

Lambeth Local Plan Review

Scoping Report

Sustainability Appraisal

August 2016

Last updated Dec 2017

Introduction

What is this report?

Lambeth Council has begun preparation of the Local Plan review. This is a partial review of the recently adopted Lambeth Local Plan 2015, to address the implications of the Further Alterations of the London Plan (FALP) for Lambeth. The key driver for the review is the new Lambeth borough-level housing target. However, the review will also address other policy issues including infrastructure, affordable housing, employment land, waste, air quality, basements, the implications of recent changes in government policy on permitted development rights, some area-specific policies and some site allocations. It is expected that the review will not revisit quality of built environment policies (other than basements).

This partial review will take the wording of the adopted Lambeth Local Plan 2015 as its starting point, and will result in proposed amendments to some but not all of the wording of the Plan. Given that the current local plan process involves only a partial review of some elements of the recently adopted Lambeth Local Plan, this Scoping Report draws upon and further updates previous sustainability appraisal work undertaken through the Lambeth Local Plan 2015 preparation process.

An integral part of preparing the Local Plan review is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The aim of the SA process is to assess the overall environmental, social and economic impact of the plan to ensure that it contributes towards achieving sustainable development. This report is the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report (Scoping Report) for the review of the Lambeth Local Plan. Scoping forms the initial stage of the SA process and consists of collection of baseline data and collection of information on other plans, policies and programmes that can have an influence on the production of the Local Plan. The data collected sets the context for the appraisal and helps to identify what the key sustainability issues, objectives and targets are for Lambeth. This information helps inform the sustainability appraisal framework. This framework consists of sustainability objectives and targets to measure the plan against. The Scoping Report therefore sets out all this background information that will be used to test the sustainability of the Local Plan in the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Consultation

The council is legally required to provide statutory consultees Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England the opportunity to comment on the draft scoping report. Consultation on this draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Lambeth Local Plan Review took place for 5 weeks from 18 March 2016 to 22 April 2016.

Copies of the draft Scoping Report were emailed directly to the above mentioned statutory consultees.

Responses on the draft Scoping Report were received from Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England (see Appendix 3 for their response). Their comments have been incorporated into the final Scoping Report for the Local Plan review.

Background to SEA and SA

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

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

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

Guidance on the preparation of SA can be found on the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) website. Best practice is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider Sustainability Appraisal process.

The council will also be undertaking work on the Local Plan review in relation to the Habitat Regulations¹. Whilst such work is distinct and separate to that of the SA/ SEA the findings of the Habitat Regulations work will be integrated within the SA work where appropriate.

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

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.

This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help make sure that the proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. It can be used to test the evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how the tests of soundness have been met. Sustainability appraisal should be applied as an iterative process informing the development of the Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Guidance 2016, ref id: 11-001-20140306

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

The Five Stages of Appraisal

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

This report addresses the first stage of the process – Stage A in the diagram below.

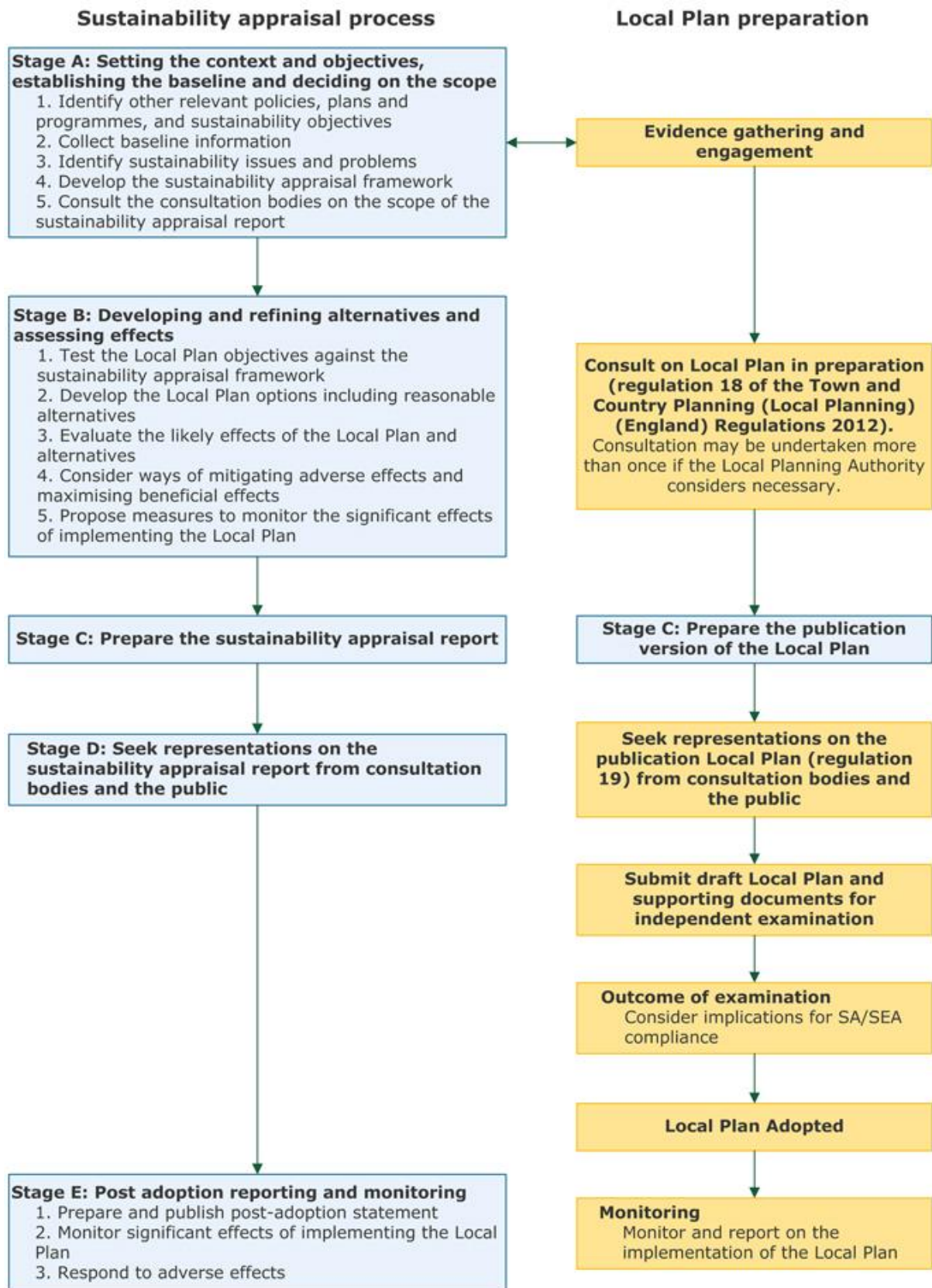


Figure 1: Stages of SA process for Local Plans

Source: National Planning Policy Guidance, ref id: 11-013-20140306

Context Review

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

Purpose of the Context Review

The context review is Stage A1 of the process outlined in the NPPG on Sustainability Appraisal. The ODM Guidance explains that a plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships should be explored to:

- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SA process;
- identify external factors, such as sustainability issues, that might influence the preparation of the plan; and
- determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative effects when combined with policies in the plan that is subject to the SA.

The context review meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to provide an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

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

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

- key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and SA; and
- implications for the Local Plan and SA.

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

- identification of sustainability issues (stage A3);

- development of SA framework (stage A4); and
- baseline review (stage A2).

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

Baseline Review

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

The term 'baseline information' refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies. NPPG notes that baseline information provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of alternative proposals in the plan. Collecting baseline information therefore contributes to the effectiveness of the appraisal. The aim is to collect information relating to each of the sustainability objectives. However, in reality there will be gaps in data availability. Where there are gaps, it is important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future programmes or reviews. Wherever possible, data should be included on historic and likely future trends, including a 'business as usual' scenario (i.e. anticipated trends in the absence of new policies being introduced). This information will enable the potential effects of the implementation of the Local Plan to be assessed in the context of existing and potential environmental, economic and social trends.

The baseline review meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to provide information on *the environmental characteristics of the area likely to be affected*.

The baseline review for London Borough of Lambeth is included in Appendix 2. It should be noted that the baseline review is based on existing evidence. Evidence for the Local Plan Review is currently still being prepared and will be added to the final Scoping Report, and full SA reports, as and when evidence becomes available.

Sustainability Issues

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

Purpose of identifying sustainability issues

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

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

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

Key Sustainability Issues for London Borough of Lambeth

A list of issues was developed from the review of plans, programmes and policies and the baseline data collected, with reference to issues identified in the Further Alterations to London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment 2013. This is shown in the table below.

Please note, not all issues/policy areas identified in the table below are subject to review in the Local Plan Review. The policy areas that are subject to review include: housing, environment (including waste), neighbourhoods and places, employment land and infrastructure.

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ²	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
Increase the overall supply and mix of housing , including affordable housing. Capacity for conversions.	Delivering Appropriate Housing. Affordability, level of provision, quality, sustainable design and location of housing in London, and its impacts on	Access to good housing. Affordable housing.

² Taken from IIA of FALP (Dec 2013)

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ²	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
	access, mobility, sense of place and resource use.	Sustainable housing. Housing mix and types.
Protect and enhance heritage assets , their settings and the wider historic environment as part of reinforcing local distinctiveness and place-making	Safeguarding (and enhancing) Heritage and the Historic Environment. Due to competing land uses, the quality of the cityscape and preservation of the historic environment may come under increasing pressure.	Built heritage
Provide the essential infrastructure to support population growth.	Managing Continued Population Growth. London's population is projected to continue to grow which means new homes, jobs and infrastructure need to be planned for in a sustainable way.	Infrastructure provision, including healthcare services and facilities; and schools
Develop mixed, cohesive, safe communities accessible to all.	Equalities. The increasing disparity in quality of life across social groups and the impact of poverty on access to key social, environmental and economic infrastructure (for example: housing, transport, health care and education). There is also increasing polarisation of certain socio-economic groups within London. Promoting Safety and Security. Levels of crime and perceptions of safety from the perceptions of crime and its relationship to sense of place and community.	Mixed communities. Cohesive communities. Safe communities. Accessible communities. Meeting the needs of diverse communities. Addressing social inequities. Tackling crime. Tackling terrorism. Addressing fear of crime.
Provide good access to local services and community facilities within neighbourhoods. Increase public transport accessibility and promote walking and cycling.	Increasing Transport Accessibility. The need to reduce congestion and increase accessibility for all Londoners. There is a continued emphasis on travel by car rather than more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling. There is also a need to reduce emissions from vehicles (to be addressed in the Mayor's Transport Strategy).	Good local access to services and facilities. Tackling congestion. Increase public transport, cycling and walking.
Increase the number and variety of jobs in the local economy , including local jobs for local people.	The Changing Economy. London will be impacted by the global recession and financial problems in Europe. London's unemployment rate has risen to 8%. How London responds and	Increasing jobs, particularly local jobs for local people. Addressing high rates of child poverty.

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ²	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
	emerges from the current recession will have long term impacts on the region and the UK.	Addressing worklessness and unemployment among Black, Asian, Ethnic and Minority groups. Tackling barriers to employment. London's role in the UK economy.
Support the growth of key economic sectors through new business development, business retention and inward investment.	London's World City Status. The need to ensure London maintains its attractiveness to business and tourism to the benefit of all Londoners.	New business development. Business retention. Inward investment. Targeting key economic sectors.
Create viable, safe and well managed town centres.		Viable, safe and well managed town centres.
Support the regeneration and renewal of London Plan Opportunity Areas.	Development and Regeneration. The sustainable development and regeneration of London, including addressing areas of deprivation and generating a lasting and sustainable legacy from the Olympic Games, particularly for East London communities. The Opportunity and Intensification Areas offer significant potential for sustainable development to meet London's housing and employment needs.	Regeneration of London Plan Opportunity Areas. 2012 Legacy.
Reduce carbon emissions from residents, businesses, public services and buildings. Implement measures to help Lambeth adapt to the consequences of inevitable climate change , including flood risk management	Responding to Climate Change. London's impact on the global climate, and the threat of current and expected climate change on London's population, biodiversity, built and natural environment, including the heat island effects and flood risk.	Reducing CO2 emissions. Climate change adaptation, including flood risk management
Maximise the efficient use and management of resources , including water, energy and waste.	Protecting Water Quality and Resources. Population growth, lifestyle choices and climate change are all placing increasing demands on London's water quality and supplies. At the same time existing water resources need to be managed more effectively.	Efficient use and management of resources. Efficient use and management of water: addressing increasing demand. Efficient use and management of energy.

Lambeth key issue	London key issue ²	Notes – KEY ISSUE SUMMARY
	<p>Managing Waste. Due to the volume of waste generated and put to landfill there is need for an integrated sustainable approach to managing waste in London, from reduction through to re-use, recycling and reprocessing.</p>	<p>Efficient management of waste: increasing recycling rates and self sufficiency in waste disposal.</p> <p>Pressure on biodiversity and open spaces.</p>
<p>Health and well-being</p>	<p>Improving Air Quality. London's air is still polluted and is the worst of any city in the UK and amongst the worst in Europe. The primary cause of poor air quality in London is emissions from road traffic, although emissions from residential and workplace heating are also substantial.</p> <p>Improving and Protecting Health and Wellbeing. Poor health outcomes and a widening disparity of relative wellbeing across London, and the relative impacts on the capacity of Londoners' to engage economically and socially.</p>	<p>Improving air quality (and meeting EU targets).</p> <p>Addressing health inequalities and the health needs of Lambeth's existing and new residents.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and open space</p>	<p>Protecting Biodiversity. Biodiversity needs to be conserved and enhanced across London (from the central urban core through suburbia to the surrounding green belt) in ways that restore and promote its ecological function.</p> <p>Improving Access to Nature and Open Space. There is need to improve the public realm and increase people's opportunity for contact with nature and London's rivers and open spaces.</p>	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

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

Purpose of Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal is an objectives-led process. This means that the potential impacts of a plan are tested against a series of objectives for sustainable development (e.g. an objective might be *to use resources efficiently*).

Along with any associated indicators and targets, the objectives form the SA Framework. The ODM Guidance notes that particularly relevant sources for SA objectives include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, the regional sustainable development frameworks (in Lambeth case this is the London Plan), and at the local level, community strategies or plans. Baseline information collected and sustainability issues identified at earlier stages in the SA can also be especially useful in identifying objectives and targets.

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

Developing objectives for appraising the Local Plan review

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

- objectives used in the sustainability appraisals of the London Plan³;
- priorities defined in the London Borough of Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) and Lambeth Borough Plan 2016
- information on issues and objectives from the context review and the baseline data; and
- the objectives have been cross-checked against the priorities in the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy.⁴

The general SA framework proposed to be used for the Local Plan review Sustainability Appraisal is shown in the table below.

³ IIA of Further Alterations to London Plan (Dec 2013) and IIA of Minor Alterations to London Plan (May 2015)

⁴ *Securing the Future* March 2005

Table 2: General SA framework proposed for Local Plan Review

A Objective	Appraisal prompt questions and targets	Targets
SOCIAL		
<p>1. Crime and safety. Ensuring safe communities with reduced crime and disorder.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the opportunities to commit crime and engage in antisocial behaviour? • help address the fear of crime as well as crime itself? • create the conditions for communities to develop which will support a reduction in crime and the fear of crime? • reduce Lambeth’s vulnerability to major challenges such as climate change and water shortages? • reduce Lambeth’s vulnerability to terrorist action? • reduce the need for motorised travel? • encourage walking and cycling, for instance by reducing traffic accidents to pedestrians and cyclists? 	
<p>2. Health and well being. Promote a healthy borough, by reducing health inequalities and the causes of ill health.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect health and wellbeing? • reduce poverty, including child poverty and the impact of income inequality? • help reduce health inequalities? • help improve mental, emotional and physical health, and wellbeing? • encourage the development of healthy neighbourhoods? • make walking and cycling more attractive relative to other alternatives? • improve access to health care services? • help people be healthier, for longer • help people to live an inclusive and active lifestyle? • promote a sense of wellbeing? 	<p>London Plan performance indicator: 6 Reducing Health Inequalities <i>Reduction in the difference in life expectancy between those living in the most and least deprived areas of London (shown separately for men and women).</i></p>
<p>3. Access and services. Create an environment that is accessible to and fully inclusive for all people including the elderly and disabled and improve accessibility to key services and facilities.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access (including through ICT) for all residents to services, jobs, leisure and amenities near home, reducing the need to travel? Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Nurseries • GPs and hospitals • Libraries • Places of worship • Food shops (especially those selling fresh, healthy food) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Children's play areas • Sports and recreation facilities • Open spaces and wildlife habitats • Police and emergency services • Banking facilities and post offices • help older, disabled and vulnerable people live independently and have control over their lives? • help vulnerable children and adults get support and protection? 	
4. Provision of essential infrastructure. To ensure that the necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate infrastructure keeps pace with population growth, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ water and sewerage infrastructure ○ health 'infrastructure' (facilities and services) ○ schools ○ green infrastructure ○ flood defences ○ transport. 	<p>London Plan KPI 12: Improving the provision of social infrastructure and related services. <i>Reduce the average class size in primary schools</i></p>
5. Equality and diversity. To ensure equitable outcomes for all communities, particularly those most liable to experience discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote a culture of equity, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • improve environmental conditions for Lambeth's deprived areas and deprived communities? • reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons who experience disadvantage or discrimination? • promote social cohesion within and between population groups? • enable social integration between minority groups and wider society? • address housing, cultural, social and employment needs of those with protected characteristics? • promote adequate accessibility, in particular for older and disabled people? 	<p>London Plan KPI 11: Increased employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market <i>Reduce the employment rate gap between BAME groups and the white population and reduce the gap between lone parents on income support in London vs England & Wales average</i></p>
6. Housing. Ensuring everyone has the opportunity for an affordable decent home, quiet enjoyment of that home and the protection of local amenity.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase access to good housing? • promote increased supply of housing? • Increase the range and affordability of housing (taking into account different requirements and preferences of size, location, type and tenure)? • meet affordable housing targets? • meet sustainable housing standards? 	<p>London Plan KPI 4: Increase the supply of new homes <i>Average completion of a minimum of 42,000 net additional homes per year</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 5: An increased supply of affordable homes <i>Completion of 17,000 net additional affordable homes per year</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the mix and type of housing, including family units?. • reduce actual noise levels and disturbances from noise? • tackle homelessness and overcrowding? • provide housing that ensures a good standard of living and promotes a healthy lifestyle? • provide Lambeth residents with more opportunities for better quality homes? 	<p>London Plan borough housing target for Lambeth: 1559 per annum (minimum target)</p> <p>Minimum targets set for Opportunity Areas employment capacity and minimum homes: Vauxhall, Nine Elms, Battersea: 20,000 new homes Waterloo: 2,500</p> <p>Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020): Aiming to achieve the council's policy for 50% affordable housing with subsidy and 40% without subsidy wherever possible in development proposals</p>
<p>7. Liveability and place. To design and sustain liveable, mixed-use physical and social environments that promotes long-term social cohesion, sustainable lifestyles, safety and security, and a sense of place.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance the quality and quantity of open space and the public realm? • reduce the proportion of the public realm where noise precludes conversation or where other environmental factors (e.g. fumes) make it unpleasant to be? • promote community engagement? • promote interactions between different sectors of the community? • promote good governance? • promote wellbeing and help to make people feel positive about the area where they live? • promote child-friendly buildings and places? • promote Lambeth as a place that people want to put down roots rather than just pass through? • support the provision of quality, affordable and healthy food? • help all Lambeth communities feel they are valued and are part of their neighbourhoods? • encourage people to take greater responsibility for their neighbourhood? • help people lead environmentally sustainable lives? 	
ENVIRONMENTAL		
<p>8. Built and historic environment. Improve the quality, attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment through high quality design and protection of</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect, conserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential and their settings? • enhance the provision of cultural facilities (e.g. public art) and possibilities for cultural events/activities (e.g. festivals)? • respect visual amenity and the spatial diversity of communities? 	<p>London Plan KPI 3: Minimise the loss of open space <i>No net loss of open space designated for protection in LDFs due to new development</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 24:</p>

<p>open space, valued views and historic assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aspire to a range of buildings and architecture that reflect the cultural diversity of the borough? protect and enhance the townscape/cityscape character, including historical, archaeological and cultural value/potential and its contribution to local distinctiveness? increase access to, enjoyment of and understanding of, historical, archaeological and cultural sites, features and areas? protect, enhance or create open space? protect valued views? identify locations where tall building are acceptable? 	<p>Protecting and improving London's heritage and public realm <i>Reduction in the proportion of designated heritage assets at risk as a percentage of the total number of designated heritage assets in London</i></p>
<p>9. Transport and travel. Integrate planning and transport decisions, to reduce the need to travel, reduce reliance on the private car and the overall level of road traffic whilst prioritising walking, cycling and use of public transport.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce overall need for people to travel by improving their access to local services, jobs, leisure and amenities. encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel: walking, cycling and public transport as well as encourage efficiency (e.g through car sharing)? encourage greater efficiency in the transport network, such as through higher load factors? integrate new development, especially residential development, with sustainable transport choices? improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling? reduce road traffic accidents, especially involving cyclists? 	<p>London Plan KPIs 13, 14, 15, 16: Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys <i>13 - Use of public transport per head grows faster than use of private car per head</i> <i>14- Zero car traffic growth for London as a whole</i> <i>15 - Increase the share of all trips by bicycle from 2 per cent in 2009 to 5 per cent by 2026.</i> <i>16 - A 50 per cent increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Network from 2011-2021</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 17: Increase in the number of jobs located in areas with high PTAL values <i>Maintain at least 50 per cent of B1 development in PTAL zones 5-6</i></p>
<p>10. Biodiversity. To protect, enhance and promote biodiversity, and to bring nature closer to people.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conserve and enhance habitats and species and provide for the long-term management of natural habitats and wildlife (in particular will it avoid harm to national, London or Lambeth priority species and designated sites)? Improve the quality and extent of designated and non-designated sites? protect and enhance access to open space and improve the quality of publicly accessible green space? increase and enhance the resilience of Lambeth's key priority habitats and species in line with its Biodiversity Action Plan's long term vision and objectives? 	<p>London Plan KPI 18: Protection of biodiversity habitat <i>No net loss of designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 22: Increase urban greening <i>Increase the total area of green roofs in the CAZ</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage replacement of valuable lost habitat? • bring nature closer to people, i.e. help conserve local nature conservation amenity, including gardens? • provide opportunities to enhance the environment and create new conservation assets (or restore existing wildlife habitats)? • Improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • Enhance the ecological function and carrying capacity of the green space network? • Promote a network of green infrastructure? 	
11. Green infrastructure. To create, manage and enhance green infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect existing green infrastructure or open spaces? • enhance/create good quality and accessible green infrastructure or open spaces? • promote increased access to green infrastructure where appropriate 	
12. Climate change and energy. Minimise energy consumption and increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. Reduce greenhouse gases and prepare the Borough for the unavoidable effects of climate change.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help minimise emissions of greenhouse gases? • increase the proportion of energy both produced and used from renewable and sustainable resources? • reduce demand and need for energy? • reduce the impacts of climate change? e.g. urban heat island effect, flooding and drought? • ensure adaptation to the future impacts of climate change? • help new and retrofitted development and infrastructure is located, designed and constructed to withstand the effects of climate change over its design life? • promote high quality, appropriate design and sustainable construction methods? • promote high standards of energy and environmental performance for new and existing buildings? • minimise embedded carbon in new buildings and development? 	<p>London Plan KPI 20: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions through new development <i>Annual average percentage carbon dioxide emissions savings for strategic development proposals progressing towards zero carbon in residential development by 2016 and zero carbon in all developments by 2019.</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 21: Increase in energy generated from renewable sources Production of 8550GWh of energy from renewable sources by 2026.</p>
13. Water resources and flood risk management. To improve the quality of surface waters and groundwater, to achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources and to minimise flood risk.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the quality of water and waterbodies (surface and groundwater)? • reduce piped water consumption e.g. through reducing demand and encouraging recycling in households? • reduce waste water and sewage needing processing? • support sustainable urban drainage? • minimise the risk of all types of flooding (tidal, fluvial, surface water and sewerage) to people and property and manage flood risks appropriately both now and in the long-term? 	<p>London Plan KPI 23: Improve London's Blue Ribbon Network <i>Restore 15km of rivers and streams 2009–2015 And an additional 10km by 2020.</i></p>
14. Waste. Ensure that Lambeth manages its waste in a	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p>	<p>London Plan KPI 19:</p>

<p>sustainable manner, minimising the production of waste and increasing re-use, recycling, remanufacturing and recovery rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the production of waste, maximise recycling and reuse during construction, and decrease the demand for raw materials from unsustainable sources e.g. through reusing demolition material onsite and using products made from recycled materials? • make waste avoidance, reuse and recycling easy for residents and visitors? • help develop markets for recycled products by using them? • enable safe storage of waste and recycling, convenient for both residents and collectors? • make appropriate provision for waste management facilities in the Borough to help meet the London Plan apportionment and self sufficiency targets? 	<p>Increase in municipal waste recycled or composted and elimination of waste to landfill by 2026 <i>At least 45 per cent of waste recycled/composted by 2015 and 0 per cent of biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.</i></p> <p>London Plan borough apportionment for Lambeth: 220,000 tonnes per annum by 2036 (municipal solid waste and commercial/ industrial waste). Lambeth current existing capacity: 92,000 tonnes pa.</p>
<p>15. Air quality. To improve air quality.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve air quality? • reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? • reduce emissions of PM10, NO2 and ozone depleting substances? • help to achieve national and international standards for air quality (e.g. those set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2010) as well as local air quality management targets? • support the planting of trees? • promote the 'transport hierarchy'? 	
ECONOMIC		
<p>16. Education and skills. To maximise the education and skills levels of the population.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve opportunities and facilities for formal, informal and vocational learning (including volunteering) for all ages? • contribute to up-skilling and to meeting skills shortages? • promote healthy, sustainable living? • Provide people with the skills to find work? 	
<p>17. Local economy. Create and sustain prosperity and business growth in a strong and dynamic local economy and improve the social and environmental performance of businesses.</p> <p>This should also support the development of an efficient, low carbon economy (including new green technologies) that minimise unsustainable resource use.</p>	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the resilience of business and the economy e.g. through supporting local business, diversification, corporate social responsibility, accommodating low income workers, supporting and driving the marketplace? • support employment opportunities in the most deprived areas and groups and stimulate regeneration? • enable people to live better for a given income by reducing their need for paid goods and services? • contribute to sustainable tourism? • support development of green industries and a low carbon economy? • support and prevent loss of local businesses? 	<p>London Plan KPI 8: Ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in the office market. <i>Stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rate of starts over the previous three years</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses? Help Lambeth play s strong role in London's economy? 	
18. Regeneration and efficient use of land. To stimulate regeneration that maximises benefits to the most deprived areas and communities, and to improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, taking into account constraints such as contaminated land.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have benefits to the most deprived areas and communities? help make people feel positive about the area they live in? help reduce the number of vacant and derelict buildings? make best use of scarce land resources and reuse brownfield sites? promote the efficient, innovative and multifunctional use of land? ensure the provision of adequate quantities and type of public realm? protect the Borough's soil resource? 	<p>London Plan KPI 1: Maximise the proportion of development taking place on previously developed land. <i>Maintain at least 96 per cent of new residential development to be on previously developed land</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 2: Optimise the density of residential development <i>Over 95 per cent of development to comply with the housing density location and the density matrix</i></p>
19. Tackling worklessness. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment.	<p>Will the strategy/policy...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve accessibility to employment, especially for local people? improve employment opportunities among Black, Asian, Ethnic and Minority groups? protect local employment land and uses? provide additional housing near places of work? Help people achieve financial security? Help all young people have opportunities to achieve their ambitions 	<p>London Plan KPI 7: Sustaining economic activity <i>Increase in the proportion of working age London residents in employment 2011–2031</i></p> <p>London Plan KPI 9: Ensure that there is sufficient employment land available <i>Release of industrial land (B2/B8 use over 1,000 sqm) to be in line with benchmarks in the Industrial Capacity SPG</i></p> <p>Indicative employment capacity set for Opportunity Areas Vauxhall, Nine Elms, Battersea: 25,000 Waterloo: 15,000</p>

Next Steps: Appraising the Local Plan review

The process to be followed

The London Borough of Lambeth is in the process of a partial review of the Lambeth Local Plan 2015. The SA will follow the process laid out in relevant national planning policy guidance and reference to ODM's Guidance on SEA. This process also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive. The appraisal will be undertaken in-house by a member of the Policy team. Apart from the Scoping Report (this report), the other documents that should be produced are the Sustainability Appraisal Reports themselves.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report will contain those elements that are classed as an Environmental Report under the requirements of the SEA Directive. For the draft Lambeth Local Plan review document and subsequent Proposed Submission version, the SA Report will describe the results of Stage B (see Figure 1 above). The SA Report will include a non-technical summary, a summary of the results of each element of the appraisal process and proposals for monitoring the impacts of the plan.

It is also important that the SA adequately addresses equality and diversity issues. The council has an adopted approach to undertaking Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) and this SA will seek to integrate the principles of the EqIA across the SA Framework. This will help to explore the impact of the proposed policy/option on different equalities groups, (ie. race, gender, disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, age, faith communities etc). For example, whilst SA Objective 5 specifically addresses issues of equality and diversity, other objectives will also tease out equality impacts via appropriate appraisal sub-questions.

In accordance with national planning policy guidance, the sustainability appraisal will only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It will focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It will not be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan. Accordingly, given it is only a partial review of the Lambeth Local Plan 2015, the council's proposed approach for the SA of the Local Plan review will be to focus on the areas of change from the Lambeth Local Plan 2015. Consequently, the SA on the Lambeth Local Plan 2015 will remain valid for policies of the Local Plan that are not proposed to change.