their settings and the wider Historic Environment as part of reinforcing local distinctiveness and place-making' We recommend amplifying this issue to recognise environmental capacity issues associated with the historic environment and the capacity of Lambeth's heritage assets and historic environment to accommodate change without causing irreparable harm to the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA examines how development may affect assets and their setting and highlights cumulative impact of policies in the Local Plan. This is considered the best way of addressing the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change.</p>
<p>We consider that Objective 8 could be strengthened and suggest wording below:</p> <p>'Conserve and enhance all cultural and heritage assets and the wider historic environment and increase enjoyment of the historic environment by improving the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built and historic environment through high quality design, protection of open space and preservation of valued views and heritage assets'</p> <p>Possible indicators that could be used in relation to this objective include:</p> <p>Number of assets removed from the 'At Risk' Register</p> <p>Number of locally listed buildings maintained/increased</p> <p>Number of archaeological priority zones maintained</p> <p>Further example targets and indicators can be found in the EH SEA guidance available on the HELM website. English Heritage Guidance on 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment' suggests that a holistic approach to the historic environment within a number of key SA Objectives will ensure the most sustainable outcome for heritage assets.</p> <p>For example, while we welcome the SA Objective for the Historic Environment, we would also suggest that the local authority considers ways to integrate historic environment matters into other objectives such as those covering regeneration and access to services.</p> <p>For example, we recommend that SA Objective 7 should also make references to the historic environment – for example – can the historic</p>	<p>The SA framework has been designed to highlight the significant impacts of the Local Plan. It is considered that the SA Objective 8 could be amended as follows:</p> <p>'Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment through high quality design and protection of open space, valued views and historic assets.'</p> <p>With reference to integrating historic environment matters into other objectives; it is considered that the terms 'sense of place' encompasses factors such as heritage (SA Objective 7). Similarly, it is considered that heritage is incorporated into SA Objective 3 in forming an environment that is accessible to all.</p> <p>It is unclear the value of the indicators suggested in terms of helping to identify the significant effects of the plan; however these can be used to monitor the impacts of the Local Plan.</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
environment be used to contribute to local distinctiveness and a sense of place? Will policies improve access to and understanding of the historic environment? Are there opportunities to use the historic environment as an educational resource? Are there opportunities for cultural services to We also recommend that SA Objective 17 include questions about maximising heritage-led regeneration, heritage based tourism and promoting innovative use of existing building stock for example.	
Environment Agency (letter from Carly Pannell dated 22nd November 2010)	
Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies: We are mostly satisfied that the plans, programmes and policies detailed within Appendix A are appropriate when assessing future DPD's produced through the Local Development Framework. We note that Planning Policy Statement 25 was revised on the 29 March 2010, and this should be corrected in the final document. In addition we would request the following documents are referenced within this section: London Rivers Action Plan (2009) Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) We also recommend you review our current work on the Thames Estuary 2100 plan which is due to be completed in 2012.	The Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan and the Thames Estuary 2100 plan work are included in the policy review. The London Rivers Action plan has been added to the policy review.
Sustainability Objectives: We welcome the inclusion of sustainability objectives that relate to climate change, flood risk, biodiversity, surface water and groundwater. We recommend that consideration is given to a specific target relating to flood impacts and climate change, which could be included within objective 11 or 12.	It is considered that the SA framework adequately addresses climate change and flood risk
Evidence base: We are satisfied the evidence base proposed in Appendix 2 is relevant. We would also suggest that reference to the geology/hydrogeology of the district is provided. We would normally expect to see a section outlining the geology, aquifer designation and groundwater vulnerability. Please note that the Drain London project is currently underway, which will generate a Surface Water Management Plan and Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Lambeth. Any new data that arises from these studies will be useful in future documents produced through the LDF.	Groundwater issues are covered in the SFRA. The Surface Water management Plan will cover groundwater as well as Aquifer designations should it be the case that these are to be identified'. ²⁵
Additional comments: We welcome within objective 12 the commitment to restore 15km of rivers, as a target. We see this as an opportunity to seek improvements on the Graveney where possible. Tidal assets in poor condition can be repaired or renewed through riparian development.	Noted
On page 40, it is suggested that a SA objective on reducing flood risk in the north of the borough is one way the objectives of the Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC) can be met	The SA framework addresses flood risk in all areas of the borough

²⁵ Email correspondence with Lambeth Structural Engineer dated 3rd March 2011.

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
<p>through the Sustainability Appraisal. We agree with this objective, but would argue this should not be limited to the north of the borough. There is fluvial flood risk from the River Graveney in the south of the borough.</p>	
<p>Lambeth Council Ecologist (e mail from Iain Boulton dated 20th October 2010)</p>	
<p>It's important the LDF and supporting documents recognize that some key biodiversity/open spaces policies and strategies might change or be created before the LDF is adopted, so a good dialogue is necessary to ensure nothing is left out that could in fact reduce any sustainability impacts or create opportunities to enhance the positive environmental impact we have on the borough and its development. What with core funding getting tighter, we need to be giving developers and third parties the direction and push to fund environmental enhancements, so make sure we have the framework to achieve that.</p>	<p>Noted: Plans, programmes and strategies have been reviewed for updates as part of the draft SA 2012.</p>
<p>In terms of open spaces and biodiversity, it would appear that the key strategies, plans and policies are included in the SEA and have been evaluated. However, it is important to note the following – these would need to be taken into account in updating the SEA later on, or in developing the LDF to final stages.</p> <p>The Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is due for review and updating by April 2011.</p> <p>An Allotments Strategy is being drafted to help manage and protect allotments across the borough, many of which have value for both biodiversity and improving access to open spaces.</p> <p>A draft Tree Strategy is proposed for Lambeth which would guide or help set policy as to protecting, managing and improving the borough's tree stock.</p>	<p>Noted: Plans, programmes and strategies have been reviewed for updates as part of the draft SA 2012.</p>
<p>Lambeth is a subscriber to Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), which is London's biological records database. This holds significant information on the distribution, abundance and status of open spaces, wildlife species and habitats across the borough, and can be accessed as required to help ensure policy set in the LDF on open spaces and biodiversity is supported by evidence and can be monitored as to effect and implementation. Access to this database can be arranged through a Service Level Agreement with GiGL if felt necessary or beneficial.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Lambeth is a member of the London Local Wildlife Sites Partnership (LWSP), which identifies, verifies and recommends local sites (or SINC's) in each borough based on existing data and value for improving people's access to nature. The Partnership would verify and support those SINC's and other wildlife sites that Lambeth proposes for protection under the LDF. The Partnership's assessment on any SINC's that Lambeth proposes or submits for review could be a useful source of data if this helps assess any positive or adverse impacts upon the LDF and its application.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>There are no data inaccuracies in the report that we are aware of.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
Obviously as things like the BAP are reviewed, we would need to ensure the outcomes are passed to Lambeth Planning Policy so these can be included in the LDF is appropriate or they can be assessed as to any significant impacts upon it and its application.	
One increasing issue is invasive species or species that are able to acclimatise to UK conditions caused by issues such as climate change, global warming or changes in sea/groundwater levels. This could have impacts on which species become dominant in the borough in specific locations, or which are able to spread and out-compete native and more traditional species.	Noted. This issue has been added to the baseline data appendix as a consideration.
In Table 2 (General SA Framework) under 'Environmental, 10: Biodiversity' (Page 21) the objective is fine, but it would be useful to set out in 'targets' what, under London Plan Target KPI 19, we think are practical targets we can achieve for Lambeth itself. Some policies and strategies could prove very effective in actually turning aspirations into results, and it's good to have real targets set out so can provide more focus and drive to reach them.	The SA framework has been designed to highlight the significant impacts of the DPDs.
In Table 3 (SA Framework for Site Allocations DPD) the objectives covering open space, biodiversity and access are fine. Under 'Environmental, 10: Biodiversity' (Page 28) and positive criteria, consider another gain is to increase 'connectivity' between wildlife sites, by creating natural green corridors – including green/brown roofs and lines or blocks of trees, to join up existing sites and provide a net increase in the natural space available to wildlife. Policies can ensure that development mitigates by creating such features as integral parts of any building or surrounding/internal landscaping.	The SA framework has been designed to highlight the significant impacts of the DPDs; however it is considered that connectivity is an appropriate appraisal prompt for the General SA Framework.
Lambeth Primary Care Trust (e mail from Anne Bowman dated 25th November 2010)	
Page 14 Lambeth key issues - health and wellbeing are identified as a key issue. This could be amended to read 'Develop healthy communities and help improve and protect the health and well being of residents.'	This has been amended as suggested.
The SA objectives for health (no 2) and essential infrastructure (no 4) are fine.	Noted
In terms of targets the London Plan KPI will be replaced and you may wish to consider using other indicators. There will be a new KPI in the London Plan on life expectancy and high-level health indicators are being developed for the Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy. The reference to the London Health Strategy on page 186 is out of date.	Health indicators are included in the monitoring strategy and KPIs have been updated to reflect London Plan.
Much of the baseline information on health and wellbeing (page 184) is related to London rather than Lambeth. This could be refreshed using the JSNA 2009.	This has been updated with input from NHS Lambeth colleagues.
Ward health profiles 2010 would also highlight the considerable health inequalities within the borough.	
P 17 - health and well being - could add as a target - infrastructure	The SA framework has been designed to ensure that necessary infrastructure is

APPENDIX 3 – UPDATED SCOPING REPORT 2012

Consultation comment	Action taken in SA process
requirements met	planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands. The health site allocations ensure that sufficient health infrastructure will be provided.
P101 - PCT and other health policies should be updated Annual Public Health report 2008/9 Wellbeing and Happiness in Lambeth: The Lambeth mental wellbeing programme 2009-12 GLA - London Health Inequalities Strategy Marmot Review (2010) Fair Society, Healthy Lives.	London Health Inequalities Strategy is already included in the policy review. The other reports have been added to the review.
Lambeth Council Community Safety Officer (e mail from Paul Dutton dated 21 st October 2010)	
The table on page 171 (safety and security) is incorrect. Correct figures are provided. We would be grateful if you would use these revised figures.	Updated crime figures have been provided.
Coal Authority (letter from Rachael Bust dated 25 th October 2010)	
We have no specific comments to make on the document at this stage.	None
Highways Agency (letter from Patrick Blake dated 18 th November 2010)	
The HA do not wish to comment on the scoping report	None