

**Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed
Submission Version January 2020**

Topic Paper 7: Climate Change

January 2020


Lambeth

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This topic paper sets out how the emerging statutory development plan in Lambeth addresses the issue of climate change.
- 1.2 In June 2019, the UK committed to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, compared with the previous target of at least 80% reduction from 1990 levels, through the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019. In response, the Mayor's Draft London Plan sets policies to contribute towards London becoming a zero-carbon city by 2050.
- 1.3 In 2017, 41 per cent of end-user CO₂ emissions for Lambeth were attributed to the domestic sector, 34 per cent to the industrial and commercial sector and 25 per cent to transport. The end-user CO₂ emissions for Lambeth were 909.8 kt CO₂ in 2017, down by 36 per cent from 1,414.1 kt CO₂ in 2005. Lambeth had lower levels of carbon dioxide emissions at 2.8 tonnes per capita than London as a whole (3.4 tonnes) and England (5.1 tonnes) (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2019).
- 1.4 Planning policy and decision-making can make a significant contribution to reducing these levels of carbon emissions, through its influence over spatial planning, the energy performance and design of new development, transport and green infrastructure. However, many other interventions will be required beyond the remit of planning to achieve the national target in Lambeth. In January 2019, Lambeth Council declared a climate emergency and in July 2019 it agreed a corporate carbon reduction plan to achieve net zero carbon for council operations by 2030. The council is also developing a wider Lambeth climate change response plan to be published in 2020 and will be engaging widely, including through a Citizens' Assembly.
- 1.5 This paper specifically addresses the emerging planning policy position in Lambeth in the context of national planning legislation, policy and guidance on climate change, to inform the pre-submission publication and examination of the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan. It does not discuss the wider Lambeth response to climate change.
- 1.6 This paper is organised into the following sections:

- Section 2 sets out the legislative context for planning policy for climate change.
- Section 3 provides an overview of the national planning policy context including the planning practice guidance for climate change.
- Section 4 presents an overview of the emerging development plan in Lambeth, including the Draft London Plan, the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version and the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan, as it relates to climate change.
- Appendix 1 provides a detailed analysis of how the policies in the emerging development plan in Lambeth address the planning practice guidance on climate change.

2. The legislative context for planning policy

A. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Section 19 (1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that “Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change”.

3. The national planning policy context

A. The National Planning Policy Framework 2019

- 3.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the key national planning priorities for England. The NPPF, revised in February 2019, is accompanied by online Planning Practice Guidance.
- 3.2. The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It states that, at a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (paragraph 7).
- 3.3. Paragraph 8 adds that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):
 - a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

- b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 3.4. Section 14 specifically addresses meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. It states that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure (paragraph 148).
- 3.5. Paragraph 149 and footnote 48 further requires that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.
- 3.6. Paragraph 150 requires new development to be planned for in ways that:
- a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care

should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and

- b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards.

3.7. Paragraph 151 goes on to state that to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:

- i. provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts);
- ii. consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and
- iii. identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.

B. National Planning Practice Guidance

3.8. The following parts of the 'Climate change' section of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) also highlights how important the issue is in planning, noting:

“Addressing climate change is one of the core land use planning principles which the National Planning Policy Framework expects to underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. To be found sound, Local Plans will need to reflect this principle and enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework. These include the requirements for local authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions and objectives of the Climate

Change Act 2008, and co-operate to deliver strategic priorities which include climate change.

In addition to the statutory requirement to take the Framework into account in the preparation of Local Plans, there is a statutory duty on local planning authorities to include policies in their Local Plan designed to tackle climate change and its impacts. This complements the sustainable development duty on plan-makers and the expectation that neighbourhood plans will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The National Planning Policy Framework emphasises that responding to climate change is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.” (NPPG Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 6-001-20140306)

3.9. The remaining guidance is organised into the following topics:

- How can the challenges of climate change be addressed through the Local Plan?
- How can adaptation and mitigation approaches be integrated?
- How can planning deal with the uncertainty of climate risks when promoting adaptation in particular developments?
- What evidence of risks arising from climate change is available to support local plan-making?
- How can local planning authorities identify appropriate mitigation measures in plan-making?
- How can local planning authorities support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings?

3.10. The PPG provides clear guidance on the government’s national standards for a building’s sustainability and for zero carbon buildings. It states that:

“The National Planning Policy Framework expects local planning authorities when setting any local requirement for a building’s sustainability to do so in a way consistent with the government’s zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. Local requirements should form part of a Local Plan following engagement with appropriate partners, and will need to be based on robust and credible evidence and pay careful attention to viability. In this respect, planning authorities will need to take account of government decisions on the Housing Standards Review when considering a local requirement relating to new homes.

If considering policies on local requirements for the sustainability of other buildings, local planning authorities will wish to consider if there are nationally described standards and the impact on viability of development.” (NPPG Paragraph 009 Reference ID: 6-009-20150327)

- 3.11. The PPG further provides specific guidance on whether a local planning authority can set higher energy performance standards than the building regulations in their local plan. It states that:

“Different rules apply to residential and non-residential premises. In their development plan policies, local planning authorities:

- Can set energy performance standards for new housing, or the adaptation of buildings to provide dwellings, that are higher than the building regulations, but only up to the equivalent of Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.*
- Are not restricted or limited in setting energy performance standards above the building regulations for non-housing developments.*

The Planning and Energy Act 2008 allows local planning authorities to set energy efficiency standards in their development plan policies that exceed the energy efficiency requirements of the building regulations. Such policies must not be inconsistent with relevant national policies for England. Section 43 of the Deregulation Act 2015 would amend this provision, but is not yet in force.

The Written Ministerial Statement on Plan Making dated 25 March 2015 clarified the use of plan policies and conditions on energy performance standards for new housing developments. The statement sets out the government's expectation that such policies should not be used to set conditions on planning permissions with requirements above the equivalent of the energy requirement of Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (this is approximately 20% above current Building Regulations across the build mix).

Provisions in the Planning and Energy Act 2008 also allow development plan policies to impose reasonable requirements for a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources and/or to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development.”

- 3.12. The government launched public consultation on proposed changes to part L of the Building Regulations and a proposed new Future Homes Standard on 1 October 2019. The Future Homes Standards proposes an increase in the energy efficiency requirements for new homes to achieve 75-80 percent lower carbon emissions than the current Part L of the Building Regulations 2013. The government has stated it wishes the Future Homes Standard to be in place in 2025. Once in force, it is anticipated that there will no longer be scope for planning policy to set requirements for carbon emissions reduction in through development, as the new Building Regulations will take precedence.
- 3.13. Appendix 1 of this topic paper sets out how the guidance on climate change in the PPG have been addressed in the emerging development plan for Lambeth.

4. The development plan in Lambeth

- 4.1. Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires decisions on planning applications to be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise. The statutory development plan in Lambeth comprises the Mayor's London Plan, the Lambeth Local Plan and neighbourhood development plans, once made.
- 4.2. This paper considers the emerging statutory development plan for the borough which, in December 2019, comprises the Draft London Plan Intend to Publish version, the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version (DRLLP PSV) and the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan (SOWN NDP – 'made' by Lambeth on 16 December 2019).
- 4.3. Lambeth's revised Local Plan must be in general conformity with the mayor's Draft London Plan. This means the strategy and policy approach should not contradict that established at regional level: borough local plan policies should be used principally to reinforce and add local detail to the London-wide approach. The DRLLP PSV includes cross-references to relevant Draft London Plan policies where these can be applied directly to decision-making, rather than repeating them.

A. The approach to climate change in the Mayor's Draft London Plan

- 4.4. The London Plan is a Spatial Development Strategy which sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the period of 20-25 years.
- 4.5. The Mayor's Draft London Plan aims to achieve Good Growth which is defined as growth that is socially and economically inclusive and environmentally sustainable. This principle underpins the whole of the London Plan and each policy. The Plan further emphasises that good growth is the way in which sustainable development in London is to be achieved (paragraph 1.0.1).

- 4.6. 'Increasing efficiency and resilience' (Objective GG6) is one of six Good Growth objectives that inform the Plan. The objective indicates that to help London become a more efficient and resilient city, those involved in planning and development must:
- A. seek to improve energy efficiency and support the move towards a low carbon circular economy, contributing towards London becoming a zero carbon city by 2050.
 - B. ensure buildings and infrastructure are designed to adapt to a changing climate, making efficient use of water, reducing impacts from natural hazards like flooding and heatwaves, while mitigating and avoiding contributing to the urban heat island effect.
- 4.7. Many policies in the Draft London Plan directly address climate change – particularly those in the sections on 'Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment', 'Sustainable Infrastructure', 'Transport' and 'Design' (policies D1, D3, D6 and D8 G and I) sections. Within these sections, the Draft London Plan introduces a series of ambitious policies covering zero carbon in major developments (both residential and non-residential) and carbon offset, the circular economy, waste, urban greening and modal shift to active travel with a significant reduction in private car use and the new Healthy Streets approach. On carbon reduction, the policy SI2 (Minimising greenhouse gas emissions) requires major residential and commercial development to achieve a 35 per cent reduction beyond Part L of Building Regulations 2013.
- 4.8. Detailed analysis of how the Draft London Plan policies address the planning practice guidance on climate change is provided in Appendix 1.

B. The approach to climate change in the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version 2020

- 4.9. The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version (DRLLP PSV) makes a clear commitment to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This commitment exists in the current adopted Local Plan 2015, but has been supplemented and reinforced in the DRLLP PSV. In so doing the council has had regard to the Town and Country Planning Association/Royal Town Planning Institute

publication 'Rising to the Climate Crisis – A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change' (TCPA/RTPI December 2018). The commitment to mitigate and adapt to climate change is expressed throughout in the evidence, spatial strategy, vision, strategic objectives, policies and monitoring indicators of the DRLLP PSV.

- 4.10. Section 2 (Evidence base and Issues) of the DRLLP PSV summarises the evidence that has informed the development the Local Plan, including in relation to transport and environment. Paragraphs 2.37 to 2.45 cover evidence on transport. Paragraphs 2.37 to 2.45 cover evidence on environment including data on open spaces, flooding, energy consumption, carbon dioxide emissions, air quality and waste.
- 4.11. Section 2 also provides a brief spatial portrait of the borough and summarises the key spatial planning issues to be addressed in relation to six key themes. 'Tackling and adapting to climate change' is one of six key spatial planning issues that inform the Plan. Paragraph 2.97 in particular lists the measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change that can be directly influenced by the development plan. These are: "reducing the need to travel by meeting needs locally and investing in digital connectivity; promoting alternatives to the private car, including public transport, walking and cycling; increased use of the River Thames for transport of passengers and freight; the sustainable design and construction of buildings; the appropriate reuse of existing buildings in recognition of their 'embodied energy'; retrofitting existing buildings to achieve greater energy efficiency; renewable energy production through micro-generation and solar technologies; provision for and maximising connection to decentralised energy and heating; promoting design responses to flood risk, water efficiency and quality; safeguarding allotments and encouraging small-scale local food production on other appropriate sites; retaining existing trees and promoting further tree planting, urban greening, multi-functional green infrastructure and biodiversity-rich gardens; and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill." The DRLLP PSV policies address these measures.
- 4.12. Section 3 of the DRLLP PSV sets out the Spatial Strategy, Vision and Strategic Objectives for the Local Plan. Lambeth's spatial vision clearly states that "Lambeth will be at the forefront of tackling and adapting to climate change to contribute to achieving zero carbon London-wide". This section also lists 19 strategic objectives for the plan, organised under the six spatial planning issues identified in Section 2. This list includes the following objectives specifically in relation to climate change:

Objective 4: Improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions by minimising the need to travel and private car use, promoting sustainable travel and by maximising energy efficiency, decentralised energy, renewable and low carbon energy generation in buildings and area regeneration schemes.

Objective 5: Safeguard and increase biodiversity through co-ordinated implementation of the Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan.

Objective 6: Enable Lambeth to adapt to the effects of climate change, including drought, flood risk and urban heat islands, through the location of development, mix of uses and design of the built environment, sustainable design and construction, retention of existing trees, significant levels of urban greening, and sustainable urban drainage, an integrated approach to water management and protection of the supply of water.

- 4.13. In addition, the objectives of ‘increasing the quality of open space and multi-functional green infrastructure’ (Objective 11), ‘contributing to the delivery of Lambeth’s Sustainable Waste Management Strategy’ (Objective 12) and ‘supporting a low carbon circular economy/circular economy principles’ (Objective 13) will make a direct contribution to tackling climate change.
- 4.14. Section 4 (Delivering the Vision and Objectives) of the DRLLP PSV sets out the processes, mechanisms and policies for delivery and monitoring of the strategy. Policy D4 lists the planning obligations the council will seek to ensure that development proposals provide or fund local improvements to mitigate the impact of development and/or additional facilities and requirements made necessary by the development. This includes planning obligations directly related to climate change mitigation and adaptation such as public transport improvements; local walking and cycling improvements; car clubs, parking restrictions, and travel plans; low carbon and renewable energy (including carbon offset); sustainable drainage systems and flood risk mitigation; green infrastructure and local food production and growing. Other planning obligations will also make a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation such as on-site provision of infrastructure; local public realm improvements; connection to, and support of, quality broadband and other telecommunication and information technology support networks and other sustainability measures, including mitigation of impacts on and/or enhancement of biodiversity and wildlife habitats. Planning obligations can only be applied if they

meet the statutory tests for their use in Regulation 22 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended): they must be (a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; (b) directly related to the development; and (c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

- 4.15. Sections 5 to 10 of the DRLLP PSV include borough-wide policies to achieve the vision and objectives, organised by topics. This includes chapters on housing, economic development, social infrastructure, transport and communications, environment and green infrastructure and quality of the built environment. All of the policies in the sections on 'Environment' and 'Transport' and some of those in the Quality of the Built Environment section (policies Q6 (i), (v) and (vi), Q7 (iii) and (iv), Q9, Q10, Q11 (a) (iii) and (p), Q12 and Q13) directly address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 4.16. New elements of policy have been added in policy EN4 of the DRLLP PSV, in particular to supplement Draft London Plan policy SI2 on carbon reduction in buildings. Policy EN4 (c) (iii) now requires that minor new-build residential developments of between one and nine units, including proposals that involve extensions or change of use to provide dwellings, must achieve a minimum on-site reduction in regulated carbon emissions of at least 19 per cent beyond Part L of the Building Regulations, unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible. This is the maximum currently allowed under national planning policy (see paragraph 3.11 of this topic paper and the RTPI/TCPA publication 'Rising to the Climate Crisis – A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change' (December 2018) (section 3.4, page 21 – 22)). In addition to this requirements, encouragement is given in DRLLP PSV policy EN4 for more ambitious standards including Home Quality Mark, Passivhaus design standards and on-site renewable energy generation.
- 4.17. In addition to the policies that directly address climate change mitigation, all of the policies in the DRLLP PSV contribute indirectly to this objective through their role in the delivering the plan's overall spatial strategy for sustainable development. Examples of policies making an indirect contribution include policies encouraging developments to be accessible to public transport, shops, services and community facilities (policies H8, H9 and H11); or encouraging mixed-use development (policies H7, ED7 and H11); or supporting appropriate uses and safeguarding local shops, infrastructure and services to meet the local needs in order to reduce the need to

travel (policies ED7, ED9, ED11, ED12, S1 and S2); or supporting the Draft London Plan's strategic approach to industrial land and waste apportionment (ED3 and EN7).

- 4.18. Section 11 includes a local spatial portrait, vision and policies for the different places and neighbourhoods in the borough (eleven in total). These policies are applied alongside the borough-wide policies. The borough-wide policy approaches to tackling and adapting to climate change are embedded in these place-specific approaches, for example through reference to place-specific healthy routes, air quality focus areas, public transport improvements, open space improvements, green infrastructure projects or major initiatives such as Brixton Liveable Neighbourhoods.
- 4.19. Monitoring of the plan will take place through annual reports against the performance indicators set out in Annex 8 of DRLLP PSV. This includes a number of indicators to monitor the implementation of the planning policies that address climate change.
- 4.20. Detailed analysis of how the DRLLP PSV's planning policies and performance indicators address the planning practice guidance on climate change is provided in Appendix 1.

C. The approach to climate change in the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019

- 4.19 A neighbourhood plan adds a local dimension to the rest of the development plan. It is not required to include policies on every aspect of planning, so there is no requirement for a neighbourhood plan to deal with every aspect of climate change.
- 4.20 The South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan's (SOWN NDP) vision is to 'support and develop the South Bank and Waterloo area's unique position as an affordable, inclusive and authentic place'. The plan sets out the aspirations of the local community over the next fifteen years. These aspirations include encouraging development which 'incorporates an environmentally sustainable approach' and 'contributes to a walkable, liveable and functional public realm'.
- 4.21 The SOWN NDP is a combination of planning policies, guidance and projects in relation to seven key themes. 'Green infrastructure, open space & air quality' and

'streetscape & transport' are two of seven key themes that inform the neighbourhood plan.

4.22 The SOWN NDP also lists 20 thematic objectives for the plan organised under the seven key themes. This list includes the following objectives relevant to climate change:

- Protecting and creating open space and green infrastructure
- Minimising the impact of construction on open space
- Reductions in air pollution, noise pollution, and other negative environmental effects
- Encouraging sustainable transport and reducing vehicular traffic through the neighbourhood

4.23 Section 8 covers policies that are intended to provide additional details or a distinct local approach to the policies in the Lambeth Local Plan, organised by key themes. Some of these policies directly address climate change – particularly those covering green infrastructure, open space & air quality.

4.24 The SOWN NDP also includes a list of projects in section 9 (Implementation & Delivery) which are put forward by the community to realise the vision of the South Bank & Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan in the next 15 years. These projects include 'maintaining spaces', 'green infrastructure', air quality improvement', 'greenways' and 'traffic reduction grants'.

4.25 Detailed analysis of how the SOWN NDP's planning policies address the planning practice guidance on climate change is provided in Appendix 1.

D. Sustainability appraisal

4.25. Local Plans and plan reviews must undergo a statutory process of sustainability appraisal (SA), which incorporates the statutory requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment. A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that aims to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable

alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.

- 4.26. The Planning Practice Guidance provides specific guidance on sustainability appraisal in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation. It states that 'sustainability appraisal can be used to help shape appropriate strategies in line with the statutory duty on climate change and ambition in the Climate Change Act 2008' (NPPG paragraph: 003 reference ID: 6-003-20140612). The PPG further adds that 'sustainability appraisal and, where required, Environmental Impact Assessment, can be useful for testing the integration of mitigation and adaptation measures and the long term implications of decisions' (NPPG paragraph: 004 reference ID: 6-004-20140612).
- 4.27. The London Plan underwent a full Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The IIA approach addressed the Mayor's legal duties to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the London Plan and its proposed policies with one integrated process. The IIA process investigated the impacts of different proposals within the London Plan against strategic environmental, sustainability, equality, health and community safety objectives. The HRA assessed any aspects of the Plan that would cause a likely significant effect on any European Habitats Sites. Through this process, the London Plan options and policies were developed and refined to take into account key issues, maximise benefits and minimise adverse effects.
- 4.28. The approach taken in Lambeth is to incorporate into the sustainability appraisal equalities impact assessment and health and well-being impact assessment. The policies in the DRLLP PSV (including consideration of reasonable alternatives) have been appraised against environmental, social (including health and equalities) and economic objectives. The purpose of the SA is to inform the decision making process, by highlighting the potential implications of pursuing a particular strategy or policy response. This has been an iterative process, with an appraisal undertaken and consulted on at each stage of plan preparation and subsequently updated in light of the changes made to the draft plan to jointly address consultation responses and sustainability appraisal recommendations.
- 4.29. The sustainability appraisal on the DRLLP PSV assesses, among other things, how climate change is likely to be impacted by the policies contained in the draft Local

Plan. All policies in the DRLLP PSV have been assessed against 19 sustainability objectives, including one on Climate Change and Energy. While there is a specific objective on climate change (SA Objective 12), a number of other sustainability objectives seek to improve outcomes for climate change, for example transport and travel (SA Objective 9), biodiversity (SA Objective 10) and green infrastructure (SA Objective 11).

4.30. SA Objective 12 on Climate Change and Energy relates to the sustainability performance of the DRLLP PSV in relation to minimising energy consumption; increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; reducing greenhouse gases; and preparing the borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change. Prompt questions to help assess if policies achieve this objective included: does the policy -

- help minimise emissions of greenhouse gases?
- increase the proportion of energy both produced and used from renewable and sustainable resources?
- reduce demand and need for energy?
- reduce the impacts of climate change? e.g. urban heat island effect, flooding and drought?
- ensure adaptation to the future impacts of climate change?
- help 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?
- promote high standards of energy and environmental performance for new and existing buildings?
- minimise embedded carbon in new buildings and development?

4.31. The sustainability appraisal assessed all DRLLP PSV against SA Objective 12. It concluded that levels of growth projected for the borough is likely to result in increases in greenhouse gas emissions. However the SA found that a robust policy approach to mitigate effects on SA Objective 12 is provided through Draft London Plan policies (for example SI2, SI3, SI4) and DRLLP PSV policies (for example EN3, EN4 together with transport policies, design policies and spatial development policies). Examples of these are district heat networks, more energy efficient design and construction, living roofs and walls, climate change mitigation and adaptation

measures in the design of developments, application of the urban greening factor, encouraging mixed use developments near public transport hubs, and improvements for facilitating active travel.

- 4.32. The SA recommendations have been made at all stages in preparing the DRLLP PSV. These recommendations have sought to maximise positive effects and minimise potential adverse effects of policies on the achievement of sustainability objectives, including SA Objective 12 on climate change. All recommendations have been considered in the preparation of the DRLLP PSV. Recommendations, along with the policy response to each recommendation is provided in a schedule as an Appendix to the SA.
- 4.33. The sustainability appraisal of the DRLLP PSV (including non-technical summary) will be published alongside the Draft Local Plan under Regulation 19, and will subsequently be one of the suite of supporting documents submitted for examination.

E. Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- 4.34. Lambeth Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been produced to identify infrastructure required to support growth in the borough between the financial years 2019/20 and 2034/35. This IDP is part of the evidence for the review of the Lambeth Local Plan and the concurrent review of the Lambeth Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule.
- 4.35. The 'infrastructure schedule' within the IDP lists borough-level infrastructure projects necessary to support expected growth in the borough in the first five years of the plan period. This list includes those under the categories of 'Climate Change Response and Air Quality', 'Parks and Green Infrastructure' and 'Transport and Public Realm'.
- 4.36. 'Climate Change Response and Air Quality' includes a number of infrastructure projects such as Low Emission Neighbourhoods, retrofitting Lambeth's schools and public/ community buildings, retrofitting Lambeth's social housing stock, combined heat and power schemes in Vauxhall and South Bank, and borough-wide flood risk reduction schemes.

- 4.37. 'Parks and Green Infrastructure' projects include a borough-wide programme of parks and green infrastructure improvements.
- 4.38. 'Transport and Public Realm' projects reflect those in the Lambeth Transport Strategy and Implementation Plan 2019.

F. Further planning guidance documents

- 4.39. In addition to the planning policies in the emerging development plan, further planning guidance relevant to climate change is set out in the Mayor's Sustainable design and construction supplementary planning guidance (SPG). The SPG provides best practice guidance and examples of how to implement sustainability measures within developments.
- 4.40. The Mayor's website includes an extensive additional guidance on urban greening.
- 4.41. Lambeth is producing a Draft Design Code Supplementary Planning Document to support implementation of revised Local Plan policies to ensure good design outcomes. The document will set out the key principles for good quality architecture / urban design, giving designers clear advice on the design issues that need to be considered for each type of development. This will include guidance on aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation, for example retrofitting buildings and passive solar design, with cross reference to best practice advice.

Appendix 1

The table below sets out which policies in the emerging development plan for Lambeth (the Draft London Plan, the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version and the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan) address climate change adaptation and mitigation having regard to the ‘Climate change’ section of Planning Practice Guidance.

*How can the challenges of climate change be addressed through the Local Plan?
(NPPG Paragraph 003 Reference ID: 6-003-20140612)*

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
Examples of mitigating climate change by reducing emissions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the need to travel and providing for sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ T1 (Strategic approach to transport) ○ T2 (Healthy Streets) ○ T3 (Transport capacity, connectivity and safeguarding) ○ T4 (Assessing and mitigating transport impacts) ○ T5 (Cycling) ○ T6 (Car parking) ○ T7 (Deliveries, servicing and construction) ○ T9 (Funding transport infrastructure through planning) ○ SI6 (Digital connectivity infrastructure) ○ SI14 (Waterways – strategic role) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ T1 (Sustainable travel) ○ T2 (Walking) ○ T3 (Cycling) ○ T4 (Public transport infrastructure) ○ T5 (River transport) ○ T7 (Parking) ○ T8 (Servicing) ○ T9 (Minicabs, taxis, private hire and ride hail services) ○ T10 (Digital connectivity infrastructure) ○ Q13 (Cycle storage) ○ Q24 (River Thames) c) ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) i), v) – viii), xviii) and xix) ○ In addition, policy EN7 (Sustainable waste management) on the strategic management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P5 Air Quality a) i) – incorporating car parking with car free developments and electric vehicle charging points) and b), c) and d). ○ Appendix 10 (Greenways: walking routes through the neighbourhood area)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI15 Water transport ○ SI16 (Waterways – use and enjoyment) ○ SI17 (Protecting and enhancing London’s waterways) ○ In addition, Draft London Plan policies (for example SI8 (Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency) and SI9 (Safeguarded waste sites)) on the strategic management of waste in London will result in a reduction of the need to transport waste outside of the capital. 	<p>of waste in Lambeth will result in a reduction of the need to transport waste outside of Lambeth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered these place-specific approaches, for example through reference to place-specific healthy routes, air quality focus areas, public transport improvements, use of River Thames for increased passenger and freight movement. <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 16 - Modal Share – walking, cycling and public transport ○ IND 17 – Number of cycle parking spaces provided in completed major developments ○ IND 18 – Number of disabled parking spaces per completed major development 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI2 (Minimising greenhouse gas emissions) ○ SI3 (Energy infrastructure) ○ SI5 (Water infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN4 (Sustainable design and construction) ○ Paragraphs 9.28 – 9.31 ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) xvi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

		<p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent ○ IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing opportunities for decentralised energy and heating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI3 (Energy infrastructure) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN3 (Decentralised energy) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered these place-specific approaches, for example through reference to decentralised energy networks. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting low carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in buildings, such as passive solar design ● The paragraph 010 of PPG (Reference ID: 6-010-20140306) also references to passive solar design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D6 (Housing quality and standards) C and D ○ SI1 (Improving air quality) ○ SI2 (Minimising greenhouse gas emissions) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) ○ SI7 (Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy) ○ SI8 (Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN4 (Sustainable design and construction) and paragraphs 9.28 – 9.31 ○ EN7 (Sustainable waste management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) i), v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iii) and iv) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q11 (Building alterations and extensions) a) iii) and p) and paragraph 10.46 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P3 (a – flat and planting roof; b- alternative climate change mitigation approaches) ○ P4 (e – impact of development on trees) ○ P13 iii) (physical improvements including refuse storage)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q12 (Refuse and recycling) ○ Q18 (Historic environment strategy) - paragraph 10.97 ii) ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) ii) xvi) <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent ○ IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions 	
Examples of adapting to a changing climate:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering future climate risks when allocating development sites to ensure risks are understood over the development's lifetime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D1 (London's form, character and capacity for growth) B 2) ○ D3 (Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach) B 4), 12), 13) and 14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth is developing a new Site Allocations Development Plan Document which will consider the future climate risks when allocating development sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the impact of and promoting design responses to flood risk and coastal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI5 (Water infrastructure) ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN5 (Flood risk) ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

<p>change for the lifetime of the development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI17 (Protecting and enhancing London's waterways) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iii) and iv) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q9 (Landscaping) i), iv) and xi) ○ Q24 (River Thames) a) ix), b) iv) and v) ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) xvii) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering availability of water and water infrastructure for the lifetime of the development and design responses to promote water efficiency and protect water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI5 (Water infrastructure) ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting adaptation approaches in design policies for developments and the public realm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D1 (London's form, character and capacity for growth) ○ D3 (Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach) B 4), 12) and 14) ○ D8 (Public realm) G, I and J ○ D11 (Safety, security and resilience to emergency) C ○ G1 (Green infrastructure) ○ G3 (Metropolitan Open Land) ○ G4 (Open space) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN1 (Open space, green infrastructure and biodiversity) and paragraph 9.6 ○ EN2 (Local food growing and production) ○ EN4 (Sustainable design and construction) a), b) and e) ○ EN5 (Flood risk) ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P1 (Open space) ○ P3 a) (roof planting) ○ P4 c) and e) ○ P5 (Air Quality) a) iii) implementation of green infrastructure ○ P6 (the utilisation of vacant development sites for temporary activity such as

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ G5 (Urban greening) ○ G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature) ○ G7 (Trees and woodlands) ○ G8 (Food growing) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) ○ SI5 (Water infrastructure) ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) ○ SI17 (Protecting and enhancing London's waterways) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iii) and iv) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q9 (Landscaping) ○ Q10 (Trees) ○ Q11 (Building alterations and extensions) a) iii) and paragraph 10.46 ○ Q24 (River Thames) a) ix) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered these place-specific approaches, for example through reference to place-specific green infrastructure projects, open space. ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) ii), xvii), xviii), xix), xx) and xxi) <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions ○ IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance ○ IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score 	<p>sport pitches and food growing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P13 iii) and vi) (physical improvements including refuse storage and green infrastructure) ○ Appendix 9 (Developer guidelines for the implementation of green infrastructure)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent ○ IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions ○ IND 24 - New waste capacity (tonnes) by management type (recycling/composting, recovery, transfer and disposal) and type of wastes handled (HIC and CD&E) ○ IND 25 - Loss of waste sites to other uses. Location and amount of compensatory capacity ○ IND 26 - Waste exports (amount, type of waste and destination) 	
Engaging with appropriate partners, including utility providers, communities, health authorities, regulators and emergency planners, statutory environmental bodies, Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Draft London Plan underwent an extensive public consultation and engagement process. See Draft London Plan Examination in Public Library website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D1 (Delivery and monitoring) ○ See consultation reports on the Local Plan Issues Consultation 2017 and the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan consultation 2018. ○ See Statement of Common Ground ○ See Authority's Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appendix 8 (Listening Phase Consultation Report)

Nature Partnerships, Local Resilience Forums, and climate change partnerships will help to identify relevant local approaches.			
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How can adaptation and mitigation approaches be integrated? (NPPG Paragraph 004 Reference ID: 6-004-20140612)

When preparing Local Plans and taking planning decisions local planning authorities should pay particular attention to integrating adaptation and mitigation approaches and looking for ‘win-win’ solutions that will support sustainable development.

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
Examples:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by maximising summer cooling through natural ventilation in buildings and avoiding solar gain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D3 (Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach) B 1) ○ D6 (Housing quality and standards) C and D ○ D9 (Tall buildings) C) 3) a) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iii) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q11 (Building alterations and extensions) a) iii) and paragraph 10.46 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through district heating networks that include tri-generation (combined cooling, heat and power) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI3 (Energy infrastructure) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN3 (Decentralised energy) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered these place-specific approaches, for example through reference to decentralised energy networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through the provision of multi-functional green infrastructure, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D8 (Public realm) I ○ G1 (Green infrastructure) ○ G3 (Metropolitan Open Land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paragraph 2.114 ○ EN1 (Open space, green infrastructure and biodiversity) and paragraph 9.6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P1 (Open space) ○ P3 a) (roof planting) ○ P4 c) and e)

<p>which can reduce urban heat islands, manage flooding and help species adapt to climate change – as well as contributing to a pleasant environment which encourages people to walk and cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ G4 (Open space) ○ G5 (Urban greening) ○ G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature) ○ G7 (Trees and woodlands) ○ G8 (Food growing) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) ○ SI10 (Aggregates) D 1 ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) ○ SI17 (Protecting and enhancing London’s waterways) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN2 (Local food growing and production) ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 ○ Q9 (Landscaping) ○ Q10 (Trees) ○ Q24 (River Thames) a) ix) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered sustainability issues including identifying where areas are in areas of open space deficiency and requiring improvements to existing open space, access to open space and the creation of new open space and green infrastructure ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) ii), xix), xx) and xxi) ○ See Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018 <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P5 (Air Quality) a) iii) implementation of green infrastructure ○ P6 (the utilisation of vacant development sites for temporary activity such as sport pitches and food growing) ○ P13 vi) (physical improvements including green infrastructure) ○ Appendix 9 (Developer guidelines for the implementation of green infrastructure)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance ○ IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score 	
<p>Local planning authorities should be aware of and avoid the risk of maladaptation (adaptation that could become more harmful than helpful). For example, designing buildings to maximise solar gain in winter without thinking through the implications for overheating in summer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D6 (Housing quality and standards) C and D ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iii) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q11 (Building alterations and extensions) a) iii) and paragraph 10.46 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

How can planning deal with the uncertainty of climate risks when promoting adaptation in particular developments? (NPPG Paragraph 005 Reference ID: 6-005-20140306)

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
<p>The impact of climate change needs to be taken into account in a realistic way. In doing so, local planning authorities will want to consider:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying no or low cost responses to climate risks that also deliver other benefits, such as green infrastructure that improves adaptation, biodiversity and amenity 	<p><u>Green Infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D8 (Public realm) I ○ G1 (Green infrastructure) ○ G3 (Metropolitan Open Land) ○ G4 (Open space) ○ G5 (Urban greening) ○ G6 (Biodiversity and access to nature) ○ G7 (Trees and woodlands) ○ G8 (Food growing) ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) ○ SI10 (Aggregates) D 1) ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) G ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) B 3 ○ SI17 (Protecting and enhancing London’s waterways) 	<p><u>Green Infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paragraph 2.114 ○ EN1 (Open space, green infrastructure and biodiversity) and paragraph 9.6 ○ EN2 (Local food growing and production) ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 ○ Q9 (Landscaping) ○ Q10 (Trees) ○ Q24 (River Thames) a) ix) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered sustainability issues including identifying where areas are in areas of open space deficiency and requiring improvements to existing open space, 	<p><u>Green Infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P1 (Open space) ○ P3 a) (roof planting) ○ P4 c) and e) ○ P5 (Air Quality) a) iii) implementation of green infrastructure ○ P6 (the utilisation of vacant development sites for temporary activity such as sport pitches and food growing) ○ P13 vi) (physical improvements including green infrastructure) ○ Appendix 9 (Developer

		<p>access to open space and the creation of new open space and green infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) ii), xix), xx) and xxi) ○ See Lambeth Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018 <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions ○ IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance ○ IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score 	<p>guidelines for the implementation of green infrastructure)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building in flexibility to allow future adaptation if it is needed, such as setting back new development from rivers so that it does not make it harder to improve flood defences in future 	<p><u>Flood:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) 	<p><u>Flood:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN5 (Flood risk) ○ Q24 (River Thames) a) ix), b) iv) and v) <p><u>Other/ Building:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In addition policy Q7 (Urban design: new development) iv) and paragraph 10.28 will result in the flexibility and adaptability in design for different uses and changing circumstances over the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

		lifetime of the development.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential vulnerability of a development to climate change risk over its whole lifetime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI4 (Managing heat risk) ○ SI5 (Water infrastructure) ○ SI12 (Flood risk management) ○ SI13 (Sustainable drainage) ○ In addition, the Draft London Plan G policies (G1, G3 – G8) on green infrastructure and natural environment will result in addressing climate change risk over the development whole lifetime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN1 (Open space, green infrastructure and biodiversity) and paragraph 9.6 ○ EN2 (Local food growing and production) ○ EN3 (Decentralised energy) ○ EN4 (Sustainable design and construction) and paragraph 9.28 ○ EN5 (Flood risk) ○ EN6 (Sustainable drainage systems and water management) ○ Q6 (Urban design: public realm) v) and vi) and paragraph 10.23 ○ Q7 (Urban design: new development) iv) and paragraph 10.28 ○ Q9 (Landscaping) ○ Q10 (Trees) ○ The Places and Neighbourhoods policies have considered sustainability issues including identifying where areas are in areas of open space deficiency and requiring improvements to existing open space, access to open space and the creation of new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ P1 (Open space) ○ P3 a) (roof planting) ○ P4 c) and e) ○ P5 (Air Quality) a) iii) implementation of green infrastructure ○ P6 (the utilisation of vacant development sites for temporary activity such as sport pitches and food growing) ○ P13 vi) (physical improvements including green infrastructure) ○ Appendix 9 (Developer guidelines for the implementation of green infrastructure)

		<p>open space and green infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b ii), xix), xvi), xvii), xx) and xxi) <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions ○ IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance ○ IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score ○ IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent ○ IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions 	
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What evidence of risks arising from climate change is available to support local plan-making? (NPPG Paragraph 006 Reference ID: 6-006-20140306)

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
Climate change risk assessments can support the production of Local Plans by informing the Sustainability appraisal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Draft London Plan Examination in Public Library Documents, including: ○ Green Infrastructure ○ Sustainable Infrastructure ○ Transport ○ Topic Papers on Energy ○ London Heat Map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainability appraisal – Section Introduction and Baseline conditions and existing issues ○ Section 2 (Evidence base and Issues), including paragraph 2.51, 2.53 – 54 (National statistics) ○ Waste evidence base 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key issues section of each 7 key themes ○ Appendix 1 – 7 (Summary of results of consultation and evidence for each key themes and Area data)
Local risk assessments can be used to identify those climate risks, including those arising from severe weather events, the planning system can address. Risk assessments could consider the implications for the built environment and development, infrastructure, services and biodiversity, and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emerging Annual Public Health Report bringing together local data to look at impacts on health and wellbeing from climate change risks, including extreme weather (heat waves and cold weather), flooding, air quality and zero carbon emissions. The report will also consider the ability to mitigate and adapt. ○ Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appendix 1 (Summary of results of consultation and evidence for ‘Green infrastructure, open space and air quality’ theme, including Air Quality Map) ○ Appendix 7 (Area data), including data on health

<p>their subsequent implications for vulnerable groups and community cohesion. Identifying those impacts which pose most potential risk or disruption to the provision of local services will enable vulnerability to be assessed and areas suitable for development to be identified and adaptation responses to be put in place.</p>			
<p>Other parts of a Local Plan's evidence base will also include information on climate change risks, such as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Water Resource Management Plan and water cycle studies. Infrastructure providers hold information on the extent of supply and network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Draft London Plan Examination in Public Library Documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Section 2 Evidence Base and Issues – paragraph 2.50 and 2.103 ○ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2013 ○ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum 2018 ○ Surface Water Management Plan 2011 ○ Environment Agency's Long term flood risk information ○ Thames Water Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

<p>constraints and their existing plans to reinforce those networks and capacity. Other service providers may also have carried out risk assessments that have implications for planning, such as health and social service providers.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Annex 1 – Sources of Information 	
<p>Local studies can also be undertaken to provide a more detailed assessment of local vulnerability to climate impacts and the effects of extreme weather events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Draft London Plan Examination in Public Library Documents, including: 	<p><u>Environment (including air quality and waste):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 ○ Lambeth Waste Evidence Base 2019 ○ Lambeth Municipal Waste Strategy 2011 – 2031 Update November 2019 ○ Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-24 ○ Lambeth SINC Review 2019 ○ Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018 ○ Lambeth Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan July 2019 ○ London Heat Map ○ Nine Elms Heat Network feasibility study 2018 <p><u>Transport:</u></p>	<p><u>Green infrastructure, open space and air quality:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appendix 1 (Summary of results of consultation and evidence for ‘Green infrastructure, open space and air quality’ theme) including Air Quality Map - a system developed by King’s College London’s Air Quality Unit.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Transport Strategy and Third Lambeth Implementation Plan (LIP) 2019 ○ Lambeth Long Term Transport Strategy: Baseline Situation (Part 1) Existing and Future Baseline Reports –2017 ○ Parking Stress Survey 2018 ○ Delivery and Servicing: Proposed Lambeth Requirements for Freight Consolidation Supplementary Information December 2019 <p><u>Socio-economic data</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019 ○ State of the Borough (SOB) Report 2016 ○ Annual Public Health (APH) Report 2018 ○ Lambeth’s Health Profile and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 	
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How can local planning authorities identify appropriate mitigation measures in plan-making? (NPPG Paragraph 007 Reference ID: 6-007-20140306)

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
<p>Every area will have different challenges and opportunities for reducing carbon emissions from new development such as homes, businesses, energy, transport and agricultural related development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Examination in Public Library Mayor Documents, including: ○ Green Infrastructure ○ Sustainable Infrastructure ○ Transport ○ Topic Papers on Energy ○ London Heat Map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 2 (Evidence base and issue) ○ Section 3 (Spatial Strategy, Vision and Strategic Objectives) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key issues section of each 7 key themes ○ Appendix 1 – 7 (Summary of results of consultation and evidence for each key themes and Area data)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • robust evaluation of future emissions will require consideration of different emission sources, likely trends taking into account requirements set in national legislation, and a range of development scenarios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Examination Library Mayor’s Documents, including: ○ Topic Papers on Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 1 (Introduction) ○ Section 2 (Evidence base and issue) including paragraphs 2.51, 2.53 – 54 (National statistics on local authority energy consumptions and carbon dioxide emissions) <p><u>Monitoring indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 16 - Modal Share – walking, cycling and public transport ○ IND 17 – Number of cycle parking spaces provided in completed major developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 18 – Number of disabled parking spaces per completed major development ○ IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions ○ IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance ○ IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score ○ IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent ○ IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions ○ IND 24 - New waste capacity (tonnes) by management type (recycling/composting, recovery, transfer and disposal) and type of wastes handled (HIC and CD&E) ○ IND 25 - Loss of waste sites to other uses. 	
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		<p>Location and amount of compensatory capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IND 26 - Waste exports (amount, type of waste and destination) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information on carbon emissions at local authority level has been published by the government for 2005 onwards, and can be drawn on to inform emission reduction options. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Examination in Public Library Mayor Documents, including: ○ Topic Papers on Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 2 (Evidence base and Issues) of Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version, including paragraph 2.53 – 54 (National statistics on local authority carbon dioxide emissions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The distribution and design of new development and the potential for servicing sites through sustainable transport solutions, are particularly important considerations that affect transport emissions. Sustainability appraisal should be used to test different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Examination in Public Library Mayor Documents, including: Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Transport Strategy and Third Lambeth Implementation Plan (LIP) 2019 ○ Lambeth Long Term Transport Strategy: Baseline Situation (Part 1) Existing and Future Baseline Reports –2017 ○ Parking Stress Survey 2018 ○ Delivery and Servicing: Proposed Lambeth Requirements for Freight Consolidation Supplementary Information December 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appendix 9 (Developer guidelines for the implementation of green infrastructure) ○ Appendix 10 (Greenways: walking routes through the neighbourhood area)

<p>spatial options in plans on emissions.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different sectors may have different options for mitigation. For example, measures for reducing emissions in agricultural related development include anaerobic digestion, improved slurry and manure storage and improvements to buildings. In more energy intensive sectors, energy efficiency and generation of renewable energy can make a significant contribution to emissions reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See Examination in Public Library Mayor Documents 	<p><u>Environment (including air quality and waste):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 ○ Lambeth Waste Evidence Base 2019 ○ Lambeth Municipal Waste Strategy 2011 – 2031 Update November 2019 ○ Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2019-24 ○ Lambeth SINC Review 2019 ○ Green Infrastructure Strategy 2018 ○ Lambeth Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan July 2019 ○ London Heat Map ○ Nine Elms Heat Network feasibility study 2018 <p><u>Transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambeth Transport Strategy and Third Lambeth Implementation Plan (LIP) 2019 ○ Lambeth Long Term Transport Strategy: Baseline Situation (Part 1) Existing and Future Baseline Reports –2017 ○ Parking Stress Survey 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key issues section of each 7 key themes ○ Appendix 1 – 7 (Summary of results of consultation and evidence for each key themes and Area data)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delivery and Servicing: Proposed Lambeth Requirements for Freight Consolidation Supplementary Information December 2019 <p><u>Socio-economic data</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Future Lambeth: Our Borough Plan 2016-2021 as updated July 2019 ○ State of the Borough (SOB) Report 2016 ○ Annual Public Health (APH) Report 2018 ○ Lambeth’s Health Profile and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 	
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How can local planning authorities support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings? (NPPG Paragraph 008 Reference ID: 6-008-20140306)

Guidance	Draft London Plan	Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan – Proposed Submission Version	South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019
<p>Where energy efficiency improvements require planning permission local planning authorities should ensure any advice to developers is co-ordinated to ensure consistency between energy, design and heritage matters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SI2 (Minimising greenhouse gas emissions) ○ D6 (Housing quality and standards) C and D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EN4 (Sustainable design and construction) and paragraphs 9.28 – 9.31 ○ Q11 (Building alterations and extensions) a) iii) and p) and paragraph 10.46 ○ Q18 (Historic environment strategy) and para 10.97 ii) ○ D4 (Planning obligations) b) xvi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ N/A