



# **Dulwich Supplementary Planning Document**

## **Sustainability Appraisal**

**July 2013**

# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The structure of this Sustainability Appraisal Report accords with the structure set out in Government guidance.

Section	Description	
	Non-technical summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of the SA process</li> <li>• Summary of the likely significant effects of the plan</li> <li>• Statement on the difference the process has made to date</li> <li>• How to comment on the report</li> </ul>
<b>1</b>	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why the sustainability appraisal has been prepared</li> <li>• Overview of the SPD and preparation process</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Methodology used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach adopted in the SA</li> <li>• Who was consulted, when and how</li> <li>• Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment</li> <li>• Compliance with the SEA Directive and Planning Regulations</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Purpose of the SPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose of the SPD</li> <li>• Objectives and vision of the SPD</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	SA baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of baseline characteristics and predicted future baseline</li> <li>• Limitations of the data, assumptions made</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	SA issues and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability issues and problems</li> <li>• SA objectives</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	SA framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA framework</li> <li>• Comparison of the Sustainability Objectives</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	SPD options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main strategic options considered and how they were identified</li> <li>• Comparison of the significant sustainability effects of the options</li> <li>• Any proposed mitigation measures</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	SPD policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant sustainability effects of the policies</li> <li>• Cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Proposed mitigation measures</li> <li>• Uncertainties and risks</li> </ul>
<b>9</b>	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the SPD will be implemented</li> <li>• Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance etc.)</li> <li>• Proposals for monitoring</li> </ul>

**Non-Technical Summary**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

**July 2013**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AAP	Area Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DETR	Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
GLA	Greater London Authority
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SDO	Sustainable Development Objective
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SOA	Super Output Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
TfL	Transport for London
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

# **NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

## **1. Background**

Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires Sustainability Appraisals of plans to be carried out. Under the requirements of the act, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents is now mandatory. The 2008 Planning Act has subsequently removed the requirement for the Sustainability Appraisal of all SPDs.

Southwark Plan (2007) policies were not subjected to SA. We have saved the majority of these policies until they are replaced by forthcoming development plan documents (DPDs). A SA is therefore required for this SPD to test how well the planning document considers social, economic and environmental issues in order to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisals also need to satisfy the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. The Directive requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. An SEA is required when preparing new or revised DPDs. With the amendment of S.19 through the 2008 Planning Act, an SPD no longer requires SA, but could still need SEA if it does have significant environmental effects.

## **2. What planning documents are being tested?**

The council is preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (hereby known as the SPD), which sets out a vision for the future of the Dulwich area and provides a range of guidance on issues ranging from housing to the local environment, which will ensure that development makes a positive contribution to the local area. The SPD will be used alongside our Development Plan to influence decisions on planning applications in Dulwich. The Development Plan comprises the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan and the Mayor's London Plan.

The SPD provides guidance on:

- Conserving heritage assets
- Appropriate types of new development
- Protecting and improving open spaces
- Improving transport and accessibility
- Protecting and improving shopping areas
- Development opportunities
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 planning obligations

**A copy of the Supplementary Planning Document can be downloaded from the council's website:**

[http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200151/supplementary\\_planning\\_documents\\_and\\_guidance/1247/dulwich\\_spd/1](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200151/supplementary_planning_documents_and_guidance/1247/dulwich_spd/1)

**A paper copy can be requested from the Planning Policy team**

## **3. What process has been taken to test the likely impacts of the SPD?**

The process has so far consisted of:

- Collection of baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Dulwich area and its context. [See section 2 of the SPD for the baseline information](#)

- Identification of sustainability issues, objectives and indicators to be used in the SA to assess the likely impacts of the guidance and to enable monitoring of progress in the future [See sections 5 and 6 of the report](#)
- The preparation of a SA Scoping report, which set out the proposed method of assessment for the SA and the baseline information to inform the development of options for growth. This was issued for consultation from 6 March 2009 to 10 April 2009. [The consultation responses can be found in Appendix 3](#)
- A SA of the 2009 SPD. This stage in the process tested the likely sustainability impacts of the 2009 guidance. [The appraisal tables can be found in Appendix 4.](#)
- A SA that tests the likely impacts of the SPD guidance for development ([this document](#)). The draft SA was issued for consultation from 28 January and 22 April 2013. [The consultation responses can be found in Appendix 5](#)

Once the SPD has been agreed (adopted), its social, economic and environmental impacts will then be monitored through the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR).

#### 4. What sustainability issues are relevant to the area?

The key sustainability issues relevant to Dulwich, which this plan needs to address, are:

- **Heritage and conservation**
  - Ensuring that new development safeguards and enhances local character and the historic environment
  - Providing additional guidance to ensure that development does not negatively impact conservation areas or listed buildings
- **Housing and the built environment**
  - Addressing the sub-division of large houses and restricting the development of new homes in private gardens
  - Managing the scale of residential extensions that are acceptable, including basement excavations
- **Natural environment**
  - Protecting and improving local open space
  - Improving links to green space
  - Protecting trees to retain and enhance local character
- **Shopping and Local Centres**
  - Promoting new shops and other facilities to improve the vitality of local centres
  - Promoting the evening and night-time economy in the right locations, but balancing this with protecting residential environments
- **Transport**
  - Promoting alternatives to private car use by improving the pedestrian and cycle network

#### 5. What sustainability objectives were used to appraise the SPD options?

The objectives set out below were presented in the Scoping Report (stage one of the SA process). The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough.

<b>SDO 1</b>	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation in areas that are more deprived.
<b>SDO 2</b>	To improve the education and skills of the population
<b>SDO 3</b>	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
<b>SDO 4</b>	To improve the health of the population.
<b>SDO 5</b>	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion

<b>SDO 6</b>	To reduce contributions to climate change.
<b>SDO 7</b>	To improve the air quality in Southwark
<b>SDO 8</b>	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
<b>SDO 9</b>	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
<b>SDO 10</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils.
<b>SDO 11</b>	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
<b>SDO 12</b>	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
<b>SDO 13</b>	To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
<b>SDO 14</b>	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
<b>SDO 15</b>	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
<b>SDO 16</b>	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car.

Comments were received on the objectives during the consultation process, which have been taken into account. The objectives have since been updated (as set out below) to reflect the aims of Southwark 2016 (Community Strategy) and follow on from the objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy.

### **Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs)**

<b>SDO 1</b>	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
<b>SDO 2</b>	To improve the education and skill of the population
<b>SDO 3</b>	To improve the health of the population
<b>SDO 4</b>	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
<b>SDO 5</b>	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
<b>SDO 6</b>	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change
<b>SDO 7</b>	To improve the air quality in Southwark
<b>SDO 8</b>	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
<b>SDO 9</b>	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
<b>SDO 10</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
<b>SDO 11</b>	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
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<b>SDO 14</b>	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
<b>SDO 15</b>	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
<b>SDO 16</b>	To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys
<b>SDO 17</b>	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

## **6. What were the findings of the appraisals?**

### **SA of the draft Dulwich SPD 2009**

An SA was carried out to appraise the guidance in the initial draft SPD in 2009. The SA indicated that the proposed guidance would mainly have positive sustainability impacts, since the purpose of the SPD is to build on positive characteristics of Dulwich and ensure that the limited amount of development that comes forward is appropriate for the area. In particular, positive impacts were highlighted for guidance relating to the natural environment and to the preservation of the historic environment.

Minor potential negative impacts were identified for guidance relating to reducing the impact of climate change. These specific impacts could arise depending on specific schemes and this will be determined through the more detailed planning application process. We have set out further information in our Core Strategy and our sustainable design and construction SPD to ensure impacts of development on wider climate change considerations are appropriately mitigated.

The current 2013 Dulwich SPD is a revised version of the 2009 document, taking into account the adoption of the Core Strategy in April 2011 and changes to national and regional planning policy in the intervening time. The feedback on the 2009 SA has informed preparation of this SA for the updated 2013 version of the Dulwich SPD.

### **SA of the Dulwich SPD 2013**

The additional guidance in the SPD has been informed by comprehensive sustainability appraisal. For consistency, the SA was carried out using the same methodology that was used for our Core Strategy. This document summarises the positive and negative impacts that we have identified when comparing the additional guidance in the Dulwich SPD to the sustainable development objectives. A full, detailed analysis is set out in Appendix 6.

The SA found that all of the additional guidance in the SPD will have a positive impact. For every policy, the positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when assessed across the whole range of sustainability objectives. In the majority of cases the additional guidance has no anticipated negative impacts against the sustainable objectives.

Every piece of guidance was considered to have at least one major positive impact when compared to the sustainable development objectives. Notably, the following pieces of additional guidance were considered to have several major positive impacts:

<b>Additional Guidance 9</b>	<b>Open Space</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 10</b>	<b>South London Green Grid</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 11</b>	<b>All London Green Grid</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 12</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 14</b>	<b>Trees</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 15</b>	<b>Green infrastructure and climate change</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 16</b>	<b>Development on school sites</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 20</b>	<b>Dulwich Hospital</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 21</b>	<b>Herne Hill Velodrome</b>

In terms of the built environment, additional guidance on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeology and Back-land development were all assessed as having a number of significant positive impacts. These pieces of additional guidance all aim to preserve Dulwich's historic and suburban character by requiring new development to be acknowledge the characteristics that are unique to Dulwich and be in-keeping with them. Without this additional guidance, individual developments could detract from the historic environment, which in the case of issues like archaeology, listed buildings and back-land development could result in significant harm to the character of Dulwich.

Additional guidance focussing on the natural environment, such as for open space, the South London Green Chain and biodiversity, was also identified as having a significant positive impact. This reflects the fact that Dulwich has a significant amount of open space and protecting and improving the natural environment is a key consideration that will help to ensure sustainable development in Dulwich. Additional guidance relating to trees, including street trees, also scored a number of significant positive impacts. Without the additional guidance in the SPD, these issues may not be given the same weight in the determination of planning applications and would not be highlighted as being particularly important considerations as development opportunities present themselves in Dulwich.

Additional guidance relating to the promotion of town centre uses associated with the evening and night-time economy will be particularly important in terms of helping to encourage job creation and in supporting existing services and businesses by supporting local and town centres (SDO1). It will also improve the services and facilities available locally to people in Dulwich and so have positive impacts in terms of supporting sustainable transport because people will not need to travel very far (SDO17).

No major negative impacts were identified. The only additional guidance identified as having a potential negative impact was:

<b>Additional Guidance 1</b>	<b>Conservation areas</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 2</b>	<b>Listed buildings</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 8</b>	<b>Basement development</b>

In the case of listed buildings, guidance with a strong emphasis on protecting listed buildings may limit the opportunities to retrofit the buildings to make them more energy efficient or to install renewable energy technologies. Protecting their historic value may have a negative impact in terms of reducing contributions to climate change (SDO6). The same can be said for conservation areas, although there is likely to be more flexibility to accommodate renewable energy installations across a broader conservation area. Similarly, the additional guidance on basement development is broadly supportive because of the fact that there is limited visual impact that could affect local character and the historic environment, but widespread basement development could have negative impacts on land and soil stability (SDO11) and could increase vulnerability to flooding (SDO15). Both issues will be carefully considered on a site-by-site basis.

Some of the additional guidance was noted as having a number of uncertain impacts. This includes additional guidance on basement development and the evening and night-time economy. Encouraging evening and night-time uses to town and local centres will contribute to their vitality in the early evening and create a degree of natural surveillance, which could help to reduce levels of crime and fear of crime (SDO4). However, conversely, introducing these sorts of uses is often also associated with a perceived increase in anti-social behaviour. The location of these uses relative to housing will need to be carefully considered and monitored through both planning and licensing processes. In the case of basement development, the impact on tree roots and drainage will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis to ensure there are no negative impacts. These issues will be addressed through the development management process and mitigation measures will be introduced to restrict any negative impacts.

A summary table of the draft sustainability appraisal is set out on the next page.

**Section 8 sets out a full commentary of the results.**

**Appendix 6 sets out the full sustainability appraisal tables of the draft SPD policies.**

Sustainability Objectives	Dulwich SPD Additional Guidance																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	1. Conservation Areas	
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓✓	2. Listed Buildings	
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	3. Archaeology	
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	4. Sub-division of properties	
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	5. Back-land development	
SDO 6: To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	6. Infill development	
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	7. Extensions	
SDO 8: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Basement development	
SDO 9: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	9. Open Space	
SDO 10: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. South East London Green Chain	
SDO 11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	11. All London Green Grid	
SDO 12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓✓	12. Biodiversity	
SDO 13: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓	-	-	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓	-	-	✓✓	13. Geodiversity	
SDO 14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	14. Trees	
SDO 15: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	x	?	✓	?	✓✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	15. Green Infrastructure and climate change	
SDO 16: To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	16. Development at Schools	
																						17. Traffic and parking	
																						18. Shopping Areas	
																						19. Evening & Night time economy	
																						20. Dulwich Hospital	
																						21. Herne Hill Velodrome	
																						Key	
																						✓✓	Major positive
																						✓	Positive
																						-	Neutral/ No impact
																						x	Negative

SDO 17: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓		Xx	Major Negative
																							?	Uncertain

## **7. What difference has the process made?**

The sustainability appraisal process has helped to identify the environmental, social and economic issues that the SPD needs to address and any links between the issues. The preparation of the sustainability appraisal has been carried out alongside the preparation of the SPD as part of an integrated and iterative process. It has been an important way of checking to see how well the SPD guidance has addressed issues identified through the scoping report. This is very important, as the most effective approach will be one that can address the issues in a coordinated way.

The sustainability appraisal process has allowed us to consider how additional guidance could improve the quality of development in Dulwich compared to the alternative approach of having no additional guidance. This ensures that the final approach is the most appropriate for Dulwich and that any additional guidance proposed will be the most effective way of delivering sustainable development. Importantly, it has helped to identify potential negative or uncertain impacts. Where possible, the additional guidance has been amended to reduce these impacts and others will need to be focussed on as part of the development management process. The process also helps to identify those sustainability objectives that are likely to be unaffected by the SPD, such as reducing waste and using waste as a resource (SDO9). This is largely due to the fact that only a small amount of development will take place in Dulwich, but this helps to highlight areas where planning will have a limited impact and other services will need to lead on action.

The sustainability appraisal has also performed a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the SPD. As part of the sustainability appraisal we have reviewed the evidence informing the decisions made in the SPD. The sustainability issues identified from the review of the current and future baseline information and the influences of the requirements of relevant Plans, Programmes, Strategies has helped shape the approaches taken to policy formation. The appraisal process has also provided the opportunity to consider how the SPD should be monitored to keep track of how well it is actually performing

**Main Report**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

**July 2013**

# Main Report

## 1. Background

### 1.1. WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT?

1.1.1. This document reports on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the of the draft Dulwich Supplementary Planning Document (hereafter referred to as the SPD) is being prepared to set out guidance to support the policies in the Core Strategy and provide detail on what sort of place the area will be like in ten to fifteen years and how that vision will be achieved. The SPD will be a material consideration when making decisions on planning applications in Dulwich.

1.1.2. This SPD will be one of a set of planning documents that are used to make decisions on planning applications in Dulwich. The SPD cannot set out new policies, but it can offer detailed guidance that supports the delivery of adopted policies in our Development Plan Documents (DPD); the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan. Further explanation of the main planning documents in Southwark is set out below:

- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** – this is a timetable for the preparation of planning policy documents, setting out what documents will be produced and when the key stages will take place.
- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008)** – this sets out how interested people and organisations can be involved in preparation of planning policy documents and in future planning decisions.
- **Core Strategy (2011)** – this is our main planning document, setting out the spatial vision for the borough. It contains the key strategic policies from which all other documents flow. Southwark's Core Strategy also identifies particular locations in the borough and outlines what types of development would be appropriate there in the future.
- **Southwark Plan (2007)** – the Southwark Plan was partially replaced in 2011 when the Core Strategy was adopted, but a number of policies were 'saved' and are still referred to. The policies in the Southwark Plan tend to be detailed, criteria based policies on a range of topics that are used by our Development Management team to help make decisions on planning applications. The saved Southwark Plan policies and Core Strategy policies will eventually be replaced by the New Southwark Plan.
- **Area Action Plans (AAPs)** – these plans provide spatial strategies for key areas of the borough. An AAP for Canada Water was formally adopted in March 2012, whilst an AAP for Peckham and Nunhead is likely to be adopted in 2013. An AAP for the Aylesbury estate was adopted in January 2010.
- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** – these documents provide additional detail around the vision, objectives and strategic policies that are set out in the Core Strategy and the saved Southwark Plan. They can be based on a particular topic or a particular area in the borough. For Dulwich, this focuses on issues including built form, heritage and the natural environment, which are all important characteristics in the area. An SPD was adopted for the Elephant and Castle opportunity area in 2012 and an SPD is also currently being prepared for Camberwell and Blackfriars Road.

1.1.3. Figure 1 shows the relationship between these different policy documents. More information can be found on our website: [www.southwark.gov.uk/planningpolicy](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/planningpolicy)

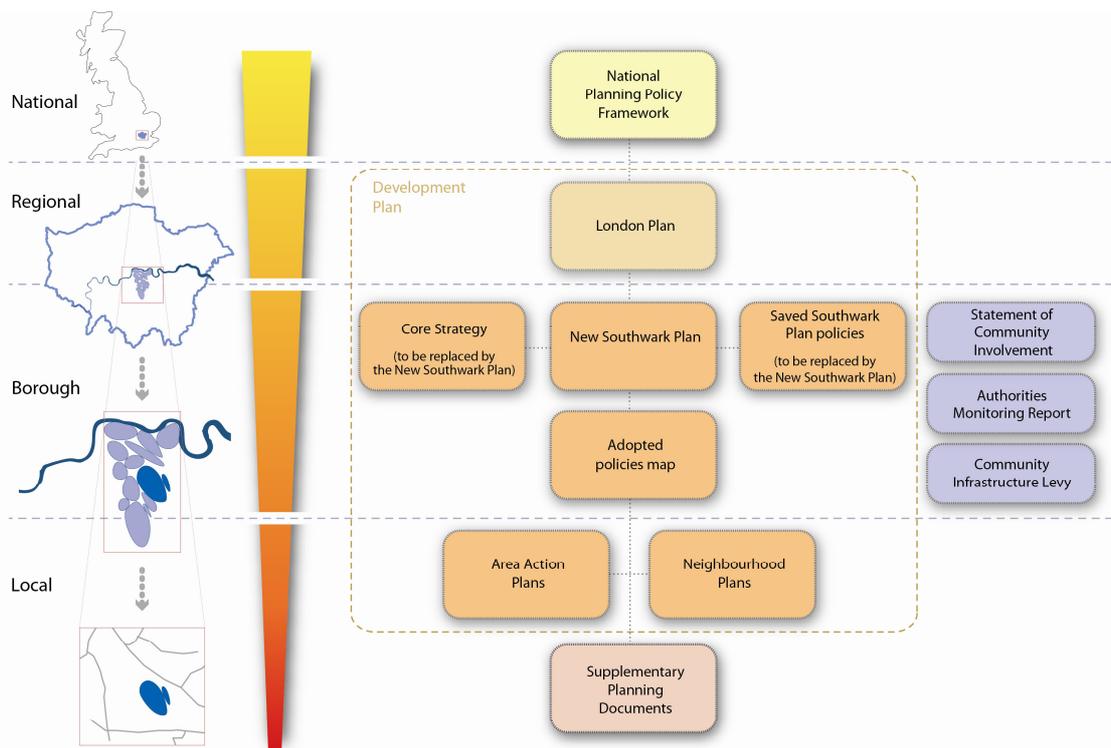


Figure 1: Relationship between different spatial scales and planning documents in Southwark

1.1.4. This report does the following:

- Sets out the background to the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
- Identifies relevant plans and policies that influence the SA
- Identifies relevant baseline data and any gaps in this data
- Sets out the key sustainability issues for Dulwich
- Details our SA Framework
- Tests the guidance in the Dulwich SPD against the objectives in the SA Framework
- Addresses comments made through consultation on previous versions of the SA
- Identifies the likely significant impacts of the SPD, both positive and negative
- Sets out how positive impacts can be maximised and negative impacts mitigated against

## 1.2. Why do we need to do carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA)?

1.2.1 Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires Sustainability Appraisals of plans to be carried out which met the requirements of the EU Directive on strategic environmental assessment. Under the requirements of the Act, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all Local Development Documents is mandatory. The 2008 Planning Act has subsequently removed the requirement for the Sustainability Appraisal of all SPDs.

1.2.2 Southwark Plan (2007) policies were not subjected to SA. We have saved the majority of these policies until they are replaced by forthcoming development plan documents (DPDs). A SA is therefore required for this SPD to test how well the planning document considers social, economic and environmental issues in order to achieve sustainable development.

*“At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both*

### **1.3. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive**

- 1.3.1. Sustainability Appraisals also need to satisfy the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. The Directive requires a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. An SEA is required when preparing new or revised DPDs. With the amendment of S.19 through the 2008 Planning Act, an SPD no longer requires SA, but could still need SEA if it does have significant environmental effects.
- 1.3.2. The Government guidance on sustainability appraisal can be found in '*A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005*', the '*Plan Making Manual*' and is referred to in the NPPF. The Government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. It is also stated in the guidance that provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the Plan-Making Manual there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA. For the purposes of simplicity, the term sustainability appraisal (SA) is used throughout this document to include both the SA and SEA processes. Further details on the legislative and policy background to sustainability appraisal are set out in Appendix 1.

### **1.4. Why do we need a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in Dulwich?**

- 1.4.1. The purpose of the SPD is to provide a framework that will guide development in Dulwich over the next ten to 15 years, ensuring that new development is appropriate to the area and respects its historical context and important open spaces.
- 1.4.2. The SPD does not establish new policies. Its purpose is to provide further guidance and explanation of policies which have been adopted in the Core Strategy, the saved Southwark Plan and the London Plan. The SPD will be a material consideration in determining planning applications in Dulwich. It will help to ensure that the Council makes decisions transparently and will provide clarity for members of the public.
- 1.4.3. The SPD provides guidance on:
  - Conserving heritage assets
  - Appropriate types of new development
  - Protecting and improving open spaces
  - Reducing traffic and parking issues
  - Protecting and improving shopping areas
  - Development opportunities
  - Section 106 planning obligations and community infrastructure levy (CIL)

### **1.5. What are the boundaries of the SPD area**

- 1.5.1. This SPD covers an area (shown in Figure 2) which includes College, Village and East Dulwich wards which make up the area covered by Dulwich community council. Part of the Peckham Rye ward which falls within the Peckham and Nunhead community council boundary is also covered by this SPD as it is more similar in character to Dulwich than Peckham.



Figure 2 - Area covered by the Dulwich SPD

## 2. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

### 2.1. Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to appraise different policy options and to ensure that the eventual approach is demonstrably sustainable; giving due consideration to social, economic and environmental factors. The SA must also show how the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive have been met.

### 2.2. Planning and sustainable development

2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) provides the overarching national policy to deliver sustainable development through the planning process. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to all new development is sustainable. The guidance in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice, and so the type of development that the planning system should deliver. The NPPF outlines sustainable development as having three dimensions: economic, social and environmental, and so the planning system needs to perform a number of roles:

- **An economic role:** contributing to building a strong responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- **A social role:** supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being;
- **An environmental role:** protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy

2.2.2. The NPPF states that:

“A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors”

(NPPF, paragraph 165)

2.2.3. It is also stated in the guidance that provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* and the *Plan-Making Manual* there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA.

### 2.3. Sustainability appraisal process

2.3.1. The Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD has been carried out by council officers in accordance with Government guidance:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005
- Plan-Making Manual
- National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.2. The stages of the SA process are set out below. Stages A, B and C are the subject of a previous report. This report provides the results from Stage D of the SPD.

**Table 2.1 – Stages of the SA**

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Timetable
<b>Stage A</b>	
<p><b>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b></p> <p><b>A1:</b> Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives.  <b>A2:</b> Collecting baseline information.  <b>A3:</b> Identifying sustainability issues and problems.  <b>A4:</b> Developing the SA framework.  <b>A5:</b> Consulting on the scope of the SA.</p>	<p>Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report took place from 6 March 2009 – 10 April 2009.</p>
<b>Stage B</b>	
<p><b>Developing and refining options and assessing effects against the SA framework.</b></p> <p><b>B1:</b> Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework  <b>B2:</b> Developing the SPD options.  <b>B3:</b> Predicting the effects of the options.  <b>B4:</b> Evaluating the effects of the options  <b>B5:</b> Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.  <b>B6:</b> Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD options.</p>	<p>Only a limited amount of development will take place in Dulwich in the next 15 years, so the most practical alternative option is to consider what would happen if the SPD was not produced.</p> <p>This appraisal process was carried out as part of the preparation of the initial draft SPD in 2009</p>
<b>Stage C</b>	
<p><b>Prepare the draft SA report. Test in detail the impacts of the draft policies. A sustainability appraisal report is prepared for public consultation along with the draft SPD.</b></p> <p><b>C1:</b> Preparing the SA report.</p>	<p>The draft SA report was carried out in Autumn and Winter 2012 and has informed the additional guidance in the draft SPD 2013</p>
<b>Stage D</b>	
<p><b>Consult on the draft SPD and SA report.</b></p> <p><b>D1:</b> Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD.  <b>D2:</b> Assessing significant changes.</p>	<p>Consultation on the draft SPD and sustainability appraisal report took place between 28 January and 22 April 2013</p>
<b>Stage E</b>	
<p><b>Once the SPD has been agreed by the council, its social, economic and environmental impacts will then be monitored through the council's annual monitoring report.</b></p> <p><b>E1:</b> Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.  <b>E2:</b> Responding to adverse effects.</p>	<p>Monitoring the SPD will take place once it has been adopted.</p>

2.3.3. Further information regarding the stages of the SA process and the way in which the SA

incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive is given in Appendix 1.

## **2.4. Consultation**

- 2.4.1. As part of the preparation of the SPD, community consultation is being carried out to make sure that local residents, businesses and stakeholders are informed of the future plans for the area. We have prepared a consultation plan for the SPD setting out how consultation will take place and showing how this relates to our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008). The SCI sets out how we will engage individuals, community groups, developers and anyone else who may have an interest in emerging planning policy when producing new planning guidance.
- 2.4.2. The Localism Act 2011 introduced the “duty to co-operate”, which requires us to engage with a range of bodies on an ongoing basis as part of the production of planning policy documents. Much of the process that is required by the new Duty to Co-operate is already covered in our SCI and has been an integral part of the preparation of new planning policy in the borough. The consultation report sets out more clearly how we have met the requirements of the duty to cooperate, including the range of consultation we carried out on the SPD.

### **Scoping Report**

- 2.4.3. The first stage of consultation involved the Dulwich Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which was published for consultation in March 2009. The Scoping Report sets out the baseline information that the SA will draw on. The data should cover a comprehensive range of economic, social and environmental issues.
- 2.4.4. SEA guidance requires that the SA scoping report must be consulted on with the following ‘authorities with environmental responsibility’:
- Natural England
  - Environment Agency
  - English Heritage.
- 2.4.5. Government guidance also recommends that additional bodies can be consulted in order to represent the social and economic aspects of sustainability. The following additional bodies were consulted, in addition to an extensive list of local consultees on our planning policy database.
- British Telecommunications
  - Bromley Council
  - Corporation of London
  - Greater London Authority
  - Lambeth Council
  - Lewisham Council
  - LFEDA
  - London Development Agency
  - Secretary of State
  - Secretary of State for Transport
  - Thames Water Property Services
  - The Coal Authority
  - Southwark Primary Care Trust (NHS Southwark – Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group)

- Any of the bodies from the following list who are exercising functions or a function in the borough:
  1. Person to whom a licence has been granted under section 7 (2) of the Gas Act 1986
  2. Sewage undertakers
  3. Water undertakers.
- Any person to whom the electronic communalisations code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003
- Any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the borough.

2.4.6. The law requires the statutory organisations be provided with 5 weeks in which to respond to the SA Scoping Report. Consultation responses from all respondents to the consultation have been used to update the elements of this SA report and inform the preparation of the draft SPD

2.4.7. Natural England and English Heritage both submitted comments on the Scoping Report. Both agencies were broadly supportive of the issues addressed in the scoping report and of the proposed criteria for the sustainability appraisal that were linked to the natural or historic environment.

2.4.8. The individual representation and our officer responses for the SA Scoping report can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.

2.4.9. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 updated the list of prescribed bodies that must be consulted when preparing new planning documents. The prescribed bodies have all been included on our planning policy consultation database.

### **Draft Dulwich SPD 2009**

2.4.10. The draft Dulwich SPD was made available for consultation in 2009. Through this consultation we received responses from 20 individuals and organisations, including Transport for London and the Metropolitan Police, as well as further detailed comments from Natural England and English Heritage. All of the comments received have been taken into consideration and where appropriate amendments have been made to the current version of the SPD to reflect these comments.

### **Draft Dulwich SPD 2013**

2.4.11. The draft Dulwich SPD was made available for consultation from 28 January to 22 April 2013. Through this consultation we received responses from 14 individuals and organisations, including the Dulwich Society and the Dulwich Estate, as well as further detailed comments from Environment Agency, English Heritage and Transport for London. All of the comments received have been taken into consideration and where appropriate amendments have been made to the current version of the SPD to reflect these comments.

2.4.12. The individual representations and our officer responses for the draft SA report can be found in Appendix 5 of this report.

## **2.5. Any difficulties with undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal?**

2.5.1. The indicators used to carry out the sustainability appraisal have been carefully selected to ensure that they reflect key elements of sustainable development and capture issues that we can measure and monitor. The precise indicators have taken shape having considered comments made through various stages of consultation.

2.5.2. We have borne in mind that the indicators need to satisfy the following characteristics since

only these are suitable for monitoring purposes:

- a. Important:** Indicators should measure something significant to the achievement of the sustainable development aims of the Plan. These are translated into the main policy areas of the Plan and must fit within the main policy framework. Indicators should assist in the identification of the need to review a strategy, policy or proposal.
- b. Supported by readily available information:** The data necessary to support the use of the indicator must be available. This may be of a technical nature.
- c. Capable of showing trends over time:** Data over a reasonable time scale is required (e.g. 5 - 10 years) to enable trends to be identified. Data must be available during the Plan period.
- d. Easy to understand and communicate:** Any indicator should be readily understood by non-specialists so that the wider community can understand it's relevance to sustainable development and the local planning policy documents.

2.5.3. Some of the indicators have therefore been revised slightly since the consultation on the SA scoping report to reflect the issues above and ensure that policies can be monitored effectively.

2.5.4. Some of the evidence that has been used as part of the SA process has been borough-wide as opposed to Dulwich specific. Where this is the case, then we will try to improve and refine the information as part of an on-going process. As the evidence underpinning the document improves, we will be able to improve the accuracy of our monitoring with regards to the sustainability impacts of the Dulwich SPD.

## **2.6. Compliance with the SEA Directive**

2.6.1. [Appendix 1](#) explains what the SEA directive is and signposts where the relevant information can be found within the document.

### **3. SPD Objectives**

#### **3.1. The Purpose of the SPD**

- 3.1.1. The Dulwich supplementary planning document (SPD) sets out our vision for the Dulwich community council area and a small part of the Peckham and Nunhead community council area. It provides a framework which will guide development over the next 10-15 years, ensuring that new development is appropriate, respecting the historical context and important open spaces.
- 3.1.2. The SPD will be part of our framework of planning documents. The SPD must be consistent with the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan and also the London Plan policies. It will be a material planning consideration in deciding planning applications in Dulwich. It will help ensure that the council makes decisions transparently, providing clarity for members of the public and giving more confidence to developers to invest in the area

#### **3.2. The vision**

- 3.2.1. The Dulwich SPD covers the whole of the Dulwich community council area. This includes the areas of Dulwich Village/West Dulwich, East Dulwich, Herne Hill and Lordship Lane, all of which have their own visions set out in the Core Strategy. It also covers a small part of Peckham Rye ward within Peckham and Nunhead community council area. These visions are as follows:

##### **Vision for Dulwich Village/West Dulwich**

We are working with the local community and organisations such as Dulwich Estate and the Dulwich Society to continue to protect Dulwich Village/West Dulwich. Dulwich Village/West Dulwich is a suburban area with many playing fields, parks and tree lined roads and large gardens. There are shops and services for the local community within an historic shopping street.

We will continue to protect Dulwich Village/West Dulwich as an historic area with a good range of local shops and services, open spaces and homes. Evening and night-time uses will be controlled to keep a good balance of uses and protect the amenity of residential areas: Dulwich Village and Dulwich Woods. Dulwich Village conservation area is mainly housing with the village itself at its heart. Dulwich Wood is mostly open space (including parkland, playing fields, allotments and a golf course) surrounded by housing. We will continue to protect the character of these areas and the historic buildings within them. This includes attractive and well used landmark buildings such as Dulwich College and Dulwich Picture Gallery and large open spaces such as Dulwich Park.

The Mayor does not set us targets for Dulwich Village/West Dulwich. We are conserving Dulwich Village/West Dulwich and there is no capacity for large scale growth.

##### **Vision for East Dulwich**

We are working with the local community to further improve East Dulwich as a pleasant and popular place to live. The area is mostly residential with lots of Victorian terraced housing. Local residents have good access to local shops along Northcross Road and Grove Vale and a wider variety of shops on Lordship Lane. There is plenty of access to surrounding attractive open spaces including Goose Green, Dulwich Park and Peckham Rye Common. East Dulwich Station provides train services to London Bridge which are

well used by many East Dulwich residents. Current improvements to Dulwich Leisure Centre will improve the facility for local residents.

The Mayor does not set us targets for East Dulwich. There will be very little growth, with the focus on improving what is already there and protecting its suburban character.

### **Vision for Lordship Lane town centre**

Lordship Lane is an area with a variety of shops, cafes and bars providing amenities for local residents. There are many independent operators and a diverse range of shops which all help to make Lordship Lane a very attractive place to visit and shop. We will help continue to protect the interesting character of this popular street created by the specialist businesses, cafes and attractive shop fronts by working with the local community, businesses and groups.

The Mayor does not set us targets for Lordship Lane. We are conserving the area and there is no capacity for large scale growth.

### **Vision for Herne Hill**

We are working with the local community to further improve Herne Hill as a pleasant district town centre providing a range of independent shops, bars, restaurants and other services that support the surrounding residents. Evening and night-time uses will be controlled to keep a good balance of uses and protect the amenity of residential areas.

There are a few small development opportunities that need to respect the conservation area protection. The railway arches will continue to be well used and we will work with Network Rail to offer the opportunity for businesses or other activities that add to the vibrancy of the town centre.

Street and road junction improvements in the town centre will provide a more pleasant and safer environment for residents and shoppers. This will include improvements to Norwood Road, Dulwich Road and Half Moon Lane junction, closing Railton Road off to traffic, and parade regeneration along Norwood Road and Half Moon Lane.

We are working with Lambeth Council to make sure we have a joined up approach to future development and improvements to Herne Hill.

We are focussing on further improving Herne Hill with local shops and services for the surrounding residents and businesses. As there are few development sites in Herne Hill there is little capacity for growth.

The Mayor does not set us targets for Herne Hill.

## **3.3. SPD Additional Guidance**

3.3.1. The Dulwich SPD provides additional guidance on a range of issues so that the strategic policies in the Core Strategy can be effectively delivered in Dulwich; making sure that the above visions can be achieved.

3.3.2. The areas of additional guidance that are set out in the SPD are listed below;

<b>Additional guidance 1</b>	Conservation areas
<b>Additional guidance 2</b>	Listed buildings
<b>Additional guidance 3</b>	Archaeology
<b>Additional guidance 4</b>	Sub-division of properties

<b>Additional guidance 5</b>	Back-land development
<b>Additional guidance 6</b>	Infill development
<b>Additional guidance 7</b>	Extensions
<b>Additional guidance 8</b>	Basement development
<b>Additional guidance 9</b>	Open spaces
<b>Additional guidance 10</b>	South East London Green Grid
<b>Additional guidance 11</b>	All London Green Grid
<b>Additional guidance 12</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Additional guidance 13</b>	Geodiversity
<b>Additional guidance 14</b>	Trees
<b>Additional guidance 15</b>	Green infrastructure and climate change
<b>Additional guidance 16</b>	Development on school sites
<b>Additional guidance 17</b>	Transport and accessibility
<b>Additional guidance 18</b>	Shopping areas
<b>Additional guidance 19</b>	The evening and night time economy
<b>Additional guidance 20</b>	Dulwich Hospital
<b>Additional guidance 21</b>	Herne Hill velodrome

## **4. Context and Baseline**

### **4.1. Links to other policies, plans and programmes**

- 4.1.1. The SPD needs to take into account a wide range of other policies, plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the SPD, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 4.1.2. A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the international, national, regional and local levels as part of the Scoping Report. Since the consultation on the Scoping report, additional or more recent documents of relevance have been identified and these have been included in the table set out in Appendix 2.

### **4.2. Summary of Baseline Information**

- 4.2.1. The aim in collecting baseline information is to assemble data on the current state of the area and the likely future state. The information then provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects. The baseline data has been used to describe the current social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Dulwich area. Where possible, data specific to Dulwich has been used, but where this is not available, data for the borough as a whole has been used instead.
- 4.2.2. Collecting baseline information is also a way of identifying sustainability problems in an area and starting the process of thinking of different ways to address them. The baseline information has been grouped into broad categories that reflect the themes of the SPD. Within each category, consideration has been given to the range of sustainability indicators that are used in the appraisal process (see section 6.2).
- 4.2.3. Both qualitative and quantitative data has been used to inform the baseline analysis. Quantitative data has been taken from monitoring and research activities currently being carried out by a variety of organisations. Qualitative information is more often based on judgement and is particularly useful for objectives that relate to the character and quality of the built environment, for example. The SA Guidance advises an approach to baseline data collection that includes a combination of both types of data.

### **4.3. Problems in collecting the baseline data**

- 4.3.1. In some instances where data did exist it was often either at the wrong geographical scale e.g. borough/regional/national or held over insufficient time to show a trend. In each case this makes it more difficult to identify issues that specifically affect the SPD area.
- 4.3.2. In some cases, monitoring is carried out more frequently and this has allowed us to base our approach on more up-to-date information, but for other issues baseline data was no longer being collected. Where qualitative data has been used, it has not always been possible to provide an analysis of trends.
- 4.3.3. Some gaps in data still remain. In the future, if data is still not available for some of the indicators it may be more appropriate to select alternative indicators. However, in some cases where there are no suitable indicators relating to an objective, the objective itself may need to be revised or deleted.

### **4.4. Baseline Information**

- 4.4.1. Further detail on baseline information for Dulwich is set out in Section 2 of the SPD, but a summary is outlined below:

## **Population**

- 4.4.2. The 2011 census indicates that the resident population in Dulwich is 36,535 people. Residents are generally older than in other areas of the borough, with a higher proportion of elderly people. The census also indicates a higher proportion of people considering themselves to be White British than in other areas of the borough.

## **Homes**

- 4.4.3. The 2011 census identifies 14,927 households in Dulwich. Our housing requirements study (2009) estimated that a quarter of households in Dulwich have an income of less than £15,000 per annum, whilst a similar proportion receive £60,000 or more. This is significantly higher than in other areas of Southwark.
- 4.4.4. 59% of properties are owner occupied, which is a higher proportion than elsewhere in the borough. Detached and semi-detached properties comprise 22.4% of the housing stock, whilst just over a quarter of all properties in the area are terraced.

## **Health**

- 4.4.5. Dulwich has relatively low levels of deprivation, with Village in particular being amongst the least deprived Wards in the country. This is a significant contrast to other areas of the borough, where we typically find pockets of deprivation. Life expectancy in the area is higher than the Southwark average and national average for both men and women. Dulwich also has the lowest levels of overweight and obese children in Southwark.

## **Social and Community infrastructure**

- 4.4.6. There are a number of schools, community facilities and sports facilities locally, including Dulwich Picture House and the former Olympic velodrome at Herne Hill. The Dulwich leisure centre has served the local community since 1891 and has recently completed a £6.2m renovation. It is anticipated that there will be pressure for additional primary school places in Dulwich by the start of the 2016/17 academic year.

## **Jobs**

- 4.4.7. It is estimated that around 25,000 residents in Dulwich are of working age (as of 2011). In February 2012, 2860 working age residents in the area were claiming a DWP benefit. Of these claimants, 2495 were claiming out-of-work benefit, 865 of which were for jobseekers allowance.
- 4.4.8. Lordship Lane and Herne Hill District Town Centres offer a wide range of shops and services. However, the range of jobs available is relatively limited. The most well used means of travel to work is by train, indicating that the majority of residents travel away from the area to work.

## **Parks and open spaces**

- 4.4.9. Dulwich is a very 'green' part of the borough, with over 30% designated as Open Space. This includes Belair Park and Dulwich Park, both of which are Grade II listed in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. Protecting and enhancing the environmental characteristics of the area is an integral part of the SPD. The SPD is underpinned by the borough-wide strategies for open space and play, as well as the biodiversity action plan and strategic flood risk assessment. We have a comprehensive schedule of all open spaces and sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) throughout the borough.

## **Design and heritage**

- 4.4.10. Dulwich has a rich historic and cultural heritage, which gives the area a strong identity. 56%

of the area covered by this SPD is designated as a conservation area. Each conservation area is underpinned by a conservation area assessment, which identifies the key characteristics that are of value and necessitate the creation of the conservation area. We currently have conservation area appraisals covering Sunray Estate, Dulwich Village, The Gardens and Stradella Road areas. Further work is underway to prepare Conservation Area Appraisal for Dulwich Wood.

- 4.4.11. English Heritage maintains the National Heritage List for England which identifies all nationally designated heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. Dulwich currently includes 90 listed building entries and two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens at Dulwich Park and Belair Park.
- 4.4.12. In line with the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework we are carrying out a survey of buildings that are of townscape merit or of heritage value that we will be consulting on in due course. Further information will be set out in our forthcoming Heritage SPD.
- 4.4.13. The archaeological heritage of Southwark is amongst the richest in London and comprises remains of local, regional, national and international importance that date from the pre-historic period to recent history, including seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The historic area of Dulwich Village is designated as an Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ).
- 4.4.14. The existing Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Guidelines provide further guidance on appropriate design for new development in Dulwich.

#### **Transport and movement**

- 4.4.15. There is a high level of car ownership and use within Dulwich. Cars owned in Dulwich accounted for a 5th (21%) of total cars owned in the borough. Around 30% of people travel to work by car or van. There are poor links to the underground system and some areas suffer a lack of convenient bus routes serving central London. Thus the most popular way of getting to work is by the overground trains, used by around a third of people.

## **5. Sustainability Issues and Objectives**

### **5.1. Sustainability Issues**

5.1.1. This section sets out the main sustainability issues that need to be taken into consideration. These issues have been identified by considering the baseline information as well as the messages from related plans, policies and programmes and representations received on the SA scoping report.

#### **Heritage:**

5.1.2. It is important that any development in Dulwich is sympathetic to local character and the historic environment. This includes making sure that any development is in-keeping with the conservation areas and that there are no negative impacts on listed buildings. This could include considering the impact on local views or the pattern of development, for instance, the relationship between homes, private gardens and the street.

#### **Built Environment:**

5.1.3. The quality of the built environment is one of the key reasons for the number of conservation area designations in Dulwich. The style and pattern of development needs to reflect the prevailing character. The SPD therefore addresses the type of housing development that will be acceptable; limiting the scope for the sub-division of properties, new homes in private gardens and extensions that would be harmful to the local area because of their scale or location.

#### **Natural Environment:**

5.1.4. This section builds on existing guidance in the Core Strategy by clarifying the specific issues in Dulwich with regards to open spaces, green links and trees; the protection and improvement of which is essential if local character is to be preserved. The SPD also contains additional guidance on biodiversity and geodiversity.

#### **Transport and Parking:**

5.1.5. Managing the demand for new parking by considering the impacts of new development on traffic generation. Emphasis on promotion of walking and cycling to relieve congestion, further guidance on sub-division of properties to prevent localised problems with parking and traffic.

#### **Shopping:**

5.1.6. Given that transport links in Dulwich are not as strong as in other parts of the borough, it is important that the local centres provide a range of services and facilities for local people. The SPD gives further guidance on how we will protect existing shops, restaurants and businesses and encourage new uses to local centres, including evening and night-time uses in some locations. It also sets out that we will improve the public realm and encourage uses above shops to make local centres more attractive and more active destinations.

## Sites:

5.1.7. Development sites in Dulwich are limited, so where opportunities for larger redevelopment arise it is important that these sites address local needs, and where appropriate, the needs of the wider area. Dulwich Hospital and the Herne Hill velodrome are the two major development opportunities in the area, the SPD provides further guidance to highlight the issues that need to be considered when these sites are redeveloped.

## 5.2. What is the likely future of Dulwich without the SPD?

5.2.1. The area covered by the Dulwich SPD is particularly important in terms of the natural environment, local character and heritage. It is important to establish clear guidance to protect these characteristics and ensure that future development is sympathetic to it. The SPD establishes a clear policy framework for future development in Dulwich, so that developers, residents, local businesses and other interest groups are all aware of what we are trying to achieve in the area and the type of development that will be acceptable.

5.2.2. Without the SPD, planning decisions would continue to be made on a case by case basis with regard to the more strategic policies in the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan. These policies are borough-wide and so need to need to be flexible enough to accommodate very different local conditions. By providing specific guidance for Dulwich, this SPD removes some of the ambiguity surrounding how these policies will be delivered in this part of the borough and enables guidance to reflect the local character.

## 5.3. Sustainability Objectives

5.3.1. Seventeen Sustainability Objectives have been identified, which are set out below. The objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and were consulted on as part of the scoping report.

<b>SDO 1</b>	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation
<b>SDO 2</b>	To improve the education and skill of the population
<b>SDO 3</b>	To improve the health of the population
<b>SDO 4</b>	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime
<b>SDO 5</b>	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
<b>SDO 6</b>	To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change
<b>SDO 7</b>	To improve the air quality in Southwark
<b>SDO 8</b>	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource
<b>SDO 9</b>	To encourage sustainable use of water resources
<b>SDO 10</b>	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils
<b>SDO 11</b>	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape
<b>SDO 12</b>	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
<b>SDO 13</b>	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity
<b>SDO 14</b>	To reduce vulnerability to flooding
<b>SDO 15</b>	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
<b>SDO 16</b>	To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys
<b>SDO 17</b>	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development

## **6. The Sustainability Framework**

### **6.1. What is the SA Framework?**

- 6.1.1. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which the sustainability effects of the plan can be described, analysed and compared. The framework provides a set of sustainability objectives and indicators to be used when undertaking the appraisal. The indicators should be measurable to provide a way of checking whether the objectives are being met, for example, the number of jobs created. The framework was developed for the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and has been used for the Sustainability Appraisals of other planning documents, such as the Elephant and Castle SPD and the Canada Water Area Action Plan, to ensure a consistent approach as planning guidance is prepared across the borough.

### **6.2 The SA Framework**

Sustainability Issues	Objective (and questions)	Sustainability Indicators	
<b>Economy, Regeneration and Employment Opportunities</b>	<p><b>SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation</b></p> <p>Will it improve the range of job opportunities?</p> <p>Will it help to diversify the economy?</p> <p>Will it encourage the retention and /or growth of local employment?</p> <p>Will it close the gaps between equalities target groups compared with the National average?</p> <p>Will it encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses?</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>1.2</p> <p>1.3</p> <p>1.4</p>	<p>Employment land available</p> <p>Change in VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Numbers and % jobs in Southwark by sector</p> <p>Southwark compared to London (broken down by micro, small and medium sized businesses)</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p><b>SDO2: To improve the education and skill of the population</b></p> <p>Will it provide opportunities to improve the skills and qualifications of the population, particularly for young people and adults?</p> <p>Will it help improve employee education/training programmes?</p> <p>Will it help reduce skills shortages?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce the disparity in educational achievement between different ethnic groups?</p>	<p>2.1</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>2.4</p>	<p>Indices of multiple deprivation; Education deprivation</p> <p>% of the population with higher education qualifications</p> <p>% of population with no qualifications</p> <p>Proportion of resident pupils attending Southwark schools achieving 5+ A-Cs including English and Maths split by equality group</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p><b>SDO3: To improve the health of the population</b></p> <p>Will it promote and facilitate healthy living and active lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it promote non-polluting forms of transport?</p> <p>Will it improve access to health and social care/treatment?</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>3.2</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>3.4</p> <p>3.5</p> <p>3.6</p>	<p>Health life expectancy at age 65 by equality group</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation: Health deprivation</p> <p>Rate of obesity in children Mortality from cancer, heart disease and stroke</p> <p>Incapacity benefit for mental illness</p> <p>Distance to GP premises from home</p> <p>Admissions to hospital per 1,000 people</p>
<b>Crime and Community Safety</b>	<p><b>SDO4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime</b></p> <p>Will it improve safety and security?</p> <p>Will it incorporate measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime, including anti-social behaviour?</p>	<p>4.1</p> <p>4.2</p>	<p>Indices of multiple deprivation: Crime deprivation</p> <p>Numbers of crime per annum Percentage of residents who feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day/night</p>

		4.3	Reports of anti-social behaviour
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion</b>	SDO5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	5.1	Proportion of people who think they can influence decision-making in their locality
	Will it help support voluntary sector and promote volunteering?	5.2	Employment/Skills/Health/Homelessness waiting list by equality group
	Will it support active community engagement?	5.3	Satisfaction with area
	Will it support a diversity of lifestyles?		
Will it address equality's groups?			
<b>Mitigation of and adaptation to Climate Change</b>	SDO6: To mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change	6.1	CO2 emissions and energy consumption (break down by source/type)
	Will it reduce consumption of energy?	6.2	No. of extreme weather events by type
	Will it use renewable sources of energy?	6.3	No. of hospital admissions as a result of extreme weather
	Will it help local people cope with hotter drier summers and warmer wetter winters?	6.4	SAP rating of borough's housing stock
Will it mitigate against the urban heat island effect?			
<b>Air Quality</b>	SDO7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	7.1	Number of days of high pollution
	Will it help to reduce emissions of PM10, NO2?	7.2	Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedences of nitrogen dioxide in air
	Will it encourage a reduction in amount and length of journeys made by car?	7.3	
			Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedences of PM10 in air
<b>Waste Management</b>	SDO8: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	9.1	Municipal waste land-filled (tonnes)
	Will it promote the reduction of waste during construction / operation?	9.2	Residual household waste per household (tonnes)
	Will it minimise the production of household and commercial waste?	9.3	Percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting
	Will it promote sustainable processing of waste?		
<b>Water Resources</b>	SDO9: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	10.1	Average domestic and commercial potable water consumption (l/head/day)
	Will it encourage reuse of water?	10.2	Water quality measure
	Will it maximise use of rainwater or other local water supplies?		
	Will it reduce discharges to surface and groundwater?		

<b>Soil and Land Quality</b>	<p>SDO10: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils</p> <p>Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated?</p> <p>Will it prevent further contamination of soils?</p>	<p>11.1</p> <p>11.2</p>	<p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites not remediated</p>
<b>Quality in Design</b>	<p>SDO11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape</p> <p>Will it have a negative impact on important strategic/local views?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of public spaces and street?</p> <p>Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the public domain?</p>	<p>12.1</p> <p>12.2</p> <p>12.3</p>	<p>Satisfaction with local area</p> <p>People who can identify with their local area</p> <p>Building for Life Assessments</p>
<b>Conservation of the Historic Environment</b>	<p>SDO12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets</p> <p>Will it involve the loss or damage to historic buildings and remains and their setting?</p> <p>Will it improve the historic value of places?</p> <p>Will it promote the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment?</p>	<p>13.1</p> <p>13.2</p> <p>13.3</p> <p>13.4</p> <p>13.5</p> <p>13.6</p>	<p>Amount of Southwark covered by Conservation Area or APZ</p> <p>Numbers of heritage assets in the borough on the English Heritage at Risk Register</p> <p>Changes in numbers of listed buildings</p> <p>Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk</p> <p>Number of conservation areas at risk</p> <p>Number of conservation areas with up-to-date appraisal/management plans</p>
<b>Open space and Biodiversity</b>	<p>SDO13: To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity</p> <p>Will it encourage development on previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality and range of open spaces?</p> <p>Will it improve access to open space and nature?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality and range of habitat for wildlife?</p>	<p>14.1</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>14.3</p> <p>14.4</p> <p>14.5</p> <p>14.6</p> <p>14.7</p>	<p>Change in quantity of open space (ha)</p> <p>Resident satisfaction with open space</p> <p>Change in SINCS and LNRs</p> <p>Change in quality of open space (ha)</p> <p>Open space deficiency</p> <p>Deficiency in access to nature</p> <p>Number/types of habitats</p>

	Will it avoid harm to protected and priority species?	14.8	No. of green roofs/facades
<b>Flood Risk</b>	SDO14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	15.1	Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)
	Will it minimise the risk of and from flooding?	15.2	Condition of flood defences
	Will it protect and improve flood defences and allow them to be maintained?		
<b>Housing</b>	SDO15: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	16.1	Amount of homes in the borough (by type/tenure)
	Will it contribute towards meeting housing need, in particular affordable housing and family homes?	16.2	Percentage of households living in temporary accommodation
	Will it improve the supply and range of housing?	16.3	No. of households in housing need
	Will it contribute towards improving the quality of homes and the living environment?	16.4	No. of households on housing register
	Will it reduce overcrowding?	16.5	No. of households unintentionally homeless and in priority need
		16.6	Income to average house price ratio
		16.7	No. of families living in overcrowded properties
<b>Sustainable Transport</b>	SDO16: To increase walking, cycling, public transport and reduce car journeys	17.1	Estimated traffic flows per annum (mil.vehicle km)
	Will it reduce car use?	17.2	The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions
	Will it promote walking and cycling?	17.3	Proportion of personal travel made on each mode of transport overall and by equalities groups
	Will it reduce the number and length of journeys?		
	Will it improve public transport?		
	Will it reduce road traffic accidents?		
<b>Infrastructure</b>	SDO17: To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	18.1	No. and type of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)
	Will it provide enough social infrastructure?	18.2	Capacity of existing infrastructure (social, physical and green)
	Will it provide enough physical infrastructure?	18.3	No. and type of proposed infrastructure (social, physical and green)
	Will it provide enough green infrastructure?		

### 6.3 Comparison of the sustainability objectives

6.3.1 As part of the sustainability appraisal, a comparison of the sustainability objectives was carried out. This process ensured that there were no conflicts between the different objectives, which could undermine the process. Where this comparison raised question marks over the compatibility of different objectives, this indicates that further attention is required when drafting the additional guidance in the SPD.

Objective	SDO1	SDO2	SDO3	SDO4	SDO5	SDO6	SDO7	SDO8	SDO9	SDO10	SDO11	SDO12	SDO13	SDO14	SDO15	SDO16	SDO17
SDO2	✓																
SDO3	✓	✓															
SDO4	✓		✓														
SDO5	✓	✓	✓	✓													
SDO6	✓	✓	✓	✓													
SDO7	✓		✓														
SDO8	✓	✓				✓											
SDO9	✓					✓											
SDO10	✓		✓					✓	✓								
SDO11	✓			✓	✓	?		?		✓							
SDO12	✓			✓	✓	?		?		✓	✓						
SDO13	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
SDO14	✓		✓									✓	✓				
SDO15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
SDO16	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SDO17	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Compatible  
0 No significant link  
? Depends on implementation

6.3.2 The comparison highlighted potential conflicts between the objectives that focus on protecting or conserving the historic and natural environment (SDO11, SDO12) with those seeking to introduce changes, such as in relation to mitigating against the impacts of climate change (SDO6), improving waste management (SDO8) and providing new infrastructure (SDO17).

6.3.3 For instance, mitigating against climate change might involve renewable energy installations or other modifications to existing properties, which in turn could lead to a very noticeable change in the appearance of a building or area. Clearly though, the specific impacts would depend on the type of renewable energy infrastructure that is pursued. Different interventions may well be better suited to particular buildings or particular areas. These aims are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but the comparison demonstrates that the pursuit of some of the sustainability objectives will require more detailed consideration when the additional guidance is drafted and decisions made. The SA picks up these themes and further detail is provided in appendix 6.

## **7. Issues and Options**

### **7.1. Compatibility of the SA Objectives against the Dulwich SPD objectives**

7.1.1. The guidance in the SPD is in line with the objectives of the Core Strategy. An assessment of the compatibility of the SA objectives against the Core Strategy objectives has been carried out. The results show that the objectives are largely compatible with each other. Some uncertainties have been identified in a few of the policies which will be dependent on the implementation of the policies. Further detail on the assessment of the Core Strategy objectives with the SA objectives can be found in the final Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal report.

### **7.2. What options have been considered and why?**

7.2.1. The Core Strategy DPD has set the level, general quantum and spatial pattern of development in the borough and the SPD cannot change this spatial strategy but can set out further guidance on implementing the policies in the Core Strategy and the saved Southwark Plan.

7.2.2. In comparison to other areas of the borough, there are limited opportunities for new development in Dulwich. This fact has influenced the range of policy options that were considered for new planning guidance in the SPD.

7.2.3. For example, we have also prepared an SPD for Elephant and Castle and have a draft SPD for Bankside, Borough and London Bridge. Both areas are designated in the London Plan as Opportunity Areas, where a significant level of growth is expected over the next 10-15 years. In light of this, a range of policy options were explored to account for scenarios with different patterns of growth and different types and intensities of development.

7.2.4. The limited opportunity for change in Dulwich has effectively limited the scope of new guidance for the SPD; in terms of the range of policy options we could appraise. Naturally, the SPD focuses on smaller scale change and how development can complement the existing built and natural environment. Our main option for consideration has therefore been whether introducing new guidance would have a positive impact and lead to more sustainable development in the area, or whether we could effectively rely on existing guidance in the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan and topic based SPDs to deliver development of the same quality.

7.2.5. The scope of the SPD and the specific guidance has been shaped through consultation, as referred to above, and as set out in more detail in the Consultation Report.

### **7.3. What have the options identified?**

7.3.1. The appraisal evaluated the sustainability of the proposed guidance using the Sustainability Appraisal Framework set out in section 6. Each piece of guidance was assessed in detail and consideration given to whether the guidance would give rise to positive impacts that would justify its inclusion in the SPD.

7.3.2. The benefits of having the SPD clearly outweighed the option of relying on existing policy. In addition to the benefits borne out through the SA, the SPD ensures that all stakeholders in the area have a clear understanding of the development opportunities in Dulwich; the sort of development that will be encouraged and the sort of development that we are unlikely to support.

7.3.3. The broad differences in these two approaches are set out below with regard to the various chapters of the SPD:

### **Heritage:**

- 7.3.4. The additional guidance refers to the individual conservation area appraisals and establishes the key characteristics of each conservation area. This gives greater clarity as to the type of development that will be acceptable in different parts of Dulwich and an insight into what we are trying to achieve through designating the conservation areas. This approach is more likely to lead to development that conserves the historic environment and safeguards local heritage assets. The heritage section of the SPD also acknowledges a number of important local landmarks and Listed buildings in the area, which make a significant contribution to Dulwich's distinctive local character, and which new development in the area should have regard to.
- 7.3.5. The alternative approach would be to have no SPD, in which case we would rely on the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan policies. Although they provide a strong planning framework for considering heritage and conservation, they are borough-wide policies and are purposely less detailed, so that they can be applied flexibly to accommodate different contexts. By providing additional guidance in the SPD, we can focus on the key heritage issues in Dulwich. This will ensure improved policy delivery and in more clarity for local residents, interest groups and for developers.

### **Built Environment:**

- 7.3.6. The additional guidance seeks to limit the scale of residential extensions in order to preserve local character. It addresses the development of new dwellings in private gardens, which is a significant local issue given the size of many residential gardens in Dulwich. It also addresses the issue of development in basements, which is an increasing trend in Dulwich and one that can have significant sustainability impacts, both in terms of the impact on individual properties and broader areas.
- 7.3.7. The alternative approach would be to rely on borough-wide policies in the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan and Residential Design Standards SPD. Whilst these policies are flexible to accommodate development across the borough, the additional guidance in the SPD specifically addresses the issues that have arisen in Dulwich and so is considered a much more targeted, sustainable approach, and one that is more likely to preserve local character.

### **Natural Environment:**

- 7.3.8. Stressing the importance of improving green links, highlighting the South East London Green Grid and emphasising that open spaces should be multi-functional make the additional guidance more specific to the Dulwich. The fact that Dulwich is less well connected when compared to some other areas of the borough means that access to existing spaces - and the functions that they provide - is particularly important. Furthermore, additional guidance stating that all developments will be expected to increase the 'greenness' of the area and that major developments should accommodate opportunities for food growing is a reflection of the character of the area. The guidance is therefore more beneficial for Dulwich than simply referring to the policies in the Core Strategy and Southwark Plan.

### **Transport and Parking:**

7.3.9. The additional guidance builds on our existing approach in the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan and the transport plan. It draws out key local issues, such as the need for improved cycle parking and storage to enable an increase in local cycling and the need to limit sub-division of properties to prevent an influx of new vehicles in a localised area. The additional guidance is an important part of pursuing sustainable development in Dulwich. Transport policies are currently split between a number of planning documents, including the London Plan, so consolidating this information in the SPD clarifies the guidance that is required to address transport and parking issues in Dulwich.

### **Town Centres:**

7.3.10. The additional guidance in the SPD reflects the composition of the different centres in Dulwich. The guidance aims to make the centres more attractive and vibrant by, for example, encouraging the upper floors to be brought into use and by promoting improvements to the public realm. The SPD also refers to the specific protected shopping frontages in Dulwich, where building facades make an important contribution to local character.

7.3.11. The alternative option would be to refer to existing guidance in the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan. Although these policies reflect the same themes, by honing in on the prominent issues affecting town and local centres in Dulwich, this approach is considered to be more appropriate in guiding future development in this part of the borough.

### **Development Sites:**

7.3.12. In the case of Dulwich hospital and Herne Hill velodrome, the SPD introduces additional guidance based on consultation with key stakeholders. The hospital site is subject to an existing planning brief, whilst significant funding has been secured to restore the velodrome as part of the Olympic Legacy. The guidance related to these sites reflects the preferred option and, at this stage, there are no alternatives. Given the prominent nature of these sites in an area where opportunities for large-scale redevelopment are limited, it is considered important to include the additional guidance within the SPD.

7.3.13. Guidance on the redevelopment of school sites draws on existing policies in the Core Strategy and Southwark Plan. The emphasis on provision of community facilities and securing access to facilities for the wider public reflects both a local and borough-wide desire to ensure the benefits of such facilities can be enjoyed by the wider community.

## **8. Effects of the SPD policies**

### **8.1. How has sustainability been considered in the development of the SPD**

- 8.1.1. By completing the appraisal process, we have considered the sustainability implications of each piece of additional guidance in the SPD. The results of this appraisal give a good indication of how sustainable the guidance is. By highlighting issues that will need particular attention as policies are delivered and decisions made, we will be able to minimise conflicts and ensure that individual developments contribute to a more sustainable Dulwich.
- 8.1.2. The appraisal has involved making a certain amount of subjective judgement of the likely sustainability impacts of proceeding with any policy over the short, medium and long term. The judgement is made with reference to what the sustainability objective is trying to achieve and the possible impact a proposed action may have. Impacts of strategic policies may be hard to predict at the local level but once more detailed information is available it will be easier to establish mitigation measures

### **8.2. Dulwich SPD**

- 8.2.1. The Dulwich SPD sets out a framework for considering planning decisions in Dulwich. It balances the need to promote new development with the need to protect local character, heritage and the green environment. The SPD builds on the strategic policies in the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan and provides further detailed guidance on how these policies should be delivered in Dulwich.
- 8.2.2. Each piece of additional guidance has been appraised to give an indication as to whether or not it will contribute to our sustainability objectives. This has been carried out in accordance with the process set out above in Section 6.2. The following matrix gives an overview of the potential impacts of the guidance in the Dulwich SPD. A more detailed summary is included in Appendix 6.

Sustainability Objectives	Dulwich SPD Additional Guidance																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
SDO 1: To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	1. Conservation Areas	
SDO 2: To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓✓	2. Listed Buildings	
SDO 3: To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	3. Archaeology	
SDO 4: To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	4. Sub-division of properties	
SDO 5: To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	5. Back-land development
SDO 6: To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	6. Infill development	
SDO 7: To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	7. Extensions	
SDO 8: To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8. Basement development	
SDO 9: To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	9. Open Space	
SDO 10: To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	10. South East London Green Chain	
SDO 11: To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓	?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓	11. All London Green Grid	
SDO 12: To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓✓	12. Biodiversity	
SDO 13: To protect & improve open spaces, green corridors & biodiversity	✓	-	-	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓	-	-	✓✓	13. Geodiversity	
SDO 14: To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	14. Trees	
SDO 15: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	X	?	✓	?	✓✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	15. Green Infrastructure and climate change	
SDO 16: To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by	-	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	16. Development at Schools	
																						17. Traffic and parking	
																						18. Shopping Areas	
																						19. Evening & Night time economy	
																						20. Dulwich Hospital	
																						21. Herne Hill Velodrome	
																						Key	
																						✓✓	Major positive
																						✓	Positive
																						-	Neutral/ No impact
																						X	Negative



### **8.3. Significant positive impacts**

- 8.3.1. The SA found that all of the additional guidance in the SPD will have a positive impact. For every policy, the positive impacts outweighed the negative impacts when assessed across the whole range of sustainability objectives. In the majority of cases the additional guidance has no anticipated negative impacts against the sustainable objectives.
- 8.3.2. Every piece of guidance was considered to have at least one major positive impact when compared to the sustainable development objectives. Notably, the following pieces of additional guidance were considered to have several major positive impacts:
- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Additional Guidance 9</b>  | <b>Open Space</b>                              |
| <b>Additional Guidance 10</b> | <b>South East London Green Chain</b>           |
| <b>Additional Guidance 11</b> | <b>All London Green Grid</b>                   |
| <b>Additional Guidance 15</b> | <b>Green infrastructure and climate change</b> |
| <b>Additional Guidance 16</b> | <b>Development on school sites</b>             |
| <b>Additional Guidance 20</b> | <b>Dulwich Hospital</b>                        |
| <b>Additional Guidance 21</b> | <b>Herne Hill Velodrome</b>                    |
- 8.3.3. Dulwich has a significant amount of high quality open spaces and tree lined streets. The additional guidance relating to the protection and improvement of open space and green infrastructure, including the South East London Green Chain, scored highly against the Sustainability Objectives; particularly those relating to the natural environment (SDO11 and SDO13), health (SDO3) and promoting community cohesion (SDO5).
- 8.3.4. Similarly, the SPD has a strong focus on providing additional guidance to ensure that new development respects and complements the existing character and heritage value of the area. The additional guidance scored a number of major positive impacts in relation to the objective of conserving and enhancing the historic environment (SDO12). Most of the additional guidance set out in the SPD scored a major positive impact in relation to this objective.
- 8.3.5. The additional guidance around the redevelopment of Herne Hill velodrome and of school sites also scored highly against a number of indicators. To a slightly lesser extent, the guidance on Dulwich Hospital also scored positively, although the development of this site is subject to its own planning brief. There are only a limited number of development sites in the Dulwich SPD area, so it is important that where opportunities do exist, there is a commitment to deliver benefits to the local community. The significant positive impacts at these sites reflect this.

### **8.4. Significant negative impacts**

- 8.4.1. The SA process did not result in any significant negative impacts being identified. This is likely to be as a result of the limited opportunities for development in Dulwich.
- 8.4.2. Additional guidance on listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeology and basement development was identified as potentially having minor negative impacts. In the case of listed buildings and conservation areas the negative impact was against the objective relating to reducing the impacts of climate change (SDO6). We have set out further information in our Core Strategy and our sustainable design and construction SPD to ensure impacts of development on wider climate change considerations are appropriately mitigated.
- 8.4.3. In the case of basement development, it was considered that the extensive excavation could lead to greater soil instability and increase the risk to properties from flooding. The criteria linked to basement development have been considered in detail and will enable these risks to be considered and minimised on a site-by-site basis.
- 8.4.4. The additional guidance on archaeology was considered to have a potential minor negative

impact in relation to the SDO on providing everyone with a decent home to live in (SDO15). This is on the basis that analysis and excavation linked to archaeological remains may slow the development process and therefore the delivery of new homes. However, given the scale of new development anticipated in Dulwich, it is unlikely to give rise to significant negative impacts.

## **8.5. Uncertain impacts**

8.5.1. The additional guidance could give rise to a number of uncertain impacts. This is particularly the case in relation to Sustainability Objectives relating to reducing crime and the fear of crime and providing everyone for the opportunity to live in a decent home. The uncertainty is largely because the additional guidance can be applied flexibly and the precise impacts will need to be considered on a site-by-site basis, as part of the development management process.

8.5.2. The following pieces of additional guidance were considered to have uncertain impacts:

<b>Additional Guidance 1</b>	<b>Conservation Areas</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 2</b>	<b>Listed Buildings</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 4</b>	<b>Sub-division of properties</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 5</b>	<b>Back-land development</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 8</b>	<b>Subterranean development</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 9</b>	<b>Open space</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 10</b>	<b>South East London Green Chain</b>
<b>Additional Guidance 19</b>	<b>Evening and night-time economy</b>

8.5.3. For example, additional guidance on the evening and night-time economy could lead to more amenities in local centres that have later opening hours. The increase in the number of people in local centres in the evening and at night will lead to a greater amount of natural surveillance, which could make people feel safer, however, depending on the type of use and hours of operation, this could also attract anti-social behaviour.

8.5.4. The restrictions imposed on the sub-division of new housing could have the effect of reducing the number of new households in this part of the borough. However, it also ensures that larger family units are retained. Although beneficial in terms of preserving local character, whether this is beneficial to families in the local area will partly be measured over time by monitoring demand for different types of houses in the area.

## **8.6. Cumulative impacts**

8.6.1. The SEA Directive requires an assessment of secondary, cumulative, and synergistic effects, which should be incorporated in the SA. Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect. An example could be that the cumulative impact of several new housing developments could create sufficient demand for a new health centre or an additional school classroom. Similarly, a number of individual developments could have a negative cumulative impact in terms of traffic generation, particularly if they are close together.

8.6.2. Where individual proposals could generate negative impacts, mitigation measures will be required. This could relate to issues such as noise or traffic generation. Given that this is applied on an individual basis, it is unlikely that significant negative cumulative effects will arise and with the development of new technologies and regulations, it is likely that potential negative impacts will be reduced further over time.

8.6.3. The additional guidance in the SPD is not considered to lead to any negative cumulative impacts. This view is reinforced by the fact that there are a limited number of development opportunities in Dulwich, so this is likely to lead to fewer cumulative impacts; positive or negative.

- 8.6.4. A secondary impact is one that arises indirectly as a result of pursuing other aims. For example, additional guidance promoting improvements to green links and the pedestrian environment in Dulwich will improve access to local services and facilities, but it is also likely to be beneficial in terms of health and well-being and could lead to a reduction in vehicular traffic. It is considered that the additional guidance gives rise to a range of secondary benefits and this is highlighted by the fact that all of the additional guidance has a range of positive impacts when compared to the sustainability indicators (see section 8.2). Where a number of secondary impacts arise from the delivery of different pieces of guidance, there can be a synergistic effect.
- 8.6.5. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all. Ultimately, the various pieces of additional guidance should have a synergistic effect by all contributing to more sustainable development in Dulwich. Specifically, guidance on promoting cycling links and cycling storage, encouraging more development and a wider variety of uses in local centres, particularly above shops, and improving public realm will have a synergistic impact on improving the quality and vibrancy of local centres.
- 8.6.6. The additional guidance in the Dulwich SPD is not considered to lead to any negative cumulative or synergistic impacts. The sustainability appraisal process has highlighted a small number of negative secondary impacts that will need to be mitigated against as development proposals come forward. The impacts of the additional guidance will be kept under review via monitoring the delivery of the SPD and individual planning applications in Dulwich. Where any negative cumulative impacts are identified through this process, amendments may be proposed to the existing guidance in the SPD or further guidance drafted.

## **8.7. Proposed mitigation**

- 8.7.1. Where the SA identified potential shortcomings of particular policies, mitigation measures are proposed to help off-set the negative impacts. The proposed guidance on basement development gives rise to potential negative impacts; however, the guidance in the SPD is intended to mitigate negative impacts that can occur when basement development and excavation takes place. Through considering planning applications for basement developments alongside the criteria in the SPD, we should have a framework for securing more sustainable development in Dulwich, than if we did not have this guidance. Ultimately, the potential impacts on soil, land stability, flooding and local character will need to be considered in detail as part of the consideration of planning applications as part of the development management process. Where necessary, further detail on mitigation measures for all of the additional guidance is included in the individual appraisals in Appendix 6.
- 8.7.2. Many of these mitigation measures are policy requirements in either the Core Strategy or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). For example, Core Strategy policy 13 sets out the Council's targets for development to minimise their impacts upon climate change, highlighting particular mitigation measures that should be employed as part of developments. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SPDs) contains further advice on the issue.
- 8.7.3. Similarly, other policies in our adopted planning documents will contain guidance that aims to mitigate potential negative impacts of development. For example, further detail on managing the trip generation and traffic arising from new development is provided in the Sustainable Transport SPD, whilst the Residential Design Standards SPD sets out a range of guidance to minimise negative impacts in new residential developments.

## **8.8. Uncertainties and risks**

- 8.8.1. The conclusions that were reached by undertaking the SA were a result of qualitative (i.e. subjective) judgement by planning professionals within the Council. Where possible, the quantitative impacts of the additional guidance in the SPD will be considered in the Authority's Monitoring Report.
- 8.8.2. In addition, predicting the outcome of a potentially complex mix of social, economic and environmental factors is an inherently difficult task to undertake, and can only be undertaken on the basis of the background data that is available. Consequently, there may be some questions about the way some policies were ranked against particular sustainability objectives. However, whilst some individual rankings may possibly be challenged at this level, it is the overall performance of a policy against the Sustainability Framework taken as a whole that is the most important element to consider.

## 9. Implementation

### 9.1. Next steps in the preparation of the SPD

SA PRODUCTION STAGE	TIMETABLE
Adoption of the SPD and publication of the final sustainability appraisal report.	July 2013

### 9.2. How will the SPD be implemented?

9.2.1. The SPD sets out the vision for the type of place Dulwich should be in the future and sets out additional guidance that will shape development proposals and inform planning applications over the next 15 years. Ultimately, the additional guidance in the SPD will be delivered through the Council's development management team when they make recommendations on planning applications in the Dulwich area.

9.2.2. Our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when the community will be involved in preparing planning policy documents and in making decisions on planning applications. The SCI was developed by working with many local people, businesses, voluntary and community organisations, councillors and statutory organisations. The SCI includes: information on different consultation methods; how to overcome barriers to involve different groups and; the consultation process for both planning policy documents and planning applications. Involving the community at the earliest stage possible in the planning process helps to implement development that is wanted and needed by the community

Details about consultation events that have taken place to underpin the development of the Dulwich SPD can be found in the interim Consultation Report.

9.2.3. We will continue to work in partnership with infrastructure providers, including both internal council departments and external agencies, and with the local community throughout the preparation of the SPD to identify infrastructure required to facilitate the development set out in the plan. Once adopted, these conversations will continue so that we are able to identify the types of new and improved infrastructure that is required in Dulwich over time.

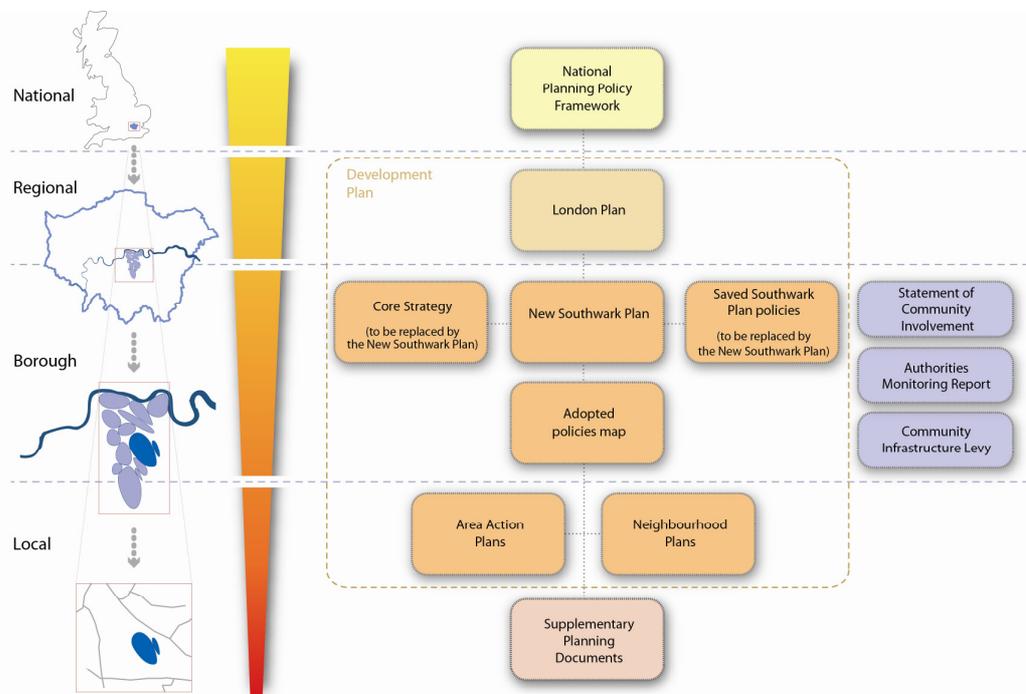
9.2.4. We will use s106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to ensure that infrastructure needed to support development is provided. Planning obligations will only be required where in accordance with the rules that are set out in current legislation. We have an approved s106 Planning Obligations supplementary planning document (2007) which explains our policies in more detail and sets out a series of standard charges to be applied to new development to help deliver new and improved infrastructure. We are currently preparing our CIL charging schedule and we plan to adopt this in 2014. We will also prepare an updated S106 SPD in 2014. Rather than negotiating improvements to local infrastructure as part of the process of determining a planning application, the CIL will be a standard charge that is applied to new development as a cost per square metre and will be used to fund new and improved infrastructure, such as transport improvements, schools, open spaces and health facilities.

### 9.3. Links to other tiers of plans, programmes and other guidance

9.3.1. The Dulwich SPD will be one of a set of planning documents that collectively guide future development in the borough and are used to determine planning applications. The development plan in Southwark comprises the Core Strategy, saved Southwark Plan, several Area Action Plans for specific areas and also the London Plan. These documents are supported by a number of supplementary planning documents that focus on particular

issues, such as residential design or sustainable transport, or on particular areas, such as Elephant and Castle, Dulwich or Camberwell.

- 9.3.2. There are also several specialist documents, such as the Local Development Scheme, which sets out our timetable for producing new planning documents, the Statement of Community Involvement, which sets out how we engage with residents, businesses and other organisations as part of the preparation of new planning policy, and the Authority’s Monitoring Report, which monitors policy delivery and whether we are meeting our targets.
- 9.3.3. In 2013 we will start work on the New Southwark Plan, which will effectively combine and replace the Core Strategy and saved Southwark Plan. This relationship is set out below and further information is available on our website: [www.southwark.gov.uk/planningpolicy](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/planningpolicy)
- 9.3.4. It should be noted that local planning policy is produced in line with national planning guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and, in the case of London, regional guidance in the form of the Mayor’s London Plan. This guidance indicates the broad principles that local policy should adopt. For example, the need to provide further housing as established in guidance means that it would not be possible to have an option of no further housing provision across the borough.



## 9.4. Proposals for monitoring

- 9.4.1. It is important that the SPD is monitored to keep track of whether it is working in the way it should. This report has identified indicators that should be used to monitor the SPD. The most appropriate way to monitor the SPD is through the Authority’s Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR monitors the type of development that is occurring as a result of all of the council’s planning policies and guidance and what effects this development is having in terms of sustainability. Where new indicators have been identified, through the SA process, these will be added to the AMR.
- 9.4.2. We have conducted a thorough review of our monitoring indicators in 2012 to ensure that future AMRs are consistent with the latest guidance, are logical, clear and concise, yet adequately reflect policy delivery, setting out areas where we are performing well and areas that could be improved.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Legal and policy background for sustainability appraisal and development plan documents**

#### **Strategic Environment Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal**

The Dulwich SPD falls within the definition of a plan or programme under European Directive 2001/42 (the SEA Directive). As it is likely to have significant environmental effects, it must undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as part of the sustainability appraisal process.

It should be noted that all of the additional guidance in the Dulwich SPD flows from the Core Strategy policies, which themselves have been subject to a comprehensive sustainability appraisal that incorporated an SEA.

The SEA Directive is transposed (made) into UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Guidance on the implementation of the 2004 Regulation and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is set out in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's (ODPM) Practical Guide to the SEA Directive (September 2005) and Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (November 2005) respectively.

These guidance documents set out a similar methodology to be used in the preparation of both SAs and SEAs. The government guidance on SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive within the SA process. In the case of the Dulwich SPD, all reference to SA should be understood as referring to both the SA and SEA process. The components of the SA and its relationship to the information required within the SEA report is set out below.

## Components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Information Required in Environment Report		Section in SA Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I)		The SA report
a	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plan and programmes	Sections 1, 3 and 4 Appendix 2
b	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Sections 4 and 5
c	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sections 4 and 5
d	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, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 4
e	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 4 Appendix 3
f	The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	Sections 7 and 8 Appendix 6
g	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Sections 8 and 9
h	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 6, 7 and 8 Appendix 6
i	A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Sections 2 and 9
j	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary

	<p>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).</p>	<p>Sections 2, 3 and 9</p>
	<p><b>Consultation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).</li> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).</li> <li>• other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	<p>Section 2 Appendix 2</p>
	<p><b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</b>  <b>Provision of information on the decision:</b>  When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the plan or programme as adopted;</li> <li>• a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</li> <li>• the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10)</li> </ul>	<p>Section 9</p>
	<p><b>Monitoring</b> of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	<p>Section 9</p>
	<p><b>Quality assurance:</b> environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA checklist Directive (Art. 12).</p>	<p>The Quality Assurance Checklist has been followed</p>

## APPENDIX 2

### Relevant plans and policies

#### International

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
Kyoto Protocol to the United nations Framework convention on climate change (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride.</li><li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12.</li><li>• UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</li></ul>
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.</li><li>• Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.</li></ul>

## European

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	This strategy lays down a general framework for developing community policies and instruments to fulfil the community's obligations under the Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity. It is developed around four major themes, with specific objectives being determined and implemented for each by means of action plans.
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)	The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan.
European Landscape Convention (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007.</p> <p>The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies</p>
EU Sixth Environment Action Plan (Sustainable Development Strategy) (2002)	<p>The Sixth EAP identifies four priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Nature and biodiversity</li> <li>• Environment and health</li> <li>• Natural resources and waste</li> </ul> <p>The Sixth EAP promotes full integration of environmental protection requirements into all community policies and actions and provides the environmental component of the community's strategy for sustainable development. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy</li> <li>• Address threats to public health</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion and deal with the economic and social implications of ageing society</li> </ul>
EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2002 (revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)	The overall aim of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is to identify and develop action to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently,

	able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion
<b>EU Directives</b>	
Air Quality Framework (EU Directive 96/62/EC and daughter directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC))	Objective is to improve air quality through out Europe by monitoring certain pollutants and set alert thresholds for specific pollutants. The Framework Directive was followed by daughter directives, which set the numerical limit values, or in the case of ozone, target values for each of the identified pollutants. The daughter directives are to harmonise monitoring strategies, measuring methods, calibration and quality assessment methods to arrive at comparable measurements throughout the EU and to provide for good public information
Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (EIA Directive 85/337/EEC)	The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (EIA) (85/337/EEC) has been in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC)	The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping</li> <li>• provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public</li> <li>• adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary</li> <li>• preservation by the member states of environmental noise quality where it is good.</li> </ul> The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas).
Conservation on Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance.</li> <li>• Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats</li> </ul>
Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC)	The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland).
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC)	The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness considering; This Directive lays down requirements as regards : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the general framework for the energy performance of buildings;</li> <li>(b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</li> <li>(c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</li> <li>(d) energy certification of buildings; and</li> </ol>

	(e) regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water course and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
Groundwater Directive (EU Directive 2006/118/EC)	This Directive establishes specific measures as provided for in Article 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2000/60/EC in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution. These measures include in particular: (a) criteria for the assessment of good groundwater chemical status; and (b) criteria for the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends and for the definition of starting points for trend reversals. This Directive also complements the provisions preventing or limiting inputs of pollutants into groundwater already contained in Directive 2000/60/EC, and aims to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater.
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	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. The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.
Promotion of the use of Biofuels or other Renewable Fuels for Transport (EU Directive 2003/30/EC)	Objective to promote the use of bio-fuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources
Renewable Energy (EU Directive 2009/28/EC)	The Directive on renewable energy sets ambitious targets for all Member States, such that the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bioenergy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for biofuels.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)	Requires the formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The focus of SEA is environmental effects.
Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)	The Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of Domestic waste water, Mixture of waste water and Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive)
Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC	To set up a system for the co-ordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.
Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater</li> <li>• All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015.</li> </ul>

- Indicates the importance of applying and developing SUDS policy.

## National

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Regulations</b>	
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	<p>These Regulations replace the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007 implement the following Directives:</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (this Directive replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30 EC relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.</p>
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<p>Part L – Conservation of fuel and power The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect on 1 Oct 2010.</p> <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency) This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy (England) Regulations 2010	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy (amended) Regulations 2011	<p>Amendments include allowing councils to set their own flexible payment deadlines and offer developers the option to pay the Community Infrastructure Levy by instalments, and removing the £50,000 minimum threshold for payments in kind, so charging authorities can accept a payment in kind in respect of any liability payable to them. Other amendments reduce administrative burdens on councils and developers, and make minor changes to clarify and correct the operation of the regulations.</p>
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting ambitious, legally binding targets</li> <li>• raking powers to help meet those targets</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional framework</li> <li>• enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change</li> <li>• establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures</li> </ul>

Energy Act 2011	The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. It is a first step in our legislative programme, and further legislation has been sought to implement, for example, the findings of the Electricity Market Reform Programme. The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.
Energy Act 2008	The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging renewable technologies</li> <li>• correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply</li> <li>• protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes</li> </ul>
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.
Equality Act 2010	This act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and comply with. The act also strengthened protection in some situations. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age</li> <li>Disability</li> <li>gender reassignment</li> <li>marriage and civil partnership</li> <li>pregnancy and maternity</li> <li>race</li> <li>religion or belief</li> <li>sex</li> <li>sexual orientation</li> </ul>
Flood Water Management Act 2010	This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage).  The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.
Local Government Act 2000	This act received Royal Assent in July 2000 and is made up of three parts:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</li> <li>• Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.</li> <li>• Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.</li> </ul>
Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities (2009)	The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.
Localism Act 2011	An Act to make provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities; to make provision about the functions of the Commission for Local Administration in England; to enable the recovery of financial sanctions imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union on the United Kingdom from local and public authorities; to make provision about local government finance; to make provision about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; to make provision about social and other housing; to make provision about regeneration in London; and for connected purposes.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities 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 was published by Parliament and is accompanied by a set of explanatory notes, a Regulatory Impact Assessment and a policy statement.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Sustainable Communities Act 2007	The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area.
Sustainable Communities Act (amendment) 2010	This amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2010	The regulations consolidate and update the 1999 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as amended, and explains amendments for screening changes and extensions. It also explains the requirement for the competent authority to provide reasons for screening decisions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008	These Regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 so that they apply to applications for subsequent approval of matters under conditions attached to planning permissions.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999	These regulations outline the procedure for considering environmental impact when deterring planning permission applications.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.
The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2010 (amended)	Replaces the General Development Procedure Order (GDPO) and sets out the procedural framework covering the planning application process.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	These regulations replaced the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations and set out procedural guidance on the steps that Local Authorities should take when preparing new planning documents. In particular they set out guidance on the Duty to Cooperate (as set out in the Localism Act 2011) including the range of 'prescribed bodies' that should be engaged with on an ongoing basis as new guidance is produced.

The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2005	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into 1) applications for planning permission or 2) the approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations 1992	This Regulation gives further detail to the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2010	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order	This Order revokes and replaces the Town and Country Planning Order 1972 as amended by the Town and Country Planning Order 1983.
<b>National Planning Policy</b>	
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The Government has produced a simple national planning policy framework setting out their priorities for the planning system in England in a single, concise document covering all major forms of development proposals handled by local authorities. All the national planning policies set out in PPSs, MPSs, PPGs and MPGs, have been superseded by the NPPF. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
<b>Planning Circulars</b>	
Planning Circular 05/10 Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwelling Houses and Houses in Multiple Occupation (2010)	This circular gives guidance on the planning regulations for dwelling houses and houses in multiple occupation. SI 2010/653 amends the UCO in relation to residential properties. It effectively splits the old C3: Dwellinghouses class into two classes C3: Dwellinghouses and C4: Houses in multiple occupation.
Planning Circular 07/09 Protection of World Heritage Sites (2009)	This circular replaces and expands on the guidance in paragraphs 2.22-2.23 and 6.35-6.37 of <i>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> (PPG15). It gives advice on the level of protection and management needed for World Heritage Sites, and draws attention to recent legislative measures designed to enhance the protection of these sites.
Planning Circular 04/07 Planning for Travelling Show people	This circular provides updated guidance on planning aspects for travelling show people and how local authorities and travelling show people can work together to achieve that aim. The policies in this circular apply throughout England.
Planning Circular 02/07 Planning for the Strategic Road Network	This circular explains how the Highways Agency (the Agency), on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport, will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities, local highway/transport authorities, public transport providers

	and developers to ensure national and regional aims and objectives can be aligned and met.
Planning Circular 01/06 (ODPM) Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006)	This circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travelers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travelers can work together to achieve that aim
<b>Government Strategies</b>	
Air Quality Strategy (2007)	The Strategy: sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
Biodiversity – The UK Action Plan (1994)	The Action Plan is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The first lists of Priority Species and Habitats were published by Government in 1995 as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They included over 300 species of which 11 were butterflies and 53 were moths.
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)	The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market. The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (DEFRA 2007)	This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee <sup>1</sup> on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed not only to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, but to guide action well into the second decade of the 21st century at a time when the challenges faced by the natural environment are great.
Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)	This policy statement sets out the progress the government has made in developing the new public health system. In doing so the paper sets out how the government expect the reformed public health system to work including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;</li> <li>• proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</li> <li>• the mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</li> <li>• the grant conditions we expect to place on the local authority public health grant;</li> <li>• establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is clearly accountable to the Secretary of State for Health;</li> <li>• clear principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</li> </ul>
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy 2010	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies over the next decade. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health,

	tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment
Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (2009) (Draft)	The Heat and Energy Saving Strategy will help formulate a successful strategy for national and local government to help people individually and as a part of their community, to heat and power their homes and businesses.
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy is the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It will be followed by a public annual report that assesses progress, looks at the latest evidence and trends, and makes recommendations for further action.
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Prevention of Cardiovascular disease at the population level	<p>The guidance is for government, the NHS, local authorities, industry and all those whose actions influence the population's cardiovascular health (that is, can help keep people's hearts healthy and prevent strokes). The guidance comprises two sets of recommendations aimed at national policy makers and local practitioners respectively.</p> <p>Recommendations 1 to 12 outline a national framework for action. They break new ground for NICE by focusing on legislative, regulatory and voluntary changes – including further development of existing policies. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to reduce the nation's consumption of salt, saturated fats and trans fats</li> <li>• How to ensure food marketing and promotions aimed at children and young people do not encourage them to consume high levels of salt, saturated fats and trans fats</li> <li>• Commercial interests</li> <li>• Food product labelling</li> <li>• The European Union's common agricultural policy</li> <li>• Public sector catering guidelines</li> <li>• Advice on take-aways and other food outlets.</li> </ul>
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Preventing unintentional injuries among children and young people aged under 15: road design and modification	<p>This is one of three pieces of NICE guidance published in November 2010 on how to prevent unintentional injuries among under-15s. A second publication covers unintentional injuries in the home and a third covers strategies, regulation, enforcement, surveillance and workforce development. The guidance covers 20 mph limits, 20mph zones and engineering measures to reduce speed or make routes safer. The recommendations include advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How health professionals and local highways authorities can coordinate work to make the road environment safer.</li> <li>• Introducing engineering measures to reduce vehicle speeds, in line with Department for Transport guidance.</li> <li>• Making routes commonly used by children and young people safer. This includes routes to schools and parks.</li> </ul>
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promoting physical activity: active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community settings	<p>This guidance is for all those who are involved in promoting physical activity among children and young people, including parents and carers. The NICE recommendations give advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how to promote the benefits of physical activity and encourage participation</li> <li>• high level strategic planning</li> <li>• the importance of consultation with children and young people and how to set about it</li> <li>• planning and providing spaces, facilities and opportunities</li> <li>• training people to run programmes and activities</li> <li>• how to promote physically active travel such as cycling and walking.</li> </ul>
National Institute for Health and	This guidance offers the first evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It is for

<p>Clinical Excellence (NICE): Promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity</p>	<p>NHS and other professionals who have responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes local transport authorities, transport planners, those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors. The seven recommendations cover strategy, policy and plans, transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life.</li> <li>• Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads.</li> <li>• Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.</li> </ul>
<p>Natural England's – England Biodiversity (2002)</p>	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy was published in 2002. It brings together England's key contributions to achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. It also seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy, thriving and diverse ecosystems are essential to everybody's quality of life and wellbeing. The Strategy has five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the best wildlife sites.</li> <li>• Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats.</li> <li>• Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making.</li> <li>• Enthusing people</li> <li>• Developing the evidence base.</li> </ul> <p>An important aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK <a href="#">Biodiversity Action Plan</a> in England, and a measure of success of conserving England's biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing</p>
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA 2010)</p>	<p>This statement sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.</p>
<p>Planning for Growth (2011)</p>	<p>The Government's strategy that established the need for planning reforms in order to facilitate more sustainable economic growth and the creation of new jobs. The strategy asserts that local planning authorities should consider favourably development proposals that promote enterprise and facilitate housing, economic or other forms of sustainable development.</p>
<p>Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 (The Marmot Review)</p>	<p>In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The strategy will include policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities.</p> <p>The Review had four tasks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Identify, for the health inequalities challenge facing England, the evidence most relevant to underpinning future policy and action</li> <li>2 Show how this evidence could be translated into practice</li> <li>3 Advise on possible objectives and measures, building on the experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy</li> <li>4 Publish a report of the Review's work that will contribute to the development of a post- 2010 health inequalities strategy</li> </ol>

Sustainable Construction Strategy (2008)	<p>This Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around the existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. It aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;</li> <li>• Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas;</li> <li>• Making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward</li> </ul>
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	<p>This Climate Change Programme seeks to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 percent by 2050. The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18 per cent below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010.</p>
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	<p>The low carbon transition plan sets out how the government is to meet its binding carbon budget – an 18% cut in emissions on 2008 levels by 2020 (34% on 1990 levels). It also allocated individual carbon budgets for the major UK government departments, which are expected to produce their own plans.</p>
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation</li> <li>• 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources</li> <li>• 10% of transport supply from renewable sources</li> </ul>
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	<p>The Government launched a package of actions to deliver the step change needed to ensure that supply chains and public services will be increasingly low carbon, low waste and water efficient, respect biodiversity and deliver wider sustainable development goals. The Action Plan puts in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and develops plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government which will strengthen delivery of these targets.</p>
Water Strategy - Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	<p>The overarching aim of the Water Strategy is to improve standards of service and quality, through sustainable water management, whilst achieving a balance between environmental impacts, water quality of surface and ground waters, supply and demand, and social and economic effects.</p> <p>The intermediate outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No deterioration in water quality in the environment, aiming for improvement to good ecological status by 2015, and improved biodiversity and ecology with increased value from sustainable recreation</li> <li>• Climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Sustainable use of water resources with no essential supply interruptions during drought</li> <li>• High levels of drinking water quality</li> <li>• Fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges</li> </ul>
Waste Strategy (2007)	<p>This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>• increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> <li>• secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Guidance and Other Reference Documents</b>	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”.
By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice. DETR / CABE (2000)	The aim of this guide is to promote high standards in urban design. The central message is that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed if better places are to be created.
BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) (2008)	BREEAM addresses wide-ranging environmental and sustainability issues and enables developers and designers to prove the environmental credentials of their buildings. It uses a straightforward scoring system that is transparent, easy to understand and supported by evidence-based research; has a positive influence on the design, construction and management of buildings and sets and maintains a robust technical standard with rigorous quality assurance and certification
CABE: From Grey to Green (2009)	This document provides fresh ideas and evidence, showing how we could design and manage places in radically different ways
CABE: Sustainable Places	Sustainable Places gives expert advice on planning, designing and managing a sustainable place. It includes clear priorities for action alongside expert advice on effective leadership for your neighbourhood, town or city.
Department of Health: Next Step Review: High Quality Care for All (2008)	High Quality Care for All sets a new foundation for a health service that empowers staff and gives patients choice. It ensures that health care will be personalised and fair, include the most effective treatments within a safe system, and help patients to stay healthy.
Environment Agency - Creating a better place. Our corporate strategy (2010-2015)	This strategy sets out the Environment Agency’s aims for the period to 2015 and describes the role they will play in being part of the solution to the environmental challenges society faces. It sets out how the EA will continue to review their priorities and ways of working to ensure value for money whilst creating a better place for people and the environment.
Environment Agency – Climate Change, adapting for tomorrow (2009)	This report shows how the Environment Agency are working, often in partnership with others, to help communities and businesses adapt, while still protecting the natural environment.
Environment Agency – Building a better environment. A guide for developers (2006)	This guide provides advice on making sure development contributes to the long-term environmental quality of our country. The guide gives practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site. This ranges from how you can reduce flood risk through to creating quality green space in your development. It gives pointers for building sustainable, cost-effective homes, helping create an environment in which people will really want to live. It also provides examples of sites where this good practice has already been applied.

Environment Agency State of Environment Report for Southwark (2010)	This report provides a snapshot of the environment in the London Borough of Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the boroughs and the health of their environment.
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment. This includes historic buildings, areas and their setting; archaeology; historic parks and gardens; heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the areas local distinctiveness. The document is used when considering heritage values, how to assess their significance and manage successful change in the historic environment.
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice; it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
English Heritage, Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings - Application of Part L of the Building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (2011)	<p>This guidance has been produced to help prevent conflicts between the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations and the conservation of historic and traditionally constructed buildings.</p> <p>The following areas are covered in the guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The background to the legislation and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• An interpretation of the regulations themselves as applied to historic and traditionally constructed buildings</li> <li>• Understanding the buildings before carrying out upgrading works</li> <li>• Meeting the requirements of Part L</li> <li>• Advice on the thermal upgrading of various building elements</li> </ul> <p>The guidance supersedes English Heritage's previous publication Building Regulations and Historic Buildings an interim guidance note on the application of Part L (2004).</p>
English Heritage, Climate Change and the Historic Environment (2008)	<p>This statement sets out English Heritage's current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment. It is aimed at all those involved in the scientific and technical aspects of climate change and those undertaking impact, risk and adaptation studies. English Heritage are currently in the process of revising this publication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reflect changes resulting from the NPPF and other Government initiatives</li> <li>• to incorporate new information, research and advice on Climate Change</li> </ul>
English Heritage, Climate Change and Your Home website	Climate Change and Your Home is a website set up by English Heritage which aims to help owners of older and historic homes to understand more about their properties and ways of saving energy ( <a href="http://www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk">www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk</a> )

English Indices of Deprivation 2010	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services, transport etc.
Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land- Environment Agency.	The Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11, have been developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination.  The process involves identifying, making decisions on, and taking appropriate action to deal with land contamination in a way that is consistent with government policies and legislation within the UK.
Natural England: A Natural Development (2009)	The Natural Development Project launched on 3 November 2009 to demonstrate how both large and small scale development can incorporate green infrastructure in practice. Natural England and key players in the development sector formed a partnership to understand how to value, design and create quality green infrastructure. The partnership aims to demonstrate how – at different scales and locations – the contribution of the natural environment in regeneration can move from that of traditional landscaping to one of providing vital spaces for people, wildlife, health, wellbeing, and climate change adaptation. The Natural Development project will provide a focus for our engagement with real sites and enable us to practically demonstrate positive planning with developers. It will work to highlight opportunities and overcome barriers to success and enable sharing of best practice to support the mainstreaming of green infrastructure in development and regeneration.  Over the coming months and years the project will collect and share:  Case Studies, focusing on a range of sites – initially in the Thames Gateway, and widening out as the project progresses.  Commentary on problems, opportunities, and issues for large and small scale developments.  Technical information relating to our work with developers across the country.
English Heritage Conservation Principles: for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This document contains policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
English Heritage, Guidance on Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This guidance focuses on SEA/SA for development plans, building on existing Government advice, it is equally applicable to the preparation of SEAs for other types of documents, such as Local Transport Plans and Water Resource Management Plans.
Guidance on Tall Buildings CABE and English Heritage (2007)	The aim is to 'ensure that tall buildings are properly planned'. The document is for use as a basis for assessment for specific local projects in local policy and guidance preparation. The most important issues are making sure that tall buildings of high architectural quality, that they have a positive

	impact on the environment and area, and that they are supported by services, transport etc.
Guidance on producing Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments	This Guidance provides information to help Lead Local Flood Authorities, which are County and Unitary Authorities to meet duties to prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, as required by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (the Flood Risk Regulations <a href="http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0410BSLS-E-E.pdf">http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0410BSLS-E-E.pdf</a> )
Conservation Bulletin 47: Characterisation, English Heritage (2005)	A bulletin that explores the subject of characterisation and sets out some examples of studies of local character.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.
Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice, English Heritage (2010)	Sets out guidance for how to undertake assessments for historic areas in order to produce a Historic Area Assessment.
Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a series of exemplary case studies for managing change in the historic environment.
The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out guidance for managing change within the settings of heritage assets.
Seeing The History In The View: A Method For Assessing Heritage Significance Within Views, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance of views.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners	This guidance suggests how climate change issues can be considered in SEA in England & Wales. The original guidance was launched in 2004, and this revised version has been updated in 2007 and compliments advice set out in UK Practical Guide to the SEA Directive. The guidance provides practical guidance on ways SEA can consider climate change and should be applied to Waste Management Strategy. The guidance is available at: <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf</a>
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning,	Sets out case studies for how historic characterisation can be used to inform plan making and development management decisions.

English Heritage (2011)	
Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out guidance for managing change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.
Good Practice for Local Listing Consultation Draft, English Heritage (2011)	Sets out best practice guidance for identifying buildings and structures suitable for local listing and for managing the list.
Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS (2010)	Sets out guidance for producing Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Sites in order to evaluate the impact of potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value. This may also provide a guide for assessing general impact of development on heritage assets and their settings.
The voluntary Code of Practice (CoP) (Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice)	Produced by industry it provides a framework for determining whether or not excavated material used in land development is waste. The CoP sets out good practice for the development industry to use when assessing: If materials are classified as waste or not; and determining when treated waste can cease to be waste for a particular use. It also describes an auditable system to demonstrate that the Code of Practice has been adhered to on a site by site basis. <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/PS006.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/PS006.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Productsandservices/ConsultancyandTesting/LandQualityEndorsement/documents/filedownload,43703,en.pdf">http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Productsandservices/ConsultancyandTesting/LandQualityEndorsement/documents/filedownload,43703,en.pdf</a>

## Regional

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Air Quality</b>	
Air Quality Strategy (2010)	This 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. Over the last few years, a number of innovative measures have been introduced to help improve air quality in London. Nevertheless, air pollution remains a problem in the capital, as is clear from the fact that European Union targets for air quality standards that were intended to be met in 2004 and 2005 have still not been achieved.
The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition - Best Practice Guidance (2006)	The GLA and London Councils have produced 'Best Practice Guidance' to control dust and emissions from construction and demolition. The Guidance will be used to inform the planning process within London boroughs; assisting developers in understanding the methods available to them and what London boroughs might expect. The Guidance will be reviewed regularly, in order to update new best practice in dust and emissions management.

<b>Accessibility and Equity</b>	
Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)	This provides detailed guidance on the policies contained in the London Plan to make places usable by everyone especially disabled people.
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2007)	This SPG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides guidance to boroughs, partners and developers on the implementation of policies in the London Plan which relate to equalities issues and addressing the needs of London's diverse communities;</li> <li>• sets out some of the tools for promoting equality and diversity in planning processes;</li> <li>• highlights the spatial impacts of wider socio-economic issues such as poverty and discrimination in the planning context;</li> <li>• sets out overarching principles and the key spatial issues for planning for equality; and examines in greater detail the spatial needs of London's diverse communities and identifies how spatial planning can be used to try and address these</li> </ul>
<b>Culture</b>	
Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2010)	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 – particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics and the opportunity it presents for London to undertake a step change in cultural activity and participation.
<b>Economy</b>	
Mayor's draft Town Centre SPG (2012)	The Mayor's Draft Town Centres SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 2.15 Town centres and its associated Annex, and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to town centre development and management. In particular the SPG includes guidance to promote the vitality and viability of London's town centres, including neighbourhood and local centres. This includes supporting a vibrant mix of uses in town centres including retailing, leisure, culture, tourism, business, social infrastructure and housing and accommodating growth in demand for new town centre floorspace within centres or in well integrated edge of centre sites. It also addresses quality issues in town centre such as safety, access, design, diversity and sustainability and also the location and scale of development.
Mayor's Economic Development Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's vision is for London to be the best big city in the world. The Economic Development Strategy sets out this vision with respect to the London economy, and how it can be realised. The Mayor's ambitions are for London to be the World Capital of Business, and to have the most competitive business environment in the world; to be one of the world's leading low carbon capitals, for all Londoners to share in London's economic success and for London to maximise the benefits of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.
GLA Economics- Evidence Base (2009)	The latest Economic Evidence Base document supports the public consultation drafts of the three Mayoral strategies currently being revised: the London Plan, the Economic Development Strategy and the Transport Strategy.
GLA Economics- Working Paper 39 – Borough Employment Projections to 2031 (2009)	GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.

GLA Economics- Working Paper 38 – Employment Projections for London by sector	GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.
Technical paper 1: London employment sites database (2009)	GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.
Technical paper 2: Accessibility-based employment projections (2009)	GLA Economics has published four papers - two technical papers and two working papers - that describe its updated employment projections out to 2031 and which appeared in the recently published Economic Evidence Base.
London Office Policy Review (2012)	<p>The London Office Policy Review 2012 is the most recent in a series of independent reviews of office market trends commissioned by the GLA. It includes monitoring benchmarks and associated time series data to illustrate key trends and market relationships and their bearing on policy. LOPR 2012 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of office-based employment projections and office floor space need estimates to inform future alterations to the London Plan.</li> <li>An assessment of the impact of recent economic events on different parts of the London office market, and those which might be anticipated in the future.</li> <li>A review of London Plan town centre office development guidelines and associated policy proposals.</li> <li>Consideration of the potential for conversion of surplus office space to other uses, especially residential, in different parts of London.</li> </ul>
Land for Industry and Transport Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	The importance of integrating transport and industrial development is recognised in this document, with particular reference to improving linkages between rail connectivity and major distribution locations. Although significant growth is projected in London over the plan period, the SPG asserts that London's economy is undergoing a structural change, with a decline in traditional manufacturing and an increase of other industrial sectors, such as warehousing, logistics and utilities. The role of the SPG is set out guidance for boroughs to manage the changing demand for industrial land and land for transport as a result of these changes. It also provides guidance for freight requirements for Storage and Distribution functions.
GLA Hotel Demand Study (2006)	This study tests the hotel demand assumptions used in the 2004 London Plan to inform the draft alterations to the plan. It adds a finer grained geographic dimension which will help develop sub regional and more local monitoring benchmarks.
<b>Energy and Climate Change</b>	
Climate Change Adaption Strategy for London (2010)	<p>The Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies who and what is most at risk today</li> <li>• analyses how climate change will change the risk of flood, drought and heatwave through the century</li> <li>• describes what action is needed to manage this and who is responsible for it.</li> </ul> <p>The key actions proposed in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve our understanding and management of surface water flood risk</li> <li>• An urban greening programme to increase the quality and quantity of greenspace and vegetation in London – this will buffer us from floods and hot weather</li> <li>• To retro-fit up to 1.2m homes by 2015 to improve the water and energy efficiency of London homes</li> </ul>
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy	This Strategy has a positive message on targets. It shows that if all the existing policies and programmes that are already in train –

Strategy (2011)	whether at national or local level – actually deliver as promised, we will be able to get very close to London’s ambitious CO2 reduction target of 60 per cent against 1990 levels. The Strategy also identifies the further measures needed to close the gap.
Green Light to Clean Power. The Mayor’s Energy Strategy (2004)	<p>The Strategy’s specific aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing London’s contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen.</li> <li>• Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth.</li> <li>• Contributing to London’s economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London’s housing and other building stock.</li> </ul> <p>The aim is to change energy provision and use by 2050 with a key target of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions of more than 60% of those in 2000. The ways to achieve this are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, using less energy and preventing fuel poverty where people cannot afford energy.</p>
<b>Flood Risk</b>	
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009	This plan presents what the Environment Agency considers the most sustainable direction for the management of fluvial flood risk within the region for the next 50 to 100 years. It is based on extensive research into the catchment characteristics of the region and the options available for managing the risk to people, properties and the environment. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and the plans for future development.
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2009)	In June 2007 the Mayor published the draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) for the London Plan, for public consultation. The RFRA examines the nature and implication of flood risk in London and how the risk should be managed.
<b>Health</b>	
The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	The strategy sets out the Mayor’s framework to reduce health inequalities in the capital. Key aims of the strategy include encouraging physical activity, supporting long-term investment to reduce poverty, improving access to primary care and NHS services, supporting individuals to make healthier choices and promoting well being in the workplace.
NHS London: Strategic Plan (2008)	A strategic plan that sets out an ambitious programme of work to deliver high-quality, value for money services.
Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action (2007)	Healthcare for London: A Framework for Action presents a powerful vision of how different healthcare in London could be – safer, more accessible, higher quality – and of how much healthier Londoners could become. Its recommendations include innovation and challenge in equal measure.
<b>Heritage</b>	
English Heritage’s Heritage at Risk- London 2010	The Register identifies which heritage assets are at risk from development pressures, neglect or decay. It also monitors the changing condition of assets in order to help us prioritise where resources and expertise can best be deployed to resolve the problems. It also includes listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and gardens.
<b>Housing</b>	
London Housing Strategy (2010)	<p>London’s first statutory housing strategy was published on 27 February 2010, embodying the Mayor’s vision for housing in London to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise aspirations and promote opportunity: by producing more affordable homes, particularly for families and by increasing</li> </ul>

	<p>opportunities for home ownership through the new First Steps housing programme;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve homes and transform neighbourhoods: by improving design quality, by greening homes, by promoting successful, strong and mixed communities and by tackling empty homes;</li> <li>• Maximise delivery and optimise value for money: by creating a new architecture for delivery, by developing new investment models and by promoting new delivery mechanisms.</li> </ul>
GLA Housing Design Guide 2010 Interim edition (2010)	The new 'interim edition' of the London Housing Design Guide sets out the Mayor of London's aspirations for the design of new housing in the capital. The Mayor is committed not just to delivering more homes in London, but also to improving the quality of our homes. The London Development Agency has published the new London Housing Design Guide, which sets a new benchmark for housing design in London. All housing built on London Development Agency land is expected to meet these standards. The standards will also start to be applied to housing schemes applying for funding from the London Homes and Communities Agency from April 2011.
South East London Student Sub Report, Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009)	This document is the one of the sub-group reports for South East London. Other sub-group reports include an analysis of the circumstances and housing requirements of older people, people with support needs, young people, families, Black and Minority Ethnic groups, migrant workers, public sector workers, the private rented sector, Low Cost Home Ownership, intermediate housing, low earners and Gypsies and Travellers.
South East London Housing Market Assessment (2009) and sub reports	Opinion Research Services (ORS) was commissioned by local authorities in South East London to undertake housing requirements studies in each borough and a strategic housing market assessment for the sub region.  The local authorities involved in the project are Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark. A SHMA is a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development document and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in planning policy statement 3: housing (PPS3).
GLA 2008 Round Population Projections	Detailed ward level population projections to support the London Plan. Incorporating housing provision targets as outlined in the consultations draft of the revised London Plan
London Student Housing Requirements Study (2007)	BBP Regeneration, SQW Ltd., Tribal Consulting, and Opinion Research Services undertook a study in 2006 to assess the impact that growth in the Higher Education (HE) sector may have on housing requirements and housing markets in Greater London. The primary aim of this research was to inform the implementation of London Plan and borough policy. The study incorporates a policy review, an analysis of baseline data on London's student population and student accommodation, and primary research. The data has been used to help forecast future student population growth and accommodation needs and the potential impact of the HE sector on London's economy, followed by a number of recommendations.
Housing Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)	The SPG provides guidance on how to implement the housing policies in the 2011 London Plan (LP). It is divided into 7 sections which provide guidance on supply, demand, design, density, mix, mixed use, choice and quality.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Central London Infrastructure Study (2009)	The study aims to provide a strategic understanding of the implications of growth for the whole of Central London, with an indication of how growth, and therefore demand for infrastructure, is distributed across the study area. This analysis allows Central London Forward to build a robust case for additional infrastructure investment for Central London to achieve sustainable growth up to 2026. In

	particular, as well as offering local authority level information and analysis, the report provides evidence of sub-regional issues and opportunities, encouraging joint solutions wherever appropriate. This study also identifies existing gaps and shortfalls in infrastructure provision.
Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule – Mayor of London (2012)	Sets out the level of charge that will apply to certain types of new development across London in order to deliver the Crossrail programme.
<b>London Plan</b>	
London Plan (July 2011)	<p>The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor. The new London Plan policies deal with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quality of life issues in particular places within London – particularly those on the 2012 Games and their legacy, outer London, inner London, the Central Activities Zone, regeneration areas, town centres and green infrastructure</li> <li>• ensuring equal life chances for all, improving and addressing health inequalities, ensuring an adequate supply of good quality homes for all Londoners and sufficient social infrastructure</li> <li>• ensuring and developing a London economy that provides jobs, goods and services Londoners need – including those on developing the economy, arts, culture and entertainment, retail, town centres and small shops, encouraging a connected economy, and improving opportunities for all</li> <li>• mitigating the scale of future climate change, adapting to the change that is now inevitable and, as part of this, ensuring high water quality and sufficient water supply and wastewater infrastructure</li> <li>• providing a transport network enabling easy access to jobs, opportunities and facilities while mitigating adverse environmental and other impacts in</li> <li>• supporting a high quality urban living space – including building neighbourhoods and communities, inclusive environments, high quality built environments (7.3–7.7), protection of London's heritage, air and noise pollution, protection and enhancement of open and natural environments and of the Blue Ribbon Network of waterways</li> <li>• strategic priorities for use of the planning system to secure infrastructure and other benefits to support improving quality of life</li> <li>• Monitoring and Review</li> </ul>
London Plan early minor alterations and revisions (2011-12)	<p>The Mayor of London adopted the new London Plan in July 2011. Within the adopted London Plan, it was acknowledged that the Mayor would be consulting on early minor alterations to some of the policies.</p> <p>The Mayor held an initial round of consultation on the first set of alterations for 6 weeks in November and December 2011 with the London Assembly and GLA functional bodies - the first formal stage in changing the London Plan. The council submitted a response to the Mayor at this stage. The Mayor then consulted formally on the early minor alterations in February and March 2012.</p> <p>Following the adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Mayor has revised the alterations further and has commenced a third stage of consultation. The latest alterations incorporate the previous set of early minor alterations issued for consultation in February and include additional minor updates and amendments to take account of the NPPF and other legislation such as the duty to cooperate and the new CIL regulations. More substantive changes to the housing policies are also proposed.</p> <p>It is anticipated that both sets of alterations will be considered together by an independent planning inspector at an examination in</p>

	public (EiP) to be held in November/December 2012.
<b>Noise</b>	
London Agglomeration Noise Action Plan (2010)	The purpose of the Noise Action Plan is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.
Souder City: The Mayors Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	The aim of the Mayor's ambient noise strategy is a practical one – to minimise the adverse impacts of noise on people living and working in, and visiting London using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Three key issues are: 1. Securing good noise reducing road surfaces 2. Securing a night aircraft ban across London 3. Reducing noise through better planning and design of new housing
<b>Open Space and Biodiversity</b>	
Connecting with London's Nature. The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	The document details the Mayor's vision for protecting and conserving London's natural open spaces. It seeks to ensure that there is no overall loss of wildlife habitats in London, and that open spaces are created and made accessible, so that all Londoners are within walking distance of a quality natural space. The strategy is an important step in establishing a London-wide framework for maintaining London's diversity of wildlife.
Environment Agency Green roof Toolkit	Environment Agency on-line toolkit which sets out guidance for site specific opportunities, green roof design and technical assessment The vision is that developers will promote the use of green roofs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create a better and more sustainable London</li> <li>• deliver better quality places to live and work</li> <li>• create a low-carbon city</li> <li>• adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change</li> </ul>
Forestry Commission – The case for trees (2010)	This document aims to inspire people involved in planning policy and practice to become champions and advocates for trees.
London Trees and Woodland Framework (2005)	The London Trees and Woodland Framework is part of the Environment Strategy of the Greater London Authority. It was launched on the 23rd March 2005 and is the result of a broad partnership of London-wide bodies headed by the Forestry Commission and the GLA. Chapter 2 describes the current status of trees and woodlands in London Chapter 3 provides the national and London policy context Chapter 4 sets out the Framework. It puts forward key aims and objectives for trees and woodlands in London to realise their contribution to the natural, built and managed environment, people, and the economy Chapter 5 provides detailed proposals on how the Framework should be turned into action
Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG (2012)	This SPG aims to help those involved in planning local neighbourhoods to engage with young Londoners to deliver real improvements in the quality of play spaces. The Mayor wants to see a child-friendly London with inclusive, accessible, and safe play spaces that allow all young Londoners to engage in fun, positive, and healthy play and recreation in their own communities and throughout London. The

	2012 SPG adds further guidance to the previous 2008 SPG, in particular expanding on the concept of lifetime neighbourhoods.
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Sustainable Design and Construction. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)	London Plan Policy 4B.6 relates to sustainable design and construction and sets the context for this SPG. The SPG provides guidance on the way that the seven measures identified in the policy can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives and therefore the SPG is structured around these seven factors.
Adapting to Climate Change: A checklist for development (2005)	This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority. The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance
Sustainable Development Framework for London. London Sustainable Development Commission (June 2003)	This Framework has been developed by the London Sustainable Development Commission, appointed by the Mayor in May 2002 to advise on sustainability issues in the capital. It is the first Sustainable Development Framework for London. It sets out a Vision for the capital and a set of objectives to guide decision making. The Framework should be used to: -provide the context for policy development and decision-making; -undertake sustainability appraisals of projects, plans and strategies; -monitor progress towards a more sustainable city
Sustainable Communities Plan for London: Building for the Future (2003)	This document is part of a national programme of action setting out how the Government intends to achieve sustainable communities in London. The main challenges for London are to accommodate growth and to reduce poverty and deprivation. To do this, the main aims are for more and better-designed and affordable homes, including homes for key workers. To improve public transport and other infrastructure to support the development of new and growing communities; to raise education standards and skill levels across the capital; to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
<b>Transport</b>	
Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)	The Mayor's Transport Strategy is a statutory document, developed alongside the London Plan and Economic Development Strategy as part of a strategic policy framework to support and shape the economic and social development of London over the next 20 years. It sets out the Mayor's transport vision and describes how Transport for London (TfL) and its partners, including the London boroughs, will deliver that vision. Six goals set out how the overarching vision should be implemented. The transport strategy should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support economic development and population growth</li> <li>• Enhance the quality of life for all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve the safety and security of all Londoners</li> <li>• Improve transport opportunities for all Londoners</li> <li>• Reduce transport's contribution to climate change and improve its resilience</li> <li>• Support delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and its legacy</li> </ul>
London Cycle Network Plus Annual Report 2008/2009	This report is a record of activity for the London Cycle Network plus (LCN+) project during the 2007/08 financial year. The LCN+ is a planned 900km network of radial and orbital cycle routes across London, involving borough roads, the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and off-highway segments. The project seeks to provide a network of quality cycling facilities across the city, and in doing so encourage more Londoners to cycle

<b>Views</b>	
London View Management Framework. Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance (2010)	The London View Management Framework is a key component of the Mayor's strategy to preserve London's character and built heritage. It outlines the policy framework for managing the impact of development on key panoramas, river prospects and townscape views.
<b>Waste</b>	
Mayor's Draft Replacement Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)	The Strategy is made up of six key policy chapters, outlining where the Mayor thinks he can make most difference. The six overarching policies are; Policy 1 – Inform producers and consumers of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling Policy 2 – London will have a greenhouse gas standard for municipal waste management activities to reduce their impact on climate change Policy 3 – Capture the economic benefits of waste management Policy 4 – London to achieve 50 per cent municipal waste recycling or composting performance (including anaerobic digestion) by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031 Policy 5 – Catalysing municipal waste infrastructure in London, particularly low-carbon technologies Policy 6 – Achieving a high level of street cleanliness.
London Waste Apportionment Study (2007) – update and further sensitivity testing	Subsequent to the reiteration of the apportionment, published in December 2006, further data of relevance to criteria within the model has become available. The update includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correct data on safeguarded wharves,</li> <li>• revision of current licensed waste management capacity in London resulting from the decision on the development of the Belvedere facility, updated, recently verified and soon to be published data on indicative capacity of land for waste, logistics and other industrial used in London, provided by the GLA.</li> </ul>
London Waste Apportionment Study (2006)	This report describes in detail the waste apportionment methodology underlying the London Plan minor alteration on borough level waste apportionment.
London Remade Demolition Protocol Report (2005)	This describes how demolition recyclate can be recovered with maximum value and how this can be provided as a high quality recycled material in new builds.
Rethinking Rubbish in London. The Mayor's Waste Management Strategy (2003)	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out a number of policies and proposals to improve waste management in London including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that waste authorities look at maximising waste reduction, recycling and composting before considering energy recovery and disposal.</li> <li>• Developing a 'Waste Reduction and Reuse Programme' for London.</li> <li>• Aiming to exceed the recycling and composting targets set by the Government for London's waste authorities.</li> <li>• Increasing recycling collections by waste authorities, with collections to be introduced wherever possible, and more types of materials to be collected including waste for composting.</li> <li>• Increasing bottle banks and recycling banks for other materials, so that everyone is close to facilities for recycling.</li> <li>• Increasing recycling facilities, with Civic Amenity sites turned into 'Reuse and Recycling Centres', making it easier for people to</li> </ul>

	<p>recycle a much wider range of things, including furniture, household goods, and green garden waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging new business ideas for recycling and looking at ways to increase the amount of products made from recycled material.</li> <li>• Planning for new and improved waste and recycling facilities in London.</li> <li>• Improving public awareness of waste issues including the need to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost waste and also to buy recycled goods.</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	
Securing London's Water Future: The Mayor's Water Strategy (2011)	The London Water Strategy is intended to complement the plans and strategies of other organisations by presenting a London-specific view of managing water resources. The draft strategy has been developed with the support of Thames Water and the Environment Agency. Its goal is improved water management – both the water we want (such as drinking water) and the water we don't (such as sewage and floodwater in the wrong place).
Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 plan	This document provides regional guidance on the predicted effects of climate change in relation to tidal flood risk
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	<p>The EU Water Framework Directive requires the Environment Agency to prepare and publish 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. Their aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard the sustainable use of water</li> <li>• To protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• To improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances</li> <li>• To reduce groundwater pollution; and</li> <li>• To help mitigate the effects of flood and droughts</li> </ul>
Taking Care of Water- Our Plan for the next 25 years (Thames Water Utilities 2007)	Taking care of water describes a long-term strategy to address a series of issues. It is built around the four main themes that have emerged from public consultation: delivering for customers; planning for a sustainable future; delivering efficiently; and providing affordable services. The document set out the things that are needed to meet the challenges of the future. It also set out the costs of providing those services and the likely impact on bills.
Water Resources Management Plan (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2035	Sets out how demand for water is balanced against the supply over the next 25-year period.
Our Plans for Water (Thames Water Utilities) 2010-2015	A five-year Plan which sets out proposals to maintain and improve services during the period 2010 to 2015.
Draft Strategic Proposals for Sludge Management (Thames Water Utilities) 2008	Thames Water Utilities Ltd. (Thames Water) has developed high-level strategic proposals for sludge management/disposal in our region for the 25 years to 2035. The decision to carry out the strategy development was taken for the following reasons: (1) to provide a broad framework for the specific investment proposals, particularly in the period 2010-2015 for the periodic review of our charges in 2009, and (2) to review the appropriateness of the current strategy (i.e. wherever possible recycle sludge to land) going forward, given the increasing costs and regulatory/other constraints arising from this outlet.
Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction	This guidance on designing developments in a changing climate was published by the Greater London Authority in November 2005.

Management Strategy (CAMS)	The main actions are summarised in a simple to use checklist, however, it is not intended to be a design manual, although it does contain signposts to more detailed guidance.
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**Local**

Policy or Plan	Summary of objectives and targets
<b>Community</b>	
Southwark, Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013	This strategy provides a plan for all local services affecting children and young people in Southwark. The aims in the next three years are: improved literacy and numeracy; more things to do; less crime against children and young people; fewer teenagers getting pregnant; and a reduction in the rate of increase of children who are obese.
Southwark Statement of Community Involvement (2008)	The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when Southwark Council involves the community in the alteration and development of town planning documents and applications for planning permission. This ensures there is effective community involvement in the planning process.
Metropolitan Police Estate – Estate Strategy 2010-2014 (draft Estate Strategy 2013-2016)	This document sets out the strategy for improving the Metropolitan Police Estate in Southwark over the next three years. The future strategy focuses on ensuring that the police Estate is fit for purpose and capable of delivering a modern, effective police service. The Strategy states that surplus sites, with a value in excess of £500m will be disposed off, with receipts being reinvested in the remaining Estate.
Southwark Council Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008	AMP 2008, which was approved by Executive on 20th May 2008, establishes the Council's overarching approach to the management of its property assets and how these can most effectively be arranged to ensure that the Council can achieve its core objectives and deliver key corporate outcomes.
Strategy for the future Management of Council owned properties occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector, Southwark Corporate Property, April 2009	The strategy sets out the Asset Management Strategy framework for Southwark's portfolio of Council owned properties that are occupied by the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). It describes the baseline position for the estate as it stands currently, the Council's objectives in holding the assets concerned and examines the drivers that are likely to influence the development of the portfolio into the future. The paper also explains the review processes that have been undertaken to inform the development of the strategy. The VCS Asset Management Strategy derives directly from the Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan 2008 (AMP 2008) and underpins this key strategic document with an additional tier of detail.
Southwark Violent Crime Strategy 2010/2015	The Southwark violent crime strategy 2010/15 detailing how the council, police and other partners in Southwark are tackling violent crime in the borough.
<b>Economy and Employment</b>	

Southwark Employment Land Review 2010	The study provides an assessment of the quantity, quality and viability of employment land throughout the borough and evaluates the viability of existing (UDP) employment policies as well as informing the LDF evidence base and associated policies.
Southwark Economic Well-being Strategy (2012-2020)	The strategy sets out what the council seeks to achieve between 2012 and 2020, and how we aim to work across the Council and with our partners in the private, public and voluntary sectors in order to make Southwark a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where people, especially our young people, are equipped with the skills and ambition to make the most of our central London location</li> <li>• Where businesses grow and prosper</li> <li>• Where town centres and high streets thrive</li> <li>• Where our residents are financially independent</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	
Southwark Schools for the Future, New School Provision, 2006	Southwark council officers report asking the executive to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve the revised strategy to meeting the pupil place planning requirements, including the development of proposals to open two new secondary schools.</li> <li>• Approve the commencement of the initial statutory consultation with relation to the opening of two new secondary schools by 2012 (subject to the results of initial consultation).</li> <li>• Request that officers prepare the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Outline Business Case on the basis of this revised strategy for December 2006.</li> </ul>
Southwark Schools for the Future BSF Outline Business Case report 2007	Southwark Council officers have developed five programme options, with differing degrees of transformation of the secondary schools involved and different associated costs. In arriving at these programme options, officers have investigated a range of possible solutions for each school included in the programme ranging from doing nothing through to complete rebuild for each school.
Southwark Primary Strategy for Change, 2008	The Primary Strategy for Change highlights the key areas of focus for the borough based on an analysis of the baseline data and provides a snapshot of primary education provision in the borough at this time.
Southwark Schools for the future: Strategic Business Case for Investment in Secondary Mainstream and Special Schools under the BSF programme, 2006	Southwark council officers report asking the executive to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Approve the education vision for Southwark Schools for the Future</li> <li>2 Approve the conclusions of the review of Special Educational Needs provision in Southwark, articulating a strategy for special schools and resourced units in Southwark</li> <li>3 Approve the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Strategic Business Case (SBC) Programme Options (as outlined in paragraph 36).</li> <li>4 Note the significant funding that Partnerships for Schools (PfS) has indicated will be made available as a contribution to delivering these options (£188.4m).</li> <li>5 Note the opportunity for the Council to contribute additional funds, subject to their availability, and the preferred programme option selected.</li> </ol>
Southwark Extended Schools Strategy	The strategy sets out a set out principles as the basis for the development of extended schools in Southwark.

	<p>The strategy anticipates that providing extended services will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support improvements in standards</li> <li>• enable children to have fun and develop new skills</li> <li>• enhance support for vulnerable children</li> <li>• encourage parental involvement in children's learning</li> <li>• make better use of facilities by opening them up to the community</li> <li>• provide better help to address children's wider needs</li> </ul>
<b>Flood risk</b>	
Southwark Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2008)	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared to ensure that flood risk is taken into account and minimised in all new developments. The SFRA sets out the level of flood risk in different areas of the borough. This will help plan for new developments and assist in the determination of planning applications.
<b>Health</b>	
Alcohol Strategy 2010-2012	<p>The three year alcohol strategy sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on children and young people, supporting children of problem drinkers and running health campaigns for young people.</li> <li>• Address alcohol related crime and community safety concerns especially regarding alcohol fuelled violence and domestic violence.</li> <li>• Support problem drinkers via health and social care services involving outreach workers targeting hidden or hard to reach drinkers.</li> <li>• Southwark Council will ensure a joined up approach is taken regarding local concerns about alcohol.</li> </ul>
Annual Public Health Report 2010	Life expectancy in Southwark has never been higher, with women in Southwark living to an average of 82.9 years, which is above the national average of 82.3 and men in Southwark living to an average of 77.8 years. However, every year up to 600 people die in Southwark before the age of 75. This year's Annual Public Health Report for Southwark focuses on how GP practices can work with their patients to prevent more early deaths. Southwark's early death rates from heart attack and chronic obstructive lung disease (covering emphysema and bronchitis) was significantly higher than the national average.
Children and Young People's Health Needs Assessment (2010)	A detailed analysis of the demand and performance of Southwark's services and how this contributed to the development of the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013.
NHS Southwark: Commissioners Investment & Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS): Understanding the Estate - A comprehensive audit of the NHS Southwark primary and community services estate (December 2009)	The Commissioners Investment and Asset Management Strategy (CIAMS) will set out how the PCT intends to develop its estate to meet its commissioning objectives in developing health services within its available resources. This document represents the first stage in developing that Strategy – reviewing the existing primary care estate, both the PCT's own properties and other primary care premises – to assess its quality, cost and condition.
NHS Southwark Strategic Plan 2010/2011 –	This Strategic Plan sets out our plans over the next five years to deliver improvement in health outcomes and high quality and effective

2014/2015	<p>services for our population. The Strategic Plan sets out the PCT vision for improved health in Southwark and describes how we will work with our partners to achieve those goals.</p> <p>This plan outlines our work to prioritise initiatives and actions given a clear understanding of health need, the current provider landscape and steps the PCT will take to manage the market for provision to secure the standards required by commissioning intentions.</p>
Southwark Children and Young People's Health plan	<p>This plan sets out how we will improve the wellbeing of children and young people in regard to the five Every Child Matters outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be healthy</li> <li>• Stay safe</li> <li>• Enjoy and achieve</li> <li>• Make a positive contribution</li> <li>• Achieve economic wellbeing</li> </ul> <p>This plan recognises and addresses the far-reaching implications of statutory changes to children's trusts, local safeguarding children boards, Children and Young People's Plans and the roles of lead members and directors of children's services, which came into force on 1 April 2010.</p>
Southwark Health Profile 2012	<p>This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve people's health and reduce health inequalities. Health Profiles are produced every year by the Association of Public Health Observatories.</p>
Southwark Health: Strategy to reduce health inequalities within Southwark 2009-2020	<p>This strategy sets out our intentions to address health inequalities in Southwark. The document builds on earlier work including a recent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and consideration of national and other evidence about the most effective ways of reducing health inequalities.</p>
<b>Heritage and archaeology</b>	
Southwark Conservation Area Appraisals	<p>The government requires all councils to produce appraisals for the conservation areas in their borough. Conservation area appraisals are intended to: Provide an analysis and account of the area; Explain why it is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest; Give a clear indication of the council's approach to its preservation and enhancement. They are also used by the council in assessing the design of development proposals. A number of conservation area appraisals are referred to in the Dulwich SPD.</p>
Southwark Archaeology Priority Zones	<p>Southwark Council has policies to protect the borough's archaeology. The policy identifies seven archaeological priority zones (APZs). When development proposals are submitted for these areas, the archaeology officer conducts initial appraisals to assess the archaeological implications and ensures that any necessary investigations take place</p>
<b>Housing - General</b>	
Southwark Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010)	<p>This report examines in terms of financial viability, the potential for development sites in Southwark to deliver affordable housing at varying percentages and mixes, while maintaining other planning obligations at the current levels as advised.</p>
Southwark Housing Requirements Study (and sub reports) 2010	<p>The study was undertaken to inform local policies, in particular relating to the development plan and housing strategy surrounding affordable housing provision. The study provides a key component of the evidence base required to develop and support a robust</p>

	policy framework.
Southwark Housing Strategy 2009	This aims to: improve the quality of all homes and neighbourhoods; increase the supply of housing, in particular affordable housing; reduce homelessness and improve the standard of temporary accommodation; improve the quality of life for vulnerable people through housing support and deliver community-focused services;
Southwark Housing Development Capacity Assessment (2010)	This assessment provides further information on possible sites that may come forward in the next 15 years to 2026.
Housing - Student	
Research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark (2008)	London Borough of Southwark undertook research into the need for additional student housing in Southwark in 2008. The study was initiated to inform the comprehensive review of the Southwark Housing Strategy and to inform the preparation of the core strategy. It was produced at the time when the borough was beginning to experience an increasing number of planning applications from developers wishing to build accommodation for students in Southwark. BNP Paribas Real Estate has been instructed to undertake further research into student housing schemes in the London Borough of Southwark. The objective of this study is to report provide consolidated information on: Existing student accommodation in the Borough; the schemes of student housing currently in the pipeline with planning consent to include those under construction and those not yet started; and the student housing schemes with current applications.
Neighbouring Boroughs*	
Lambeth Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)	The strategy sets out a long-term vision for the borough and seven long term outcomes which the council and partners will strive to achieve. In addition, the Sustainable Community Strategy contains improvement targets for the next three years as well as key projects/programmes that Lambeth First will be taking forward.
Lewisham Council Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020)	Sets out the vision for Lewisham and the priority areas for action between 2008 and 2020. It is based on a thorough understanding of the borough and its citizens as they are today as well as what the borough and its population will look like in the future. The strategy establishes two cross-cutting principles, that will underline all partnership work in the borough, and six priority outcomes that describe sustainable communities in Lewisham.
Open space and biodiversity	
Southwark Open Spaces Strategy (2013) and Evidence Base	The draft open spaces strategy sets out a series of recommendations around standards of open space provision for the borough and highlights areas where investment should be focused to best meet the needs of residents in the borough, now and in the future. The strategy is supported by an evidence base study which maps open spaces across the borough and assesses their quality.
Parks and Public Spaces Strategy, February 2006	The Parks and Public Spaces Strategy relates to the management of parks and open space provision in the borough. It includes a series of action points, including continuing to develop open space projects in development areas, with emphasis on Elephant and Castle and Rotherhithe. The report to council on the Parks and Public Spaces Strategy recognised the recommendations of the Southwark Open Spaces Strategy in respect of planning policy.
Southwark Play Strategy 2008-2011	The Play Strategy is a five year plan to make sure that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children's rights to play are recognised</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Everyone knows the importance of play in children's lives</li> <li>- All children across the borough have a space where they can play</li> </ul> <p>Those responsible for roads, housing, parks and open spaces recognise the need for play space and include it in their planning</p>
Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan (2013)	This 'toolkit' provides information and guidance on protecting, managing and promoting key wildlife habitats and species within London.
Southwark Tree Management Strategy, Dec 2010	A tree management strategy is a policy framework for the trees owned, managed and/or protected by an organisation. Southwark Council's tree management strategy sets out a vision for the next five years and explains how we will achieve this vision. It is a reference document for anyone with an interest in Southwark's trees.
Planning	
Southwark Core Strategy (2011)	The Core Strategy is a planning document that sets out how Southwark will change up to 2026 to be the type of place set out in our Sustainable Community Strategy (Southwark 2016). It affects everyone living, working and visiting Southwark. The core strategy sets out our long term vision, spatial strategy and strategic policies with an implementation plan up until 2026 to deliver sustainable development.
Southwark Plan Saved Policies (2007)	A number of Southwark Plan policies have been saved where they are consistent with the core strategy.
Southwark Core Strategy DPD submission version (2010) – Background evidence papers	<p>The publication draft of the core strategy is accompanied by a sustainability appraisal report, an equalities impact assessment, an appropriate assessment, a consultation statement, a consultation plan and a number of background papers which set out the council's evidence base and describe the council's strategy.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Tall Buildings</li> <li>• Bankside, Borough and London Bridge Opportunity Area Tall Buildings Study - Stage 1 and 2</li> <li>• Environmental Performance and Feasibility Study</li> <li>• Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</li> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Environmental Performance and Flood Risk</li> </ul>
Southwark Plan adopted Policies Map (updated 2010)	The adopted policies map (January 2010) is a visual representation of planning policies in Southwark, showing the extent of different policy designations across the borough. The Policies Map is updated on a regular basis as new development plan documents are adopted.
Southwark adopted Supplementary Planning	Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and supplementary guidance documents (SPGs) are used to provide more information

Documents (SPDs) and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs)	and guidance on the policies in the development plan. They can be based on certain topics such as transport or design, or they can be specific to certain places such as Canada Water or Dulwich. Southwark has several SPDs and SPGs which provide additional information on the saved policies in the Southwark Plan (UDP) and Core Strategy.
<b>Pollution</b>	
Southwark Draft Air Quality Management and Improvement Plan (2010)	This draft document will help deliver the National Air Quality Strategy for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).
Southwark Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)	This document establishes a programme to identify contaminated land and water in Southwark, and to facilitate its remediation according to UK National Regulations.
<b>Retail</b>	
Southwark Retail Capacity Study (February 2009)	The study considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The vitality and viability of Southwark's existing town centres</li> <li>• The extent to which Southwark centres are fulfilling their role in meeting the retailing needs of the borough</li> <li>• The need for further retail development during the LDF period, and possible scenarios for meeting any identified need for additional retail floorspace</li> </ul>
Southwark Street trading and Markets Strategy (2010)	The street trading and markets strategy sets out how we want to work with traders to revitalise markets in the borough. The strategy aims to set out what we will do to: increase numbers of people using and trading on our markets; keep markets thriving and viable business environments; improve the management of markets and market areas.
Town Centre retail surveys (2012)	Up to date surveys of the town, district and local centres in Southwark
<b>Misc</b>	
The council plan 2011 - 2014	The Council Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the Leader's vision for a fairer future for Southwark, including the six key principles that underpin that vision;</li> <li>• Describes the top ten fairer future promises that will demonstrate what is being done to achieve that vision;</li> <li>• Provides a priority statement from each cabinet member, describing in more detail the most important areas of activity within their portfolios. Each statement is then supported by delivery schedules of actions and targets with responsible officers identified (see appendices)The corporate plan provides a summary of the council's priorities, what we will do to ensure progress is continued and includes key milestones which local people can use to monitor our process.</li> <li>• Describes what the Council must have in place to ensure that we are a well managed authority.</li> </ul>
Southwark Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-2012)	The AMR assesses if our planning policies achieve their objectives and targets by using a collection of data from local, regional and national sources and a number of indicators that measure performance.  The AMR sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• progress in producing planning documents</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether planning policies are achieving the objectives of the plan</li> <li>• what impacts the policies are having on the local environment, communities and economy</li> <li>• details of how policies need to be changed or replaced if we are not meeting our objectives or targets</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	
Environment Agency summary for Southwark (2010)	This report provides a snapshot of the environment in Southwark. It outlines trends and changes in the environment, and highlights some of the work being carried out in the local areas to improve the environment, and people's experience of it. The report has been compiled as an extension of the London State of the Environment report to provide a local focus on the Boroughs and the health of their environment.
Southwark Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy (2006)	This document sets a strategic direction for climate change strategies in the borough with targets.
<b>Transport</b>	
Southwark Transport Plan (2011)	The new <a href="#">Transport Plan</a> for Southwark replaces the Local Implementation Plan. The Transport Plan sets out how we will improve travel to, within and from the borough. It also sets out our long term goals and transport objectives for the borough (up to 20 years), a three year programme of investment, and the targets and outcomes we are seeking to achieve. The Southwark Transport Plan responds to the revised <a href="#">Mayor's Transport Strategy</a> (MTS), the emerging Sub-Regional Transport Plans (SRTPs), Southwark's Sustainable Community Strategy and other relevant policies.
<b>Waste</b>	
Southwark Waste Management Strategy: 2003 – 2021	This sets out Southwark council's programme for achieving the waste management targets set out in the GLA Waste Management Strategy.

## APPENDIX 3:

### Responses to the sustainability appraisal scoping consultation

Comment Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Section	Issue	Details of representation	Officer response
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p><b>London Borough of Southwark – Dulwich Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report</b></p> <p>As the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment English Heritage is keen to ensure that the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local planning process. English Heritage therefore welcomes the opportunity to comment on the draft SA Scoping Report for Dulwich SPD.</p>	Comment noted.
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p>Overall English Heritage supports the approach taken in this consultation; however we would like to highlight areas where greater consideration of the historic environment is needed to inform LB of Southwark's emerging SPD for Dulwich. Our recommendations are set out below and we hope our advice will help to ensure your SPD is technically sound in accordance with government planning policy, such as PPG15 and 16, and the assessment is based on robust evidence. The SA should ensure the policies set out in the SPD protect and enhance the historic environment, helping achieve genuinely sustainable development, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1 paragraph 5.</p>	Support noted.
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p>Q1. <i>Relationship to other Plans and Programmes</i>            English Heritage notes and welcomes that PPG15, PPG16, EH/ CABE Guidance on Tall Buildings and the Dulwich Conservation Area Appraisals has been identified as key documents to be taken into account in preparation of the SPD. In addition, English Heritage recommends the European Landscape Convention, which was ratified by the United Kingdom government in 2006, also be included in the International Plans and Programmes section. It is the first international convention for the management and</p>	This has been included in the Sustainability Appraisal published alongside the 2012 draft Dulwich SPD.

Comment Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Section	Issue	Details of representation	Officer response
					protection of landscape, for the text of the treaty please see: <a href="http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm">http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm</a> .	
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p>Q2. <i>Baseline Information</i></p> <p>English Heritage notes that baseline data is being gathered for the historic environment to inform the evidence base for the Dulwich SPD. We welcome inclusion of data on Conservation Areas and the Archaeology Priority Zone, however the full range of heritage assets should also be considered. For example, an understanding of listed historic buildings, areas and their setting; historic parks and gardens (such as grade II Dulwich and Peckham Rye Parks); heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the Boroughs local distinctiveness. There are also a number of 'Buildings at Risk' that should be identified in the area. The appropriate information sources that should be consulted, in respect of the historic environment, are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (archaeology, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Priority Areas);</li> <li>• The Schedule of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest (listed buildings);</li> <li>• The Borough's conservation area records and adopted guidance (including conservation area designation reports, statements, appraisals and design guidance);</li> <li>• The borough's list of Locally Listed Buildings (or equivalent);</li> <li>• The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>• The London Heritage at Risk Register <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/BAR">www.english-heritage.org.uk/BAR</a>;</li> <li>• The HELM website <a href="http://www.helm.org.uk">www.helm.org.uk</a>; and</li> <li>• The Heritage Counts website <a href="http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk">www.heritagecounts.org.uk</a></li> </ul>	<p>The draft Dulwich SPD 2012 has been amended to include further references to the wider historic environment. The sustainability indicators have also been revised to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of heritage assets in the borough on the English Heritage at Risk Register</li> <li>• Changes in numbers of listed buildings</li> <li>• Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk</li> <li>• Number of conservation areas at risk</li> </ul>
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			English Heritage would also encourage LB of Southwark to undertake historic 'characterisation' of the SPD areas as part of the character assessment, and to inform how future change can be managed in the historic	A significant proportion of the SPD area is covered by conservation area designations or is protected open space. The conservation area appraisals set out the detail of the character. We are also preparing an open

Comment Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Section	Issue	Details of representation	Officer response
					environment. Your in-house conservation and archaeological staff would be able to advise you on this, as well as the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record ( <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900</a> ).	spaces strategy that sets out further information on the type and quality of open spaces.
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p>Q3. <i>Sustainability Issues and Objectives</i></p> <p>The wider benefits of the historic environment could also be emphasised in the sustainability issues section. For example how the historic environment contributes to the vibrancy and vitality of Dulwich. The historic environment has a vital role to play in providing sense of place and identity, and enhancement of this resource is a key component of maintaining local character/ distinctiveness in the Borough. For example better interpretation of key heritage assets and improved access for community enjoyment could also be an objective.</p>	Further detail on the wider benefits of the historic environment has been included in the draft Dulwich SPD 2012.
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p>Q4. <i>Sustainability Appraisal Framework</i></p> <p>English Heritage notes and welcomes that a specific sustainability objective on the historic environment has been included (SDO 12). Regarding the criteria, LB of Southwark could consider including a question as to whether it will enhance access to the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment. Although we welcome inclusion of buildings at risk as indicators, there should be indicators to reflect the full range of heritage assets. For example the number of Conservation Areas with up-to-date appraisals and management plans are potential indicators (e.g. Dulwich Wood is not yet completed). There are also 'monuments at risk' and 'conservation areas at risk' will be published in June this year (<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/BAR">www.english-heritage.org.uk/BAR</a>).</p>	<p>The sustainability indicators have been updated to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of Southwark covered by Conservation Area or APZ</li> <li>• Numbers of heritage assets in the borough on the English Heritage at Risk Register</li> <li>• Changes in numbers of listed buildings</li> <li>• Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk</li> <li>• Number of conservation areas at risk</li> <li>• Number of conservation areas with up-to-date appraisal/ management plans</li> </ul>
	English Heritage	SA Scoping Report			<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>Finally, English Heritage would strongly advise that the local authority's conservation staff are involved throughout the preparation and implementation of the SPD as they are often best placed to advise on local historic environment issues and priorities; sources of data; and, consideration of options relating to the historic</p>	Comment noted.

Comment Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Section	Issue	Details of representation	Officer response
					environment.  This advice is based on the information provided by you and for the avoidance of doubt does not affect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the Dulwich SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal.	
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Natural England is working to enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promote access, recreation and public well-being, and contribute to the way natural resources are managed so that they can be enjoyed now and by future generations.  Overall Natural England broadly supports the Scoping Opinion and has no objections to the proposed approach or methodology planned by the Council.	Support noted.
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Paragraph 3.3 refers to Appendix 3 – Relationship to Other Plans and Programmes, this should read Appendix 2 as per question 1.	This has been amended in the sustainability appraisal.
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Question 1 Natural England considers the Plans and Programmes referenced as suitable and appropriate; we have no other Programmes or Plans to recommend.	Support noted.
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Question 2 Chapter 4 Baseline Information covers the areas and issues that Natural England would wish to see considered by such a document, such as Open Space and Biodiversity, together with Sustainable Transport.  Under Open Space and Biodiversity, Natural England are pleased to see consideration of the promotion and access to the South East London Green Chain walk	Support noted.
	Natural	SA			Question 3 Chapter 5 – Sustainability Issues and Objectives section,	Support noted.

Comment Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Section	Issue	Details of representation	Officer response
	England	Scoping report			this section again covers the areas and issues that Natural England would wish to see considered by such a document so we have nothing to add to this section in response to Question 3	
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a breakdown of the proposed Sustainability objectives for this document, of which there are sixteen listed and which can be broadly supported by Natural England, especially;  SDO 6 To reduce contributions to Climate Change  SDO 13 To protect and enhance Open Spaces, Green Corridors and Biodiversity	Support noted.
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			Under the indicators for this Objective the Council may also wish to consider the numbers of agreed management plans in place/negotiated for open space with the Plan Area.	The eon space strategy will set out further detail on the type and quality of open space. The management of open space is reviewed by the Council's Parks department who are currently preparing a Capital Investment Strategy for the borough which will set how S106 planning contributions will be used to improve our open spaces.
	Natural England	SA Scoping report			SDO 16 To (the word promote is missing here) sustainable forms of transport  The Council may wish to give consideration to targets for Green Travel Plans for applications above s certain size e.g. Units, Floor-space or Employees	This has been amended in the draft Sustainability Appraisal.

## APPENDIX 4:

### Responses to the draft sustainability appraisal consultation

Representation Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
139	961	Draft SA	Further to my comments on the London Borough of Southwark's Draft Dulwich SPD, dated 28 March. I can now offer additional comments in respect of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal which accompanied the SPD consultation. As the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment, English Heritage is keen to ensure that heritage conservation and enhancement is fully considered in all aspects of the local planning process. Accordingly, we have reviewed the SA in light of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which requires, as one of its core principles, that heritage assets be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. Many of our comments on the SA and SPD were identified at the scoping stage and are referred to in Appendix 3. In our view the Draft Sustainability Appraisal is comprehensive and therefore we do not wish to comment in detail. However we do consider a number of amendments may be appropriate to ensure the documents more accurately reflect the historic significance of the SPD area.	Noted.
140	961	Draft SA	4.4.9 Parks and open spaces  We consider the identification of the two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens in this section beneficial, however in our view this identification would benefit from being carried through to their inclusion in the Design and	We have amended section 4.4 to refer to registered parks and gardens in the final version of the SPD.

Representation Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
			Heritage section. We have therefore suggested this is rectified in 4.4 of the SPD Document.	
141	961	Draft SA	<p>4.4.10. Design and Heritage</p> <p>We are pleased to note the additional clarifications resulting from our comments on the SA scoping report (Appendix 3). However, as the baseline information for locally listed buildings/buildings of townscape merit is not yet available, it would be potentially helpful to clarify when and how this is to be addressed.</p> <p>We also note that the Dulwich Wood CA Appraisal is not yet complete and would also suggest that the measures to address this are also clarified (these issues are carried forward into the SPD).</p> <p>In our view the last two sentences of this paragraph (4.4.10) in respect of listed buildings are a little vague and would benefit from clarification, for example “a borough-wide schedule of listed buildings”, is this a reference to the National Heritage List for England, or a Council list? If so, it would be helpful if this is clarified.</p> <p>The references to Belair House and Kingswood House, in our view, appear rather arbitrary. We have suggested that SPD section 4.4 is strengthened through a slightly revised explanation of the examples illustrative purpose.</p> <p>We would also suggest a reference to Archaeology is included. We note that there is no reference to design in this section. As this requires greater qualitative analysis you might wish to consider referencing the existing CA Appraisals and Management Guidelines do give useful</p>	<p>We have included some additional text in both the SA and the final version of the SPD to clarify our position on the identification of non-designated heritage assets and to make it clear the a conservation area appraisal for Dulwich Wood is currently being prepared. We have also included some additional information on archaeology and design.</p>

Representation Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
			guidance on appropriate design, and publications by CABE and EH set out how good design might be encouraged and measured (via submissions to Council Design Review meetings, liaison with CAAC's, CAAC reviews, Neighbourhoods etc).	
142	961	Draft SA	<p>5.1 Sustainability Issues</p> <p>English Heritage publishes extensive guidance on tackling climate change in the historic environment and the issue of retro-fitting. This guidance promotes an informed holistic approach and, as such could be referred to in promoting a balanced approach to a sustainable future (see comments below in respect of Appendix 2 Guidance).</p>	Noted.
143	961	Draft SA	<p>6.2 The SA Framework</p> <p>Conservation of the Historic Environment. In our view it would be preferable to substitute heritage assets and their setting for historic buildings and remains and their setting. This would reflect the NPPF and encompass SAM's, Registered Parks and Gardens and undesignated heritage assets such as buildings of townscape merit outside a CA. As the Council proposes to undertake a study of buildings of townscape merit it may be beneficial for this to be included as a sustainability indicator. We would also suggest that 13.3 should also be amended to include Registered Parks and Gardens and SAM's</p>	This has been amended in the final SA report.
144	961	Draft SA	<p>Appendix 2 Relevant Guidance and other reference documents</p> <p>In our view, our published guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets (2011) which provides assistance to</p>	These documents have been included in Appendix 2 of the final SA report.

Representation Ref	Name of Respondent	Document	Details of Representation	Officer Response to Representation
			<p>those involved with managing development that may affect the setting of heritage assets could be usefully included within this section.</p> <p>We would also suggest you may wish to include Energy Conservation and Historic Buildings of Part L of the building Regulations to historic and traditionally constructed buildings (English Heritage 2011) and Climate Change and the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008).</p> <p>We also maintain a website entitled Climate Change and Your Home which aims to help owners of older and historic homes to understand more about their properties and ways of saving energy (<a href="http://www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk">www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk</a>).</p>	

## APPENDIX 5

### Draft Dulwich SPD (2009) Summary of results

✓ = positive impact, 'x' = negative impact, 'o' = neutral i.e. no impact, '?' = impact not known i.e. there is an impact but not known if it is positive or negative impact

	SDO1	SDO2	SDO3	SDO4	SDO5	SDO6	SDO7	SDO8	SDO9	SDO10	SDO11	SDO12	SDO13	SDO14	SDO15	SDO16
Scale and design of new development	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	?	0
Changing density in Dulwich	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0	?	✓
Subdivision of large properties	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Heritage	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0
Sustainable design and construction	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Open spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
Green chains	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
Back land development	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	x	✓
Community facilities and schools	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	✓
Traffic and parking	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	?	?	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	?
Shopping areas	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓
Lordship Lane additional guidance for shops	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓
The Kingswood estate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓	0	0	0	?	✓
Dulwich Hospital site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	0	✓	?	0	0	?	✓
Herne Hill Velodrome site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	✓

SDO1. To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation.	SDO6. To reduce contributions to climate change	SDO11. To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape.
SDO2. To improve the education and skill of the population	SDO7. To improve air quality in Southwark	SDO12. To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO3. To improve the health of the population	SDO8. To reduce waste and maximise use of	SDO13. To protect and enhance open spaces,

	waste arising as a resource	green corridors and biodiversity
SDO4. To reduce the incidence of crime and fear of crime	SDO9. To encourage sustainable use of water resources and improve the quality of controlled waters	SDO14. To reduce vulnerability to flooding
SDO5. To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	SDO10. To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	SDO15. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
		SDO16. To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car

## APEENDIX 6

### Sustainability matrices

Individual appraisals have been undertaken for each piece of additional guidance that is proposed in the Dulwich SPD. The impacts of the guidance against each of the sustainability indicators are considered over the short, medium and long term and a commentary provided to explain the reasons behind the scores. Each appraisal is set out below:

#### Heritage and Conservation

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: Conservation areas
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the quality of the built environment will help to generate demand for people to live and work in the area and attract investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting important heritage assets will have the affect of raising awareness of the value of individual buildings and the broader historic environment. This may also give rise to the need for specialist skills and crafts associated with the upkeep and general conservation of individual buildings and the wider environment.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the quality of the built environment may bring about mental health benefits as people take pride in the local area and feel safer.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the quality of the built environment can contribute to a greater sense of well being in the community and help to reduce crime and, particularly the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the quality of the built environment can contribute to a greater sense of pride in the local area which can help to foster social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	x	Protecting local character and could have the impact of reducing opportunities to adapt to, or mitigate the effects of climate change. For example, installing solar panels or wind turbines could be more difficult.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Improving the quality of the built environment, protecting important heritage assets and encouraging sensitive design in conservation areas will also help to improve the townscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting important heritage assets and encouraging sensitive design in conservation areas will also help to conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Improving the quality of the built environment will mean that any development proposals will need to protect existing levels of biodiversity and, where possible, enhance the greenness of the environment
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	?	Ensuring that new development is built to a high quality design standard which will provide more decent homes in the area
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: Listed buildings
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting important historic buildings will help to improve the quality of the built environment. This will help to generate demand for people to live and work in the area and attract investment
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Listed buildings are often important in terms of their design and architectural style, but they can also provide an insight into the history of a place. Listed buildings can therefore be considered important from an educational perspective. They may also give rise to the need for specialist skills and crafts associated with their upkeep.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Listed buildings make an important contribution to the broader historic environment and their protection can help to create a greater sense of local pride and well-being in communities.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Through preserving local character, the conservation areas could contribute to a greater sense of well being in the community and help to reduce crime and, particularly the fear of crime
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Conservation Area Designation a way of recognising distinctive local character and ensuring that new development protects and enhances it. Could engender stronger sense of pride in local community and well-being for existing residents and workers.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	x	Listed buildings provide very limited opportunities for retrofitting to better equip them to respond to climate change
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Buildings are listed on the national register or the local list where they are of particular architectural or historical merit. Recognising and protecting these buildings is very important in terms of the overall character of local townscapes.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Buildings are listed on the national register or the local list where they are of particular architectural or historical merit. Individually, these buildings can act as cultural assets in themselves, but protecting and retaining these buildings collectively is a hugely important step in preserving broader historic environments.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

To reduce vulnerability to flooding					
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	?	Listed buildings can provide unique and interesting homes where this has been their traditional use or where buildings have been converted to residential use. Their listed status may, however, limit opportunities to renovate and add modern features that could improve the way that the building functions as a home.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Archaeology
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	The discovery of local artefacts could encourage investment in the area where they are of particular historical or cultural interest
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting/Preserving/Assessing archaeological remains can have educational benefits where local artefacts are discovered that can give an insight into local history
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Where there are opportunities to excavate archaeological remains, this could act as a mechanism to generate local interest and foster community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	-	✓	✓	Potential to enhance the townscape/landscape depending on findings of investigative work. Could lead to new historic structures being discovered; could lead to new elements to the landscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Very important element of this policy is to ensure that opportunities are seized to carry out investigations for historical/cultural artefacts as an initial phase of the development process
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	x	x	x	x	Delays incurred in carrying out archaeological excavations means that development takes longer to be completed and decent homes come forward at a slower pace
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
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## Built Environment

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: Sub-division of properties
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restricting the sub-division of housing ensures that residential space standards can be upheld and that we do not create a cramped or crowded living environment
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The retention of family housing could help to encourage greater social cohesion because it ensures that the family housing stock is retained and it will mean less disruption to existing residents as a result of conversions
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The sub-division of housing is likely to lead to an increase in local traffic and so be harmful to our attempts to reduce contributions to climate change.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	As above, restricting the sub-division of properties will serve to limit the volume of traffic in residential areas and so could indirectly benefit air quality
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich has a number of large dwellings that are intrinsic to local character. Restricting the extent at which these properties are subdivided will protect this local character
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	?	?	?	?	Restricting the opportunities for sub-dividing existing properties could have the effect of increasing the pressure to develop on Greenfield sites
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	?	Positive impact in that the area's traditional family housing stock is protected, but by restricting subdivision of properties to form smaller, more affordable units, this could hinder other people from getting on to the property ladder

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Limiting subdivision of properties will reduce traffic generation in the area as a result
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Back-land development
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance will ensure that where back-land development does take place, it will not be at the expense of the amenity of existing residents and it will not detract significantly from private garden space. This will have positive impacts in terms of the physical and mental health of residents.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restricting back-land development ensures that properties do not suffer from increased overlooking and loss of privacy. It also preserves the local character in Dulwich and will help foster a greater sense of community well-being.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Back-land development is usually a very emotive issue for local residents and restricting the opportunities for it to happen is an important measure in encouraging community cohesion
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protection of private gardens provides some protection against the urban heat island effect
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protection of private gardens can be beneficial because vegetation filters out particulate matter and improves air quality
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protects soils by restricting Greenfield development
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Large gardens are very typical in Dulwich
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Preservation of historic building patterns and large residential garden which are typical in Dulwich
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Private gardens are a significant resource for biodiversity, so preventing back-land development is very important step in preserving habitats in urban areas. However, preventing back-land development could increase pressure on developing other Greenfield sites.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	Preventing back-land development reduces incidences of overcrowding or overlooking;

					preserving residential amenity
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	?	?	?	?	Back-land development would be sustainable in terms of transport in the sense that new housing would be in close proximity to the existing road network, but it would inevitably lead to an increased number of vehicles in a very localised area
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Infill development
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Infill housing can reinforce local character by using derelict land to provide much needed housing. Development of this sort will be small-scale and so more likely attract local builders as opposed to volume house builders.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Infill housing can be beneficial in terms of reducing fear of crime by making better use of redundant or derelict spaces that could provide places for people to loiter
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Small-scale development, no adverse impacts on views. All development of this sort will be in-keeping with existing townscape and could actually improve it by strengthening the building line
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Criteria ensure that in-fill development is in-keeping with local character and respects the historic environment
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Infill sites tends to be Brownfield, so through promoting this form of development this could relieve some of the pressure for development on Greenfield sites
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	?	Ultimately this would depend on the quality of housing provided, but promoting infill housing in Dulwich will increase the opportunities for people to move into the area
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Maintains building line and is only likely to be small-scale development, therefore limited traffic impacts.

SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
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Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Extensions
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Allowing flexibility for extensions means that homes can be modified and adapted according to the changing needs of residents, particularly where a health issue necessitates a change to the home.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance gives some flexibility and will allow the modification of homes to meet the needs of residents; particularly where extensions are required to accommodate a growing family, to make a home more comfortable for people as they get older or for disabled people.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ensures development is sympathetic to local townscape, particularly in terms of roof extensions, where the additional guidance states that they will generally be unacceptable where there is an adverse impact on views
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance ensures that any extensions are sympathetic to the existing building and respect the historic environment. However, there is flexibility for larger extensions for larger properties.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance stipulates that larger extensions will only be allowed for properties that are set in extensive grounds, where the impact on the size of the remaining garden would be less of a concern. Additional guidance that protects private gardens is also beneficial in terms of safeguarding biodiversity.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance gives some flexibility to ensure that homes can be adapted by residents to accommodate their changing needs
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Basement Development
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Allowing some flexibility for basement development means that homes can be modified and adapted according to the changing needs of residents, particularly where a health issue necessitates a change to the home.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance gives some flexibility and will allow the modification of homes to meet the needs of residents; particularly where extensions are required to accommodate a growing family, to make a home more comfortable for people as they get older or for disabled people.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	x	x	x	x	Basement developments can damage soils and lead to instability without proper investigation prior to development taking place. The additional guidance will ensure that officers in development management have sufficient information to consider the impacts of proposals on soils and stability.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	?	Basement developments can lead to land instability, damage to neighbouring properties and damage to trees if the necessary safeguards are not in place. The additional guidance acknowledges this. However, the fact that development is taking place underground does negate some of the impact on local landscape and townscape. Further detail on proposed construction techniques will be required in a Basement Impact Assessment to clearly identify any impacts on the property, on neighbours' properties and on the quality of the local townscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	Subject to a cautious approach being adopted, the additional guidance is generally supportive of basement development since the impact on the historic environment is minimal.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	Potential impacts on nearby tree roots will need to be managed as part of any basement development to ensure there is no damage. However, promoting basement development reduces some of the demand for Greenfield development and has a reduced impact on private

					gardens (and therefore biodiversity) when compared to more traditional house extensions
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	x	x	x	x	Through increasing the volume of man-made structures beneath ground level, this type of development can reduce drainage capabilities. Basement development could increase the vulnerability of residents to flooding in some areas, however this risk is minimal in Dulwich. The additional guidance requires the submission of a Basement Impact Assessment (BIA) to identify whether development will impact on flood risk
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	✓	✓	✓	✓	Opportunity for more flexible housing can be a benefit to residents (as above), but there is a greater risk of disturbing neighbours because of the engineering works involved
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

## Natural Environment

Sustainability Objectives	13	Timescale			Additional Guidance: Open Space
		S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality open spaces are an important part of the image of an area. Continuing to protect and improve open spaces in Dulwich could encourage investment and lead to the creation of new jobs
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces are important education resources. Also, they are increasingly incorporated within schools themselves in the form of outdoor classrooms
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for people to be physically active or to just relax. Having easy local access to a quality open space can be beneficial for physical and mental health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Well maintained spaces are valued by communities and can reduce level of crime where local people have a vested interest in them. However, some open spaces can be perceived as unsafe and contribute to the fear of crime, particularly at night if youths often congregate there
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for social interaction and can be a focal point for community activities and/or community groups. The fact that open spaces are free to use means that, as long as they are maintained appropriately, these benefits extend to all sections of the community.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces help to mitigate CO2 emissions and also can help reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tress and vegetation within open spaces play a valuable role in improving air quality by helping to filter out particulate matter
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving green space helps to ensure that soil quality is maintained
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's open space is a distinctive part of its landscape, covering a significant amount of the SPD area. They are hugely important features that influence the character of the area and their protection and improvement is a crucial step in maintaining and improving the quality of the local landscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Many of Dulwich's open spaces have historic significance

SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The references to open space in the SPD have strong, direct links to this sustainability objective. A number of open spaces are also designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces slow surface water runoff by intercepting rainwater. The Dulwich area is not regarded as being at risk of flooding. However, protecting open space in Dulwich will be of some benefit to the local area itself, but also more broadly it will benefit the surrounding areas in Southwark and Lambeth
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces can provide valuable opportunities for walking and cycling, particularly where they are linked together
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green Infrastructure is a crucial component that underpins local communities and their quality of life.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: South East London Green Chain
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality open spaces are an important part of the image of an area. Continuing to protect and improve open spaces in Dulwich could encourage investment and lead to the creation of new jobs
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces are important education resources. Also, they are increasingly incorporated within schools themselves in the form of outdoor classrooms
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for people to be physically active or to just relax. Having easy local access to a quality open space can be beneficial for physical and mental health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Well maintained spaces are valued by communities and can reduce level of crime where local people have a vested interest in them. However, some open spaces can be perceived as unsafe and contribute to the fear of crime, particularly at night if youths often congregate there
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for social interaction and can be a focal point for community activities and/or community groups. The fact that open spaces are free to use means that, as long as they are maintained appropriately, these benefits extend to all sections of the community. The South East London Green Chain is collaboration between a number of Local Authorities and its scale means that these benefits are spread across a broader area.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces help to mitigate CO2 emissions and also can help reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tress and vegetation within open spaces play a valuable role in improving air quality by helping to filter out particulate matter
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving green space helps to ensure that soil quality is maintained
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's open space is a distinctive part of its landscape, covering a significant proportion of the SPD area. They are hugely important features that influence the character of the area and their protection and improvement is a crucial step in maintaining and improving the quality of the local landscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Many of Dulwich's open spaces have historic significance.

SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The references to open space in the SPD have strong, direct links to this sustainability objective. In particular, the linear nature of the Green Chain means that it provides a valuable corridor for the movement of wildlife.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces slow surface water runoff by intercepting rainwater. Protecting a network of open spaces will make a valuable contribution to mitigating the risk of flooding in South East London.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The South East London Green Chain provides over 20 miles of connected open spaces and so provides a vast opportunity for walking and cycling. As well as opportunities for recreation, it is also a legitimate substitute for travel by private car for people needing to travel in the area
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green Infrastructure is a crucial component that underpins local communities and their quality of life.

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: All London Green Grid
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	High quality open spaces are an important part of the image of an area. Continuing to protect and improve open spaces in Dulwich could encourage investment and lead to the creation of new jobs
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces are important education resources. Also, they are increasingly incorporated within schools themselves in the form of outdoor classrooms
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for people to be physically active or to just relax. Having easy local access to a quality open space can be beneficial for physical and mental health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Well maintained spaces are valued by communities and can reduce level of crime where local people have a vested interest in them. However, some open spaces can be perceived as unsafe and contribute to the fear of crime, particularly at night if youths often congregate there
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for social interaction and can be a focal point for community activities and/or community groups. The fact that open spaces are free to use means that, as long as they are maintained appropriately, these benefits extend to all sections of the community. The South East London Green Chain is collaboration between a number of Local Authorities and its scale means that these benefits are spread across a broader area.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces help to mitigate CO2 emissions and also can help reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tress and vegetation within open spaces play a valuable role in improving air quality by helping to filter out particulate matter
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving green space helps to ensure that soil quality is maintained
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's open space is a distinctive part of its landscape, covering a significant proportion of the SPD area. They are hugely important features that influence the character of the area and their protection and improvement is a crucial step in maintaining and improving the quality of the local landscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Many of Dulwich's open spaces have historic significance.

SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The references to open space in the SPD have strong, direct links to this sustainability objective. In particular, the linear nature of the Green Chain means that it provides a valuable corridor for the movement of wildlife.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Open spaces slow surface water runoff by intercepting rainwater. Protecting a network of open spaces will make a valuable contribution to mitigating the risk of flooding in South East London.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The All London Green Grid will help to connect open spaces and provide more opportunities for walking and cycling.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green Infrastructure is a crucial component that underpins local communities and their quality of life.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Biodiversity
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving biodiversity is important from an educational perspective as it helps provides valuable opportunities to learn about the natural world
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Given that open spaces tend to be our richest sites in terms of biodiversity, protecting and enhancing biodiversity has an indirect benefit to health.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving biodiversity is very often a means of generating local interest and 'friends of' groups. Biodiversity has been highlighted as an important issue in Dulwich.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tree cover and vegetation helps to mitigate CO2 emissions and also can help reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Biodiversity is strongly linked to green space, so through improving biodiversity there is an inevitable link to trees and vegetation, which will help to improve air quality in the local area
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and enhancing SINC's will ensure that soil quality is maintained at these sites
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's SINC's make a significant contribution to the quality of the local landscape
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and enhancing biodiversity is an integral part of preserving Dulwich's historic, green character. A number of open spaces with historic value are designated as SINC's and Dulwich's street trees are acknowledged as being an important part of local character and identity.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The references to biodiversity in the SPD have strong, direct links to this sustainability objective
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	The links to Dulwich's open spaces and street trees means that preserving and enhancing biodiversity is also beneficial in terms of reducing vulnerability to flooding
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future	-	-	-	-	No significant impact



Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Geodiversity	
		13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1	To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2	To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Protecting and improving local geological interests is important from an educational perspective as it helps provides valuable opportunities to learn about the natural world
SDO 3	To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4	To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5	To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local geology is often the sort of issue that can generate local interest and lead to the formation of interest or 'friends of' groups.
SDO 6	To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7	To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8	To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9	To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10	To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11	To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Where geological remains are identified, their protection can make an important contribution to quality of the local landscape. Dulwich Pond has been identified as a one such site where protection would enhance the local area.
SDO 12	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Geological remains can give us a unique insight to the history of a place. Where geological remains are identified, such as at Dulwich Pond, it is important that they are protected.
SDO 13	To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14	To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16	To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO17	To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

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Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Trees
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trees can be an important component of design, improving residential areas, open spaces and public realm. Well maintained trees can lead to a more attractive environment, which can encourage investment in an area and potentially lead to job creation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tree cover and vegetation helps to mitigate CO2 emissions and also can help reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tress and vegetation within open spaces play a valuable role in improving air quality by helping to filter out particulate matter
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trees help to bind soils. Protecting existing trees and requiring their replacement where loss is unavoidable will therefore benefit soil quality.
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's trees are a distinctive feature in open spaces and along residential streets. They are important features that influence the character of the area and their protection and improvement is a crucial step in maintaining and improving the quality of the local landscape.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's mature trees are an important part of the historic environment and the SPD provides safeguards to ensure that they are protected as development takes place
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Trees provide valuable habitats and so the criteria in the SPD will promote biodiversity
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trees intercept rainwater and can slow surface water runoff. Protecting trees can reduce vulnerability to flooding.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green Infrastructure is a crucial component that underpins local communities and their quality of life.
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Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Green Infrastructure and climate change
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	-	✓	✓	High quality green infrastructure is an important part of the image of an area. Continuing to protect, promote and improve open spaces, trees and other green infrastructure in Dulwich could encourage investment and lead to the creation of new jobs
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	Good quality green infrastructure is multi-functional and can act as an important education resource in terms of biodiversity and the natural environment and ways in which we can mitigate against climate change. Increasingly, green infrastructure is better integrated within schools, such as by providing outdoor classrooms.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for people to be physically active or to just relax. Having easy local access to a quality open space can be beneficial for physical and mental health. Similarly, green infrastructure can improve the quality of the broader environment and encourage more active travel.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	Well maintained spaces are valued by communities and can reduce level of crime where local people have a vested interest in them. However, some open spaces can be perceived as unsafe and contribute to the fear of crime, particularly at night if youths often congregate there. The management regimes linked to green infrastructure will determine the specific impacts.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	-	✓	✓✓	Open spaces provide valuable opportunities for social interaction and can be a focal point for community activities and/or community groups. The fact that open spaces are free to use means that, as long as they are maintained appropriately, these benefits extend to all sections of the community.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces, street trees, private gardens, green roofs and green walls can all contribute to a network of green infrastructure that can help to mitigate against climate change by reducing CO2 emissions and helping to reduce the effects of urban heating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Trees and vegetation within open spaces play a valuable role in improving air quality by helping to filter out particulate matter
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	Green infrastructure in the form of Sustainable Drainage (SUDs) systems can help to slow surface water runoff and reduce the risk of flooding
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Protecting and improving green infrastructure helps to ensure that soil quality is maintained. The SPD, through the focus on the conservation areas, highlights the fact that we will prevent private gardens from being paved over, therefore preventing the loss of vegetation and protecting soils.
SDO 11	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's green infrastructure is a distinctive part of its landscape. Open spaces cover a

To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape					significant amount of the SPD area and street trees make a significant contribution to local townscape. They are hugely important features that influence the character of the area and their protection and improvement is a crucial step in maintaining and improving the quality of the local landscape.
SD0 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Green infrastructure in Dulwich is an integral part of the historic environment, with many of Dulwich's open spaces acknowledged as having historical significance in their own right.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Dulwich's varied green infrastructure provides a range of valuable habitats. The content on green infrastructure has a direct link to this sustainability objective. A number of open spaces are also designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Green infrastructure slows surface water runoff by intercepting rainwater. The Dulwich area is not regarded as being at risk of flooding. However, protecting, promoting and improving green infrastructure in Dulwich will be of some benefit to the local area itself, but also more broadly it will benefit the surrounding areas in Southwark and Lambeth by reducing runoff. In particular, measures to reduce the paving over of private gardens will help in this regard.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Open spaces can provide valuable opportunities for walking and cycling, particularly where they are linked together. Street trees can also create a more pleasant environment for active travel.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	Green Infrastructure is a crucial component that underpins local communities and their quality of life.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Development on School sites
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance refers to the fact that any redevelopment of school sites will be expected to be of exceptional design quality. High quality educational facilities can have a positive impact on attainment.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	School sites typically include extensive open space and sports facilities, so opening these up to the wider community can enable healthier lifestyles. Also, the guidance refers to the fact that where new community facilities are provided on school sites, parking will be restricted in order to encourage more active travel.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The SPD states that where redevelopment is to take place on school sites, public access to facilities should be secured as part of the process. This ensures that the wider community can benefit from the facilities provided on school sites at times when they would otherwise be unused, i.e. outside of school hours.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	Due to their scale, schools provide excellent opportunities to incorporate measures that can mitigate the impact of climate change, for instance, renewable energy infrastructure
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	There are a number of schools in Dulwich that enjoy extensive grounds. Collectively, they have a significant impact on local character and landscape. The SPD refers to the fact that any development on school sites will be expected to be of exceptional design standards.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	A number of schools in Dulwich have historical significance; both in terms of their built structures and the extensive open spaces that they sit within. The SPD states that any development of school sites should maintain their open character and their design should account for any heritage value.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The SPD states that any development on school sites will be expected to maintain their openness.

SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	Schools generate a significant volume of trips on a daily basis and this demand is catered for by the existing cycle, pedestrian and road network. Providing greater community uses on school sites is therefore relatively sustainable in terms of the additional traffic it would generate.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Schools provide a range of physical, social and green infrastructure and the additional guidance in the SPD aims to ensure that the wider community can benefit from this in addition to students

## Traffic and Parking

Sustainability Objectives	13	Timescale			Additional Guidance: Transport and accessibility
		S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance aims to restrict unsustainable levels of traffic and instead prioritise pedestrians and cyclists. Criteria that require new developments to link with cycle networks, provide secure cycle storage and take account for the needs of pedestrians will lead to the creation of a healthier environment
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance aims to ensure that all transport impacts are addressed and that the road network functions efficiently. Congestion and parking problems can create significant frustration, so this will play a big part in creating community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance promotes walking, cycling and more sustainable forms of transport as an alternative to private car use. This will lead to a reduction in harmful vehicle emissions
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting and prioritising alternatives to private car use will reduce the volume of traffic, therefore help to ease congestion and in doing so will reduce harmful vehicle emissions and improve air quality.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restricting the number of car parking spaces in new developments will help to retain local character and ensure that new developments and streets are not dominated by parked cars
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance is directly linked to this sustainability objective. Through promoting alternatives to car use it will ensure a positive impact in this regard.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of new infrastructure to encourage a greater number of people to walk or cycle is an important aspect of delivering sustainable development in Dulwich.

## Town and local centres and the evening economy

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: Shopping areas
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The SPD supports existing and new shops within shopping areas and encourages a range of complementary uses. This will lead to new job opportunities in retail and a range of other town centre uses.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓	✓	✓	✓	By focussing development in local centres, which are generally more accessible by foot, bike or public transport, it will also encourage linked trips to different shops and services. This guidance will encourage more sustainable travel and lead to a healthier environment by reducing the volume of traffic
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	The SPD supports the development of housing in shopping areas so that these areas have an element of supervision and can contribute to a more secure environment.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Promoting a range of uses in shopping areas, including housing, should lead to these areas feeling more vibrant. The SPD requires all development to positively contribute to the public realm, providing spaces for people to congregate and meet, where possible. This should lead to the creation of safer, more sociable shopping areas.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	✓	?	✓	✓	The SPD could encourage more journeys to shopping areas, so increase congestion and use of vehicular transport. However, the fact that shopping is dominant in local centres means that there is greater opportunity for linked trips and the use of sustainable methods of travel.
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Additional guidance states that any development in shopping areas should respect and be in-keeping with the prevailing local character. The additional guidance includes criteria that require new development to make a positive contribution to the public realm.
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	The additional guidance states that where particular shopping areas contribute to the broader historic environment, any new development must be in-keeping with this style.
SDO 13	✓	✓	✓	✓	New development in shopping areas must positively contribute to the street scene and public

To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity					realm, providing spaces for people to congregate where appropriate.
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact. The area covered by the Dulwich SPD is not at risk of flooding and shopping areas provide limited opportunity for water storage given the relatively small amount of new development that is envisaged within them.
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The Dulwich SPD supports existing and new shops within shopping areas, complemented by other facilities and town centre uses, and gives scope for offices and flats above these uses. By focussing a number of uses within these areas, the SPD supports a pattern of growth that could lead to a reduced number of journeys because people will be able to link trips to different shops and facilities.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: The evening and night time economy
		13	S	M	L
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	Promoting the evening and night time uses in appropriate locations will lead to job creation, particularly for the younger generation.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	?	The evening and night time economy can contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of centres and provide a degree of surveillance and supervision, which can make a place feel safer. However, certain uses, particularly late night drinking establishments, are associated with anti-social behaviour and noise. The location of these facilities will need careful consideration, particularly in terms of the likely impacts on existing residents.
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	Introducing a variety of uses to local and town centres will cater for a greater range of lifestyles and past times for residents and visitors, and will create more vibrant centres.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	?	?	?	?	Evening and night time economy can be associated with anti-social behaviour and noise and can detract from the quality of the residential environment unless the location of certain types of facility is carefully considered. The SPD states that where bars and pubs, restaurants or takeaways are proposed, they must be in a local or town centre and consideration will be given

					to the proximity to residents.
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	✓	✓	✓	The Dulwich SPD promotes the evening and night-time economy in local centres. These are the most accessible locations and so this pattern of development could lead to a reduced number of journeys by car.
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

## Development sites in Dulwich

Sustainability Objectives	Timescale				Additional Guidance: Dulwich Hospital
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The redevelopment of the Hospital site will lead to the creation of a range of jobs during the construction and then as part of the eventual development.
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of a new health facility will bring obvious benefits in terms of the health and well-being of the local community. The provision of community facilities and new job opportunities will also be beneficial in terms of local people's mental health and well being.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	Development of the site will reduce the risk of vandalism or anti-social behaviour associated with the currently disused site
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The Planning Brief for the site identifies a mixed-use development comprising health facilities, community facilities and offices. This mixture of uses will be beneficial to a range of community groups.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	The scale of development proposed for the site means that there is a big opportunity to develop buildings that are resilient to and help mitigate against the impacts of climate change. The buildings will be expected to achieve a BREEAM Excellent rating.
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	-	-	-	-	The impact here will depend on the specific development proposals that are made for the site
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The provision of social infrastructure, such as health and community facilities, is crucial in meeting the needs of residents and helping to create sustainable communities.

Sustainability Objectives		Timescale			Additional Guidance: Herne Hill Velodrome
	13	S	M	L	Commentary on Results
SDO 1 To tackle poverty and encourage wealth creation	✓	✓	✓	✓	The redevelopment of the velodrome will provide a range of jobs during construction and also as part of the eventual development
SDO 2 To improve the education and skill of the population	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	Depending on the precise nature of development that is proposed at the velodrome, there is an opportunity to promote the facility as a resource for education and training. The SPD refers to engaging with local schools to ensure that they make use of the velodrome and to encourage more cycling throughout the borough.
SDO 3 To improve the health of the population	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The Velodrome could be an important asset for cycling in the borough and across South London. The intention would be that the velodrome contributes to an increase in the level of cycling in Dulwich and throughout the borough.
SDO 4 To reduce the incidence of crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 5 To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	The redevelopment of the velodrome could create a significant community facility for Dulwich, the borough and South London. The facility has the potential to have a huge impact on community cohesion.
SDO 6 To reduce contributions to climate change	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 7 To improve the air quality in Southwark	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 8 To reduce waste and maximise use of waste arising as a resource	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 9 To encourage sustainable use of water resources	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 10 To maintain and enhance the quality of land and soils	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 11 To protect and enhance the quality of landscape and townscape	✓	-	✓	✓	The SPD contains guidance to ensure that the redevelopment of the velodrome makes a positive contribution to the local townscape and does not detract from its residential setting
SDO 12 To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	The velodrome is an important historical and cultural icon, having hosted cycling events at the Summer Olympics in the early 1900s. The redevelopment and restoration of the velodrome has a strong positive impact on this indicator.
SDO 13 To protect and improve open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	The additional guidance notes that any redevelopment of the velodrome should enhance the open character of the site
SDO 14 To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-	-	-	No significant impact

SDO 15 To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	-	-	-	-	No significant impact
SDO 16 To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car	✓	-	-	✓	If the velodrome is redeveloped and proves popular then it has the potential to increase levels of cycling in the borough over the longer term
SDO17 To provide the necessary infrastructure to support existing and future development	✓✓	-	✓	✓✓	The provision of cultural and community facilities is an important factor in meeting the needs of residents and helping to create sustainable communities.