


Annual monitoring report 2

Southwark local development framework

April 2005 - March 2006

www.southwark.gov.uk

A photograph of a modern building facade with a grid of white panels and vertical glass strips. The building is set against a clear blue sky. The facade reflects the surrounding environment, including a crane and other buildings.

Effective planning ensures that we get the right development, in the right place and at the right time. It makes a positive difference to people's lives and helps to deliver homes, jobs and better opportunities for all, while protecting and enhancing the environment we share.

To ensure that we keep responding to the diverse needs and concerns of the community, we need to continually monitor our progress against the objectives we have set for the future of our borough.

Monitoring is about keeping local policies on track and focussed on agreed objectives.



Executive Summary

What is this document?

This document is the second local development framework annual monitoring report produced by the council. It covers the year April 2005 to March 2006.

The local development framework (LDF) holds Southwark's planning policies and guidance, which are used to determine planning applications. The type of development that occurs in Southwark will influence whether or not we achieve our aims of improving the quality of life for everyone, but particularly disadvantaged groups, and protecting the environment.

It is important that we regularly monitor our policies to ensure they are working as they should be.

What does the annual monitoring report cover?

This annual monitoring report covers the following issues

- The social, environmental and economic context of the borough within which our planning policies operate
- An overview of what progress the council is making in preparing new planning documents against the timetable set out in the local development scheme
- Whether our planning policies are achieving the objectives of the local development framework and what sort of impact they are having on the community and the environment
- How we can improve our planning policies and the way we monitor them in the future.

Refer to section 1 for more information on why we need to monitor.



What are the main results?

Plan making

Southwark's Local Development Framework (LDF) holds all of the borough's planning policies and guidance that are used to determine planning permission. Many of the documents which make up the LDF are currently under preparation or are to be prepared in the next three years.

The emerging Southwark Plan will form a core part of the LDF. It was subject to a Public Inquiry in 2005 and is now in the final stages of preparation.

The Statement of Community Involvement, which sets out how the council will involve the community in planning decisions, is also in the final stages of preparation. Its implementation will need to be monitored.

There have been delays in the preparation of other planning documents as a result of delays with the preparation of the Inspector's Report on the emerging Southwark Plan following the Inquiry. This in itself is a result of the complexity and bulk of issues considered at public inquiry.

The priorities of preparing planning documents that will support the implementation of the Southwark Plan have been reviewed. A revised timetable for plan preparation (the local development scheme) will be published later in 2007.








[Section 3 provides more information on Southwark's Planning policies and how progress in preparing new ones.](#)




Plan performance




Comparing the type of development that has occurred during the reporting year with the policies and objectives of the emerging Southwark Plan provides a baseline against which we can compare performance once the Southwark Plan starts to formally be used.



Last year:

| Result | Meeting Target? | Comment |
|--|---|---|
| Net loss of 1,331sqm of employment floorspace |  | This was due to a loss of warehousing floorspace. The emerging Southwark Plan strengthens protection of warehousing. This year's loss also needs to be seen in the perspective of 28,080sqm of warehousing floorspace that has been approved but not yet constructed. There was a gain in office accommodation (5,279sqm) and more (234,472sqm) is under construction. Office development is expected to provide many employment opportunities over the coming years. This will need to be supported by training schemes to ensure that local residents have the skills and means to access many of these jobs. |
| 3,600sqm of new cultural floorspace was completed at More London |  | This was the Unicorn Children's Theatre at More London. |
| 13,400 increase in education floorspace, including the new City of London Academy in Bermondsey |  | The City Academy was a much needed community facility in Bermondsey. |
| Net loss of 2ha publicly accessible open space. |  | Two new open spaces were completed in Peckham, however there was an overall loss resulting from special circumstances that saw 2.9ha of Paterson Park being built on to enable the City Academy to be built. The benefit that this new school would bring was felt to outweigh the loss of open space. 1ha of new open space is to be provided in the area to compensate for this loss, and the public will be given access to the community facilities in the new school. |
| Loss of 0.8ha of land with nature conservation importance, due to the building of the City of London Academy |  | |
| Of the 20 applications for Secured by Design Certification, 17 schemes were certified and 3 schemes failed. |  | Not all schemes sought formal certification. However, this does not mean that they did not contribute to safer communities through good design. The emerging Southwark Plan contains policy that seeks all development to contribute to designing out crime. |
| There were 90 listed items at risk, though none required demolition. |  | Planning policy can facilitate the adaptive reuse of listed buildings. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Within the Central Activity Zone, 31% of completed schemes were within new UDP density range (54% were below the range and 15% above). In the Urban Zone, 48% schemes were within range (27% were below, 25% above). In the Suburban Zone, 56% schemes were within range (16% were below the range and 28% above).</p> |  | <p>Most schemes were within or below the density range in the emerging Southwark Plan. The Suburban Zone experience the highest proportion of schemes that were above the density range, all of these occurred in the Canada Water/Rotherhithe Area. The fact that not all schemes were within the density ranges of the new UDP could be due to these schemes being determined before the new UDP density policies had been finalised. The emerging UDP will provide more certainty to density of development expected in different parts of the borough. It should also be remembered that the density ranges are a guide. Urban design and traffic considerations will also be a factor in deciding what is an appropriate scale of development on a particular site. A sample of recent approvals indicates that most schemes are within the height ranges identified in the emerging UDP.</p> |
| <p>The number of homes in the borough grew by 1,382.</p> |  | <p>We are on track to meet our housing target of 29,530 new homes by 2016.</p> |
| <p>50% of homes built had 2 bedrooms. 12% had 3 or more bedrooms.</p> |  | <p>This is in line with the emerging UDP policies. Larger dwellings provide family accommodation, for which there is an identified need in the borough.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>27% of new homes were affordable housing. 74% of these were social housing (housing for rent managed by the council or a registered social landlord).</p> |  | <p>This level of provision is below the target of 50% of all new housing being affordable housing. This is likely to be the result of a number of factors - Firstly, 189 affordable units were lost as part of the Peckham Partnership regeneration scheme. This is a planned scheme that was implemented in phases and aimed to improve the balance between housing tenure in the area. The losses should therefore been seen in the context of the wider benefits of the scheme.</p> <p>Secondly, the affordable housing target under the 1995 UDP is 25%.</p> <p>The emerging UDP includes policy intended to strengthen the council’s approach to securing affordable housing provision. Part of this approach is lowering the threshold at which affordable housing is to be provided. An analysis of housing approvals last year and dwellings under construction also indicate that affordable housing provision is improving. Last year, 38% of schemes approved were affordable, and 52% of dwellings under construction were affordable. In terms of the tenure of affordable housing, over 70% of the affordable housing built last year was social rented.</p> |
| <p>Five residential schemes out of 184 exceeded the parking standards of the emerging UDP. 143 schemes did not provide any on-site parking, most of these were small schemes of less than 15 units.</p> |  | <p>We will need to monitor the impact of the new UDP policies over the coming years as they begin to take effect. The new car parking standards are maximum standards (with the exception of disabled parking which must be provided, subject to site constraints). This new approach requires all schemes to justify the level of parking provided to ensure it is appropriate in light of the transport context of the site.</p> |
| <p>Two non-residential schemes out of 14 exceeded the parking standards of the emerging Southwark Plan. Nine schemes did not provide any on-site parking.</p> |  | |
| <p>All new residential development is within 30mins public transport journey to retail, GP, hospital and schools</p> |  | <p>This is a government target, which all new schemes met given that public transport access is generally good in the borough.</p> |



What are the main conclusions?

Many of the outcomes and impacts identified in this report are unlikely to be due to the emerging planning policies in the Southwark LDF, given they are only just being finalised and the fact there is a time lag between granting planning permission and developments being completed. It may be a few years before we see material changes which have resulted from the emerging LDF.

Where this annual monitoring report is useful is in expanding our understanding of the current circumstances within which the emerging LDF will operate. This information forms the baseline against which we can compare the future performance of the Southwark Plan, and other planning documents that make up the LDF.

How can we improve monitoring?

This annual monitoring report presents the indicators and sources of information that the council proposes to use to monitor the LDF over the coming years.

The monitoring framework is still evolving. In particular, a number of gaps have been identified in the information available to help us monitor. These include information on:

- Non-residential developments of less than 1,000sqm
- Collection and use of funds through planning contributions
- Information on the environmental performance on buildings
- More complete information on the impact new development is having on equalities groups.

We will also begin to monitor how effectively we are consulting the community on planning matters and how we are considering equalities issues in plan making.

Section 5 sets out more detail on how we can improve.

Topic and Indicator Finder

This table helps you identify the indicators that are relevant to each objective of Southwark's planning policies. The number of each relevant indicator is listed, and you can find them in Appendix 1. The table also identifies where in this report each objective is discussed. The key indicators for each objective are shown in bold.

| | Relevant Indicators (by number) | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Output | Significant Effects | Contextual |
| <p>SP1 (Section 3.7) Contribute towards sustainable development that meets the needs of Southwark's diverse population and the economy whilst improving accessibility and quality of life. In particular, ensure that the 6 equality target groups are not disadvantaged and seek to remove or suitably mitigate and adverse impacts on them.</p> | 25, 26, 77 | 15, 17, 22, 23, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 , 45, 64, 65, 70, 79, 89 | 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 28, 33, 44 |
| <p>SP2 (Section 3.7) Enable people from the 6 equalities target groups to have meaningful opportunities to participate fully in planning decisions that affect their quality of life, their ability to participate in wealth creation and the quality of their environment, and to remove barriers which hinder accessibility to that process.</p> | | 35, 36, 37, 38 | |
| Poverty and Wealth Creation (Section 4.3) | | | |
| <p>SP4 (Section 4.3.1) Remove barriers to employment and improve access to jobs and training for local people.</p> | 1, 2, 3, 20, 21 | 10, 15, 17 , 22, 23 | 5, 9, 11, 16, 18 |
| <p>SP5 (Section 4.3.2) Contribute towards strong, diverse, long term economic growth, facilitate regeneration, and increase the number, and range of employment opportunities available within Southwark.</p> | 1, 2, 3, 6, 20 | 7, 9, 10, 15 | 5, 8, 11 |
| <p>SP6 (Section 4.3.3) Improve the range and quality of services available in Southwark and ensure that they are easily accessible by all sections of the community, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.</p> | 4, 25, 26, 84 | 27, 29 , 34, 70, 90 | 5, 9, 28, 30, 32 |

| | Relevant Indicators (by number) | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Output | Significant Effects | Contextual |
| SP7 (Section 4.3.4) Support regeneration and wealth creation through arts, culture and tourism uses. | 12, 14 | | 13 |
| Life Chances (Section 4.4) | | | |
| SP8 (Section 4.4.1) Reduce poverty, alleviate concentrations of deprivation and increase opportunities. | 20, 78 | 10, 17, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 34, 41, 42 , 45, 58, 63, 65, 70 , 79, 81 | 11, 15, 16, 19, 28, 30, 33, 43, 44, 72, 80 |
| SP9 (Section 4.4.2) Enable growth and development of education, community and welfare services in line with the community's needs. | 4 , 20, 21 , 26 | 17, 22, 23, 34 , 45, 70, 79 | 13, 16, 18, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43, 44, 72 |
| SP10 (Section 4.4.3) Contribute positively to the character and quality of the surroundings, thereby making places better for people to live in and improving the communities to which they belong. | 20, 62 | 42, 45 , 58, 59, 63, 64 , 65, 70 | |
| Clean and Green (Section 4.5) | | | |
| SP11 (Section 4.5.1) Protect and improve amenity and environmental quality and encourage sustainable development. | 20, 46 , 47, 48 | 45, 54, 55, 58, 59, 65 , 70 | |
| SP12 (Section 4.5.2) Reduce pollution and improve the environmental performance of buildings especially for energy, water and waste management. | 20, 46, 47 , 48 , 52 , 53, 71 | 49 , 50 , 51 , 54 , 55, 56 | 72 |
| SP13 (Section 4.5.3) All developments should be of a high standard of design and where appropriate should protect and preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment. | 62 , 66 , 67 | 45 , 63 | 68, 69 |
| SP14 (Section 4.5.4) Promote the efficient use of land and be of high quality and, where appropriate, include a mix of uses. | 57 , 75 , 84 | 50, 58 , 86, 88, 90 | 72 |

| | Relevant Indicators (by number) | | |
|--|--|------------------------|------------|
| | Output | Significant Effects | Contextual |
| SP15 (Section 4.5.5) Create, preserve and enhance open spaces, green corridors, traffic free routes, and biodiversity. | 20, 26 , 57, 60 | 27 , 59, 61 | 28 |
| SP16 (Not covered due to lack of data) Protect and enhance the River Thames and its environs and, where appropriate, incorporate measures to protect against flooding. | 71 | | |
| Housing (Section 4.6) | | | |
| SP17 (Section 4.6.1) Provide more high quality housing of all kinds, particularly affordable housing. | 20, 73 , 75, 76 , 77, 78 | 70, 79 , 81 | 43, 74, 80 |
| Sustainable Transport (Section 4.7) | | | |
| SP18 (Section 4.7.1) Promote more sustainable transport choices for all members of the community in order to reduce congestion, pollution and increase ease of movement. | 20, 46, 82 , 83 , 85, 87 | 88 , 89 | 49, 50, 91 |
| SP19 (Section 4.7.2) Reduce congestion and pollution within Southwark by minimising the need to travel, especially by car. | 4, 20, 84 , 85 | 27, 29, 86 , 90 | 43, 91 |

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is monitoring?

The council regularly monitors many of its services and plans to ensure they are delivering the best value and benefit to the local community. This includes checking if we are achieving the targets set out in the Community Strategy. These targets relate to improving the well being of local people and the places where they live, work and have fun.

The Local Development Framework helps the council to achieve the targets in the Community Strategy. It holds all the planning policies which apply to development in the borough. This includes the policies in the emerging Southwark Plan.

Monitoring is an important part of the plan making process. It can help identify:

- Which planning policies are having the outcomes intended, which are not and why. This includes whether they are contributing to equality and diversity and what impacts they are having on the economy and the environment
- Whether there are any changes taking place in Southwark that we need to respond to. Monitoring allows us to improve the information base upon which policies are prepared
- What progress the council is making in meeting its timetable for preparing planning documents
- Whether the council's consultation practices (as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement) are improving the amount and quality of community engagement in planning decisions.

1.2 Legal requirement

Every year the Government requires councils to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covering the year to 31 March and to submit it by the end of that calendar year to the Secretary of State. This requirement is found in Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Further details of what needs to be covered in an AMR are set out in regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

This AMR covers the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 and is the second report that the council has prepared. This year's report builds on last year's by expanding the range of indicators used and filling in some of the gaps in data.



This report is set out in the following way:

1. Introduction:

explains the requirement for and purpose of monitoring.

2. An overview of Southwark:

provides a brief profile of the environmental, social and economic context of Southwark.

3. Southwark's planning policies:

explains what the local development framework is and what progress we are making in preparing the planning documents that it contains.

4. How has the LDF performed?

This section discusses whether our planning policies are working as they should, by comparing performance against set targets.

5. How can we improve?

This section identifies ways in which we could improve the way we monitor our plan. In future years, it will also we can improve our planning policies themselves.

Appendices:

Contain detailed list of indicators, targets and how Southwark's planning policies have performed against them.

2. An overview of Southwark

| Key Issues | | |
|------------|----------------------------|---|
| Indicator | | Result |
| 43 | 2005 estimated population: | 264,200 people; 8.2% under 5 and 9.7% over 65 |
| 43 | 2016 estimated population: | 297,700 people; 8.7% under 5 and 8.6% over 65 |
| 44 | Ethnicity (2001 Census): | 26% Black/black British; 4% Asian; 4% Mixed: 3% other |
| 44 | Faith (2001 Census): | 62% Christian; 6.9% Muslim; 28% No faith: 3.2% Other |
| 42 | Deprivation (2004): | Southwark is in top 20 most deprived boroughs in England |
| 44 | Disability (2001 Census): | 15.5% of residents are disabled |
| 19 | Income: | In 2005/06 average household income declined 4.5% to £34,296 a year, however median income rose 2%. |
| 15 | Employment rate: | 64% overall; 56% people who are non-white; London: 69% |
| 80 | House prices: | In 2005/06 average house prices rose 0.2% in Southwark |
| 33 | Life expectancy: | In 2005/06 average life expectancy rose to 74.1 years for males and 80.2% for females. |
| 70 | Satisfaction with borough: | In 2005/06 73% of residents were satisfied with the local area in which they lived. |

Southwark is a rapidly changing and diverse borough.

2.1 Population

Southwark's population has been growing at a faster rate than the national average, and is estimated to have reached 264,200 in 2005. The population is expected to continue to grow over the coming year. This will mean more demand for housing, jobs, shops and other services. Our population profile is also getting younger.

In 2001, the borough had 106,000 separate households, with a high proportion being lone parent households. Around 15.5% of people in the 2001 census described themselves as having a disability¹.

2.2 Social mix

The overwhelming characteristic of the borough's population is its diversity. Southwark has a high proportion of Black/Back British residents (26%).

Asian groups comprise around 4% of the local population, the biggest group being Bangladeshis. There are residents who are settled Travellers, people from Latin America and Eastern Europe. We are also home to Turkish, Vietnamese and many others.

2.3 Faith

The 2001 census indicated that 62% of the population identified themselves as having a Christian affiliation, from many different traditions. Just over 28% said they were of no faith. 7% said they were Muslim. Residents of other faiths include Bahai, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Rastafarianism and Sikhism.

It is predicted that the borough's ethnic diversity will continue to increase. By 2016 around 43% of the population is expected to be from black and ethnic minority backgrounds, with many different faiths and cultures².

¹ The Census refers to disability as "limiting long-term illness".

² Southwark Futures analysis carried out by Cambridge Econometrics for draft Southwark 2016 Community Strategy.

2.4 Deprivation

Southwark is usually described as a deprived borough. Like many inner city areas we have our share of deprivation and inequality, with many areas of the borough being amongst the most deprived in England.

Last year, the average income dropped 4.5%. Median income did increase slightly which could suggest incomes are becoming more equal. There is almost the same number of jobs as there are people of working age in the borough. However not all residents have benefit from this.

Overall 64% of working age residents are in work, compared with 69% across London. 60% earn less than the average income. This figure is much lower for people from minority ethnic groups, lone parents households and disabled residents.

More than a third of local school pupils are eligible for free school meals. This gives an indication of the levels of poverty and deprivation in the borough.

2.5 Housing

House prices in the borough continued to rise over the past year. More than half of all households live in social housing, much of which is concentrated on large estates such as Aylesbury and Heygate. The number of households waiting for social housing increased over the past year. Providing the right mix of housing choices is a key challenge over the coming years.

2.6 The physical environment

Southwark is a very densely built borough, particularly in the north where there are fewer open spaces compared with the south.

The borough is becoming more socially and geographically divided. The north of the borough, connected to the central London economy, has seen increased population, more employment opportunities in high skilled jobs and larger businesses, and greater owner-occupation. The centre of the borough has a concentration of small businesses, greater ethnic diversity, more social housing and many people on relatively low incomes. The south of the borough is mainly suburban and residential, with less diversity, most people on above average earnings, but with pockets of deprivation associated with social housing.



2.7 Improving the quality of life

In 2004 Southwark was the 17th most deprived borough in England. This

compares to 1993 when the borough was ranked 2nd. Some of this improvement in Southwark may be due to council led programmes of social and physical regeneration over the last ten years, many of which have been supported by planning policies³.

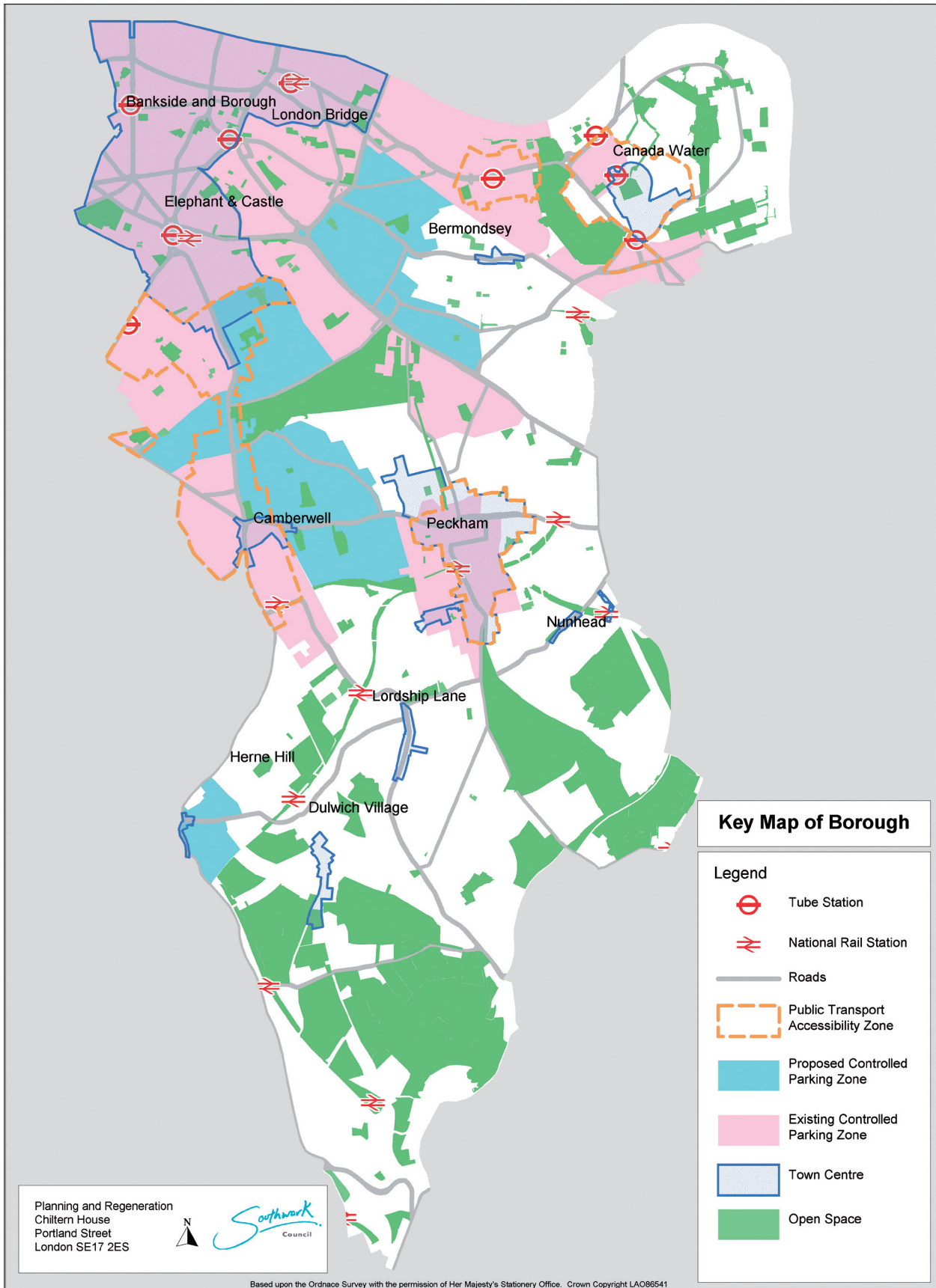
Life expectancy is rising and in 2005 73% of residents reported being satisfied with living in the borough.

However, there is still much to be done to tackle inequality and social exclusion and ensure that everyone benefits from the expected growth in the economy. The pressures of a growing population also need to be managed.

Planning has a big part to play in this, to ensure that new development occurs in a way that will tackle the issues facing Southwark. Monitoring allows us to take stock of how well our planning policies are achieving this.

³ This improvement may also be due to changes in the way deprivation is calculated.

Figure 1 – Key map of the borough



3. Southwark's planning policies

3.1 What is the Local Development Framework?

The Local Development Framework holds all of the borough's planning policies and guidance that are used to determine planning permission. It also contains information on how we will involve the community in plan making (The Statement of Community Involvement).

In July 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act was passed by the Government, introducing a new planning system which reforms the way development plans are prepared and adopted.

Instead of one large document covering all land-use topics, like the Unitary Development Plan, the new system requires local authorities to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF), which is made up of a number of different local development documents.

Figure 2 illustrates the different components of Southwark's LDF.

3.2 Where does the LDF fit into other council strategies?

There are many factors that have an influence on planning policies and decision making. These include national and regional policy and guidance as well as local plans and strategies.

The Community Strategy is a critical influence on our planning policies. It sets out the council and its partners' vision and priorities for the borough for the next four years. This vision is 'To make Southwark a better place to live, to learn, to work and to have fun'. Our planning policies help to deliver the physical and spatial aspects of the Community Strategy.

Community Strategy

The Community Strategy is monitored through a Local Area Agreement which sets out a range of targets to measure progress towards meeting the Strategy's vision. Some of these targets are also used to monitor the LDF.

A key priority of the Community Strategy is to target improvements in the most deprived neighbourhoods of the borough as part of the Government's Neighbourhood Renewal programme. The LDF seeks to provide the planning guidance on delivering this neighbourhood renewal at the local level.

The Government has established national targets (PSA Floor Targets) to measure the success of neighbourhood renewal. Several of these have been used to monitor the LDF.

Other council plans and strategies also help to deliver the Community Strategy and these are also regularly monitored to check how well they are working. Some of the targets used to monitor these strategies and plans are also being used to monitor the LDF.

Figure 3 illustrates the relationship of the LDF to council plans and strategies and monitoring arrangements.

3.3 How does the emerging Southwark Plan fit into the LDF?

Southwark is finalising the preparation of a new unitary development plan (The Southwark Plan). This plan was at a well advanced stage when the new planning system was introduced and so it continues to be prepared under the previous plan making regulations. Where possible, the principles of the new plan making system have been used to prepare the Southwark Plan.

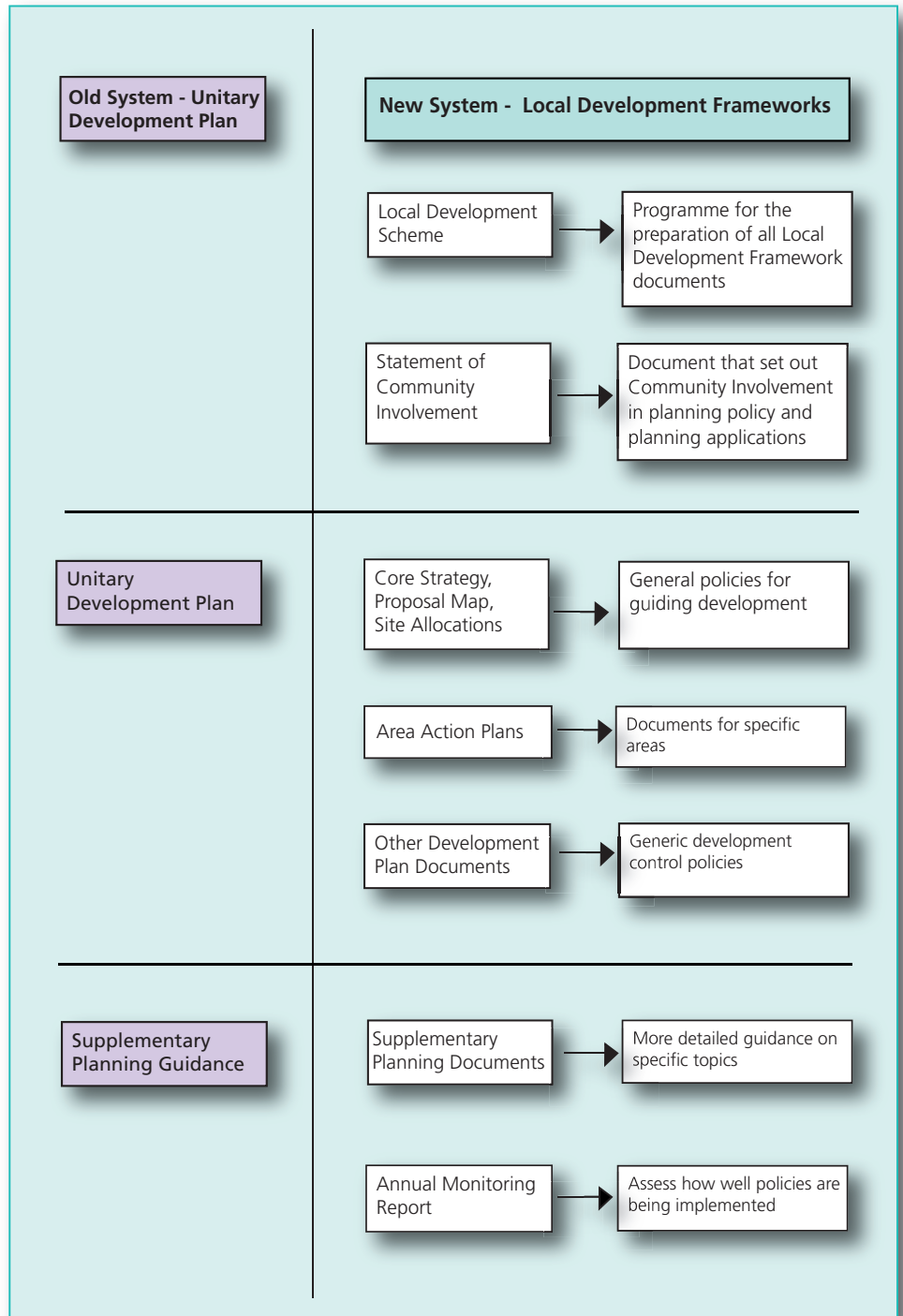
Figure 2 - Southwark’s Local Development Framework

The table shows the documents that were produced under the old system and those that will replace them under the new system.

More information

You can view an animated guide to local development frameworks on the Planning Portal website: www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/genpub/en/1115311947782.html

If you would like more information about the new planning system it is explained in detail in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12), available from the Department of Communities and Local Government website: www.dclg.gov.uk.



Adoption of the Southwark Plan is expected early in 2007. Once adopted, it will form a core part of Southwark's local development framework, forming the equivalent of a core strategy.

The Southwark Plan will be "saved" for at least three years. This means that while we will monitor the plan to ensure it continues to address local issues and priorities, it is unlikely that it will be necessary to start preparation of a new core strategy under the new planning system until at least 2010.

3.4 What are the objectives of Southwark's planning policies?

Monitoring allows us to check if our planning policies are achieving their objectives. The policies of the emerging Southwark Plan are grouped under five themes, which relate to the following vision for the borough

Tackling poverty and creating wealth

- For Southwark to be a place with a thriving and sustainable economy where local people can have the full benefits of wealth creation, with access to choice and quality in the services and employment opportunities that are available

Life chances

- For Southwark to be a place where communities are given the ability to tackle deprivation through gaining maximum benefits from inward investment and regeneration

Clean and green

- For Southwark to be a borough with high environmental quality, that is attractive, sustainable and performs well on environmental measures

Creating choice and quality in housing

- Southwark as a place with a diverse housing mix that exemplifies high quality design and accessibility for existing and incoming residents

Sustainable transport

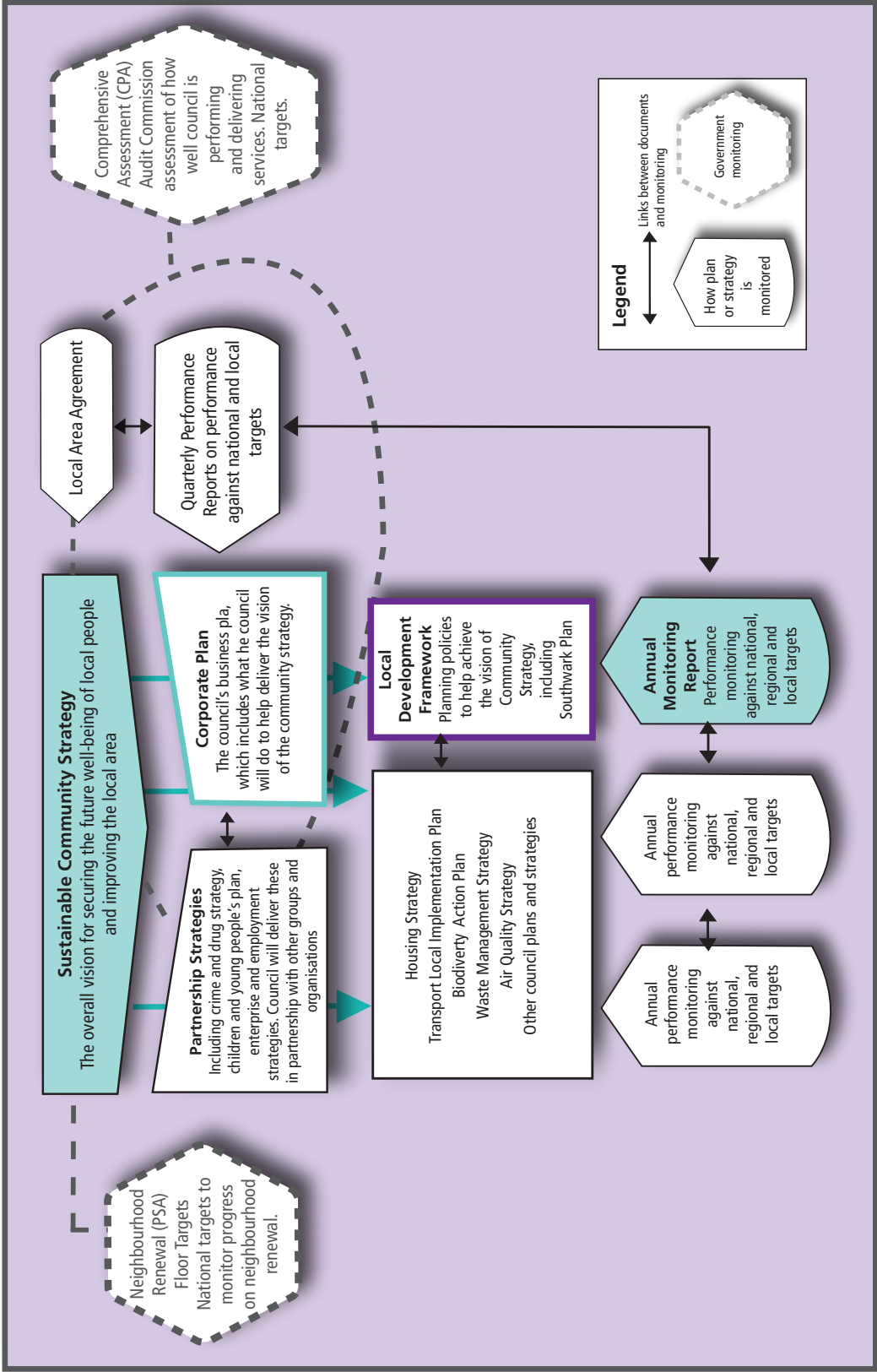
- Southwark as a place where access to work, shops, leisure and other services for all members of the community is quick and convenient, and where public transport systems, the road network, walkways and cycleways enable people to travel quickly, conveniently and safely and comfortably to and from their destination, causing minimum impact on local communities and the environment.

This vision is supported by a series of overarching policies which seek to

- Enable meaningful opportunities to participate fully in planning decisions
- Remove the barriers to employment and improve access to jobs and training opportunities for local people
- Contribute towards strong, diverse long term economic growth
- Improve the range and quality of services available in Southwark and ensure that they are easily accessible by all
- Support regeneration and wealth creation through arts, culture and tourism uses
- Reduce poverty, and alleviate concentrations of deprivation
- Contribute positively to the character and quality of the surroundings
- Protect and improve amenity and environmental quality and encourage sustainable development
- Reduce pollution and improve the environmental performance of buildings
- Conservation of the character and appearance of the historic environment
- The efficient use of land, and a mix of uses
- Create, preserve and enhance open spaces, green corridors, traffic free routes, and biodiversity
- Protect and enhance the River Thames and its environs.
- Provide more high quality housing of all kinds, particularly affordable housing
- Promote more sustainable transport choices for all members of the community, in order to reduce congestion, pollution and increase ease of movement
- Minimise the need to travel.



Figure 3 – Relationship of LDF to other council strategies and plans



3.5 What planning policies in the LDF are being implemented?

One of the government requirements for LDF monitoring is to identify whether any policies in the LDF are not being implemented (used) and to explain reasons why.

As discussed above, council is currently in the process of replacing the existing 1995 UDP with the emerging Southwark Plan.

Several of the policies in the 1995 UDP are out of date and are not consistent with national and regional policy which has been prepared since 1995. For example, the Mayor of London has produced the London Plan which contains policies on building densities, affordable housing, renewable energy and car parking which override those in the 1995 UDP.

Other policies in the 1995 UDP which are not consistent with the London Plan are still being used to determine planning applications.

Many of the policies in the emerging Southwark Plan are also being used to determine planning applications as these are more up to date and there has been general agreement on them through public consultation. Policies which still have not been fully agreed, such as the proposed requirement for sustainability appraisals (Policy 3.3) are not being implemented.

The final version of the emerging Southwark Plan is expected to be adopted early in 2007. From this point the 1995 UDP will no longer be used.

In order to keep track of whether all of the new policies are being implemented, future monitoring reports will go into greater detail on what particular policies are not being used when they should be.

3.6 Our plans to prepare other planning documents

Another government requirement for LDF monitoring is that the council identifies what progress it is making in preparing other planning documents (local development documents).

The council's timetable for preparing local development documents over the next 3 years is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Southwark's current LDS was brought into effect in October 2005.

As noted above, the emerging Southwark Plan forms a major part of Southwark's LDF. Other documents being prepared include

- **Peckham Area Action Plan:** will provide detailed policies, site proposals and regeneration strategy for the central area of Peckham
- **Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document:** will set out a clear framework for how and when council will seek contributions from development to offset negative impacts. This document will include a checklist for determining contributions, which will assist in monitoring the LDF
- **Design Supplementary Planning Document:** will set out guidance for preparing design statements. This document will include a checklist which will assist in LDF monitoring
- **Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document:** will include checklists to assist with appraising the sustainability impacts of a development. This checklist will also feed into LDF monitoring.

Please refer to the Southwark Local Development Scheme October 2005 for more details of these and other planned documents, their proposed purpose and the arrangements made for their preparation.

Table 1 on the following page summarises progress on the preparation of local development documents. It identifies reasons for any delays and revisions to the local development scheme which will need to be made as a result.

Most of the delays in preparing local development documents are a result of delays with the preparation of the Inspector's Report on the emerging Southwark Plan. This in itself is a result of the complexity and bulk of issues considered at public inquiry.

Since March 2006 the Final Inspector's Report was received and modifications have been made to the emerging Southwark Plan. These will be formally consulted on from 1 September.

Following the Public Inquiry into the emerging Southwark Plan, the priority for the production of local development documents has been reviewed. The need for the preparation of a number of plans not timetabled in the October 2005 LDS has arisen, these include



- **Aylesbury Estate Area Action Plan** to guide the redevelopment of the estate. Preparation will begin in January 2007
- **Old Kent Road Supplementary Planning Document** to expand upon and provide more details of the policies and proposals for the Old Kent Road area. Preparation will begin in January 2007
- **Bankside and Borough Supplementary Planning Document** to expand upon and provide more details of the policies and proposals for Bankside and The Borough areas. Preparation began during the reporting period.

A revised Local Development Scheme will be submitted to the Secretary of State in early 2007.

Table 1 – Progress Against Local Development Scheme Milestones

| Timetables Milestones | Key | Timetables Milestones | Key |
|--|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| Pre-production survey | PP | Start of preparation | SP |
| Consider responses to public consultation | CR | Submit to Secretary of State | SS |
| Pre-examination consideration of representations | PE | Examination | EX |
| Consideration of modifications | CM | Adoption | AD |
| Formal public consultation | FC | Consultation on submission | CS |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report | IR | Start review of draft SPG | RV |
| Actual progress as at 31 March 2006 | | | |

| | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | Comments | Proposed Amendments to LDS |
|--|------|----|---------|---------|---------|----|---------|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|---|----------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | |
| Southwark Plan | | | | IR | | CM | AD | | | | | | | | | | Consultation on modifications began 1 September 2006 and ended 13 October 2006. To be adopted by February 2007. | |
| Statement of Community Involvement | PP | SP | FC | CR / SS | CS / PE | EX | IR / AD | | | | | | | | | | Submitted to Secretary of State May 2006. Formal consultation on revised version took place between May and June 2006. Awaiting confirmation of Examination in Public. Adoption by Spring 2007. | |
| Peckham Area Action Plan | | PP | SP | FC | | CR | | | | | | | | | | | Consultation on Issues and Options Winter 2007 Adopt 2009 | |
| Elephant and Castle Area Action Plan | | PP | SP | | FC | | | | | | | | | | | | Review need for document, taking into account the results of commercial partner selection later in 2006. | |
| Transport Supplementary Planning Document | | PP | SP / FC | CR | FC | AD | | | | | | | | | | | Consult on draft February 2007. Adopt July 2007. | |

| | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | Proposed Amendments to LDS | |
|--|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | Comments |
| Bermondsey Spa Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. New supplementary planning document requires fresh start. | TBC |
| Dulwich Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Review of priorities identifies this as a lower priority. | TBC |
| Thames Special Policy Area Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Review of priorities identifies this as a lower priority. | Possible start in 2007-8 |
| Access and Facilities for Disabled People Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | To be incorporated into Design SPD. |
| Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Review of priorities identifies this as lower priority. Draft UDP policies and existing guidance considered adequate for the time being. | Possible start in 2007-8 |
| Designing Out Crime Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Review of priorities identifies this as lower priority. Draft UDP policies and existing guidance considered adequate for the time being | |
| Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | |

| | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | Comments | Proposed Amendments to LDS |
|--|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|---|--|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | |
| Resources Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of Inspector's Report. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority.. | To be incorporated into Sustainability SPD. Consult on draft June 2007. Adopt December 2007. |
| Shopfront Design Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Review of priorities identifies this as lower priority. Draft UDP policies and existing guidance considered adequate for the time being. | Possible start in 2007-8 |
| Residential Design Standards Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | Start Preparation January 2007. Consultation April 2007. Adopt October 2007. |
| Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | CR | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Requires sustainability appraisal and further consultation to fulfil requirements as a supplementary planning document | Identified as a high priority. Consult on draft in February 2007. Adopt May 2007. |
| Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document | | | FC | AD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Identified as a high priority. Preparation of revision is underway. Sustainability Scoping Report completed June 2006. | Consultation on draft December 2006. Adoption March 2007. |
| Design Supplementary Planning Document | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | Preparation began July 2006. Consultation on draft February 2007. Adoption May 2007. |
| Sustainability Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | SPD covering requirements for sustainability appraisal under preparation. Consult on draft February 2007.. Adoption July 2007. |

| | 2005 | | | | 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | | Proposed Amendments to LDS | Comments |
|---|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|---|--|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | |
| Sustainability Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Delayed due to late receipt of inspector's report. Earlier consultation on draft supplementary planning guidance (December 2002) is now out of date. Review of priorities identifies this as higher priority. Preparation of new SPD to proceed | |
| Tall Buildings Supplementary Planning Guidance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Identified as a high priority. Preparation has commenced. Requires sustainability appraisal and further consultation to fulfill requirements as a supplementary planning document | Pre-production survey has begun. Consultation on draft in 2007. |
| Preferred Industrial and Office Locations and Mixed Use Development SPG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Possible start in 2007-8 |
| Borough and Bankside Supplementary Planning Document | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Consultation on draft March 2007. Adoption September 2007. |
| Aylesbury Area Action Plan | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | | | | These were not timetabled in the LDS and preparation began after the 2005/06 financial year. Progress on preparing these documents will be reported on in next year's AMR. |
| 123 Grove Park Supplementary Planning Document | | | | | | | | | AD | FC | | | | | | | | |
| London South Bank University Supplementary Planning Document | | | | | | | | | | SP | | | | | | | | |
| Greendale Supplementary Planning Document | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.7 Consultation and Equalities

The new planning system places an increased emphasis on effectively including all groups in the community in the planning process.

One of the main priorities of the emerging Southwark Plan is ensuring that everyone, regardless of their race, gender, age, faith, sexuality and disability, have meaningful opportunities to participate fully in planning decisions that affect their quality of life, their ability to participate in wealth creation and the quality of their environment, and to remove barriers which hinder accessibility to that process (Strategic Policy 2)

Key to providing meaningful opportunities for participation in the planning process is the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). This document sets out how the council will involve the community in the preparation of planning documents and the processing of planning applications. It has been prepared with the help of many local people, businesses, voluntary and community organisations, councillors, statutory organisations and others.

A final version of the SCI was submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2006. It is expected to be adopted in early 2007.

Once adopted it will become a legal document that must be complied with in all of the council's planning processes including the preparation of planning documents and the determination of planning applications.

Future annual monitoring reports will examine whether the statement of community involvement is meeting its objectives and whether consultation has been carried out in accordance with the document.

The council proposes to monitor the following aspects of consultation

- The proportion of adopted council plans prepared and planning applications processed in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement (the target will be 100%). Before they are adopted, all planning documents will be accompanied by a report which sets out how consultation has complied with the SCI. A monitoring system will need to be developed for planning applications.
- The age, gender, ethnicity, faith, sexuality of people involved in consultation and whether any participant is disabled (this data could be collected through feedback forms)
- Participant satisfaction with consultation (a monitoring system will need to be developed so that information can start being collected as soon as the SCI is adopted. The way "satisfaction" is measured will need to be made clear. This could be achieved by asking the community specific questions that cover the key qualities of good consultation. This could include questions about how easy it was to access information, whether there was enough time to respond and how they were kept informed)
- The proportion of residents who feel involved in decision making (this data is collected through the annual Residents Survey⁴ and aims to capture the opinions of those people who may not ordinarily get involved in consultation). In the reporting year this was 44% of residents. An increase on 2003/04.

⁴ Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Residents Survey

In addition to including as many people as possible in the planning process, another major priority of the emerging Southwark Plan is that all land use decisions achieve or contribute towards sustainable development that meets the needs of Southwark's diverse population and the economy whilst improving accessibility and quality of life. In particular, development must ensure that the 6 equality target groups are not disadvantaged and seek to remove or suitably mitigate any adverse effects on them (Strategic Policy 1).

The council has a legal responsibility to tackle discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and good relations between people. This includes considering the impact that planning policies are having on people of different ethnic groups, gender, faith, sexuality, age and ability.

Key to achieving this is Southwark Council's Equalities Scheme 2005-2008 that requires all proposed policies, strategies or projects to undergo equalities impact assessment. An equalities impact

assessment aims to identify potential impacts on the equalities target groups and what changes could be made to avoid negative impacts.

The annual monitoring report will include information on:

- Whether all adopted planning documents have been subject to an equalities impact assessment (the target will be 100%)
- Whether changes to plans recommended by equalities impact assessment have been made to adopted plans.

Last year, no planning documents were adopted. A draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document was consulted on. This is now being revised before being consulted on again. It will undergo an equalities impact assessment before consultation begins.

In addition to monitoring the preparation of planning documents, the annual monitoring report will also include information on how plans that are in use are affecting the equalities target groups. This is covered in the following section.



4. How has the LDF performed?

This section reports on how well the LDF has been performing. The discussion is divided into the main themes of the emerging Southwark Plan and focuses on whether the plan's objectives are being met.

4.1 Indicators

Indicators are used to give an idea of how the LDF is performing. These indicators cover a wide range of issues and have been chosen so that they cover all the objectives of the LDF. For each of the indicators a target is set for how we would like the plan to perform.

There are three different types of indicators which examine the performance of the plan from a different perspective:

- Output Indicators**
 These tell us if our planning policies are leading to the right type of development. They are mainly based on council planning application records. The Government also requires us to report back on a set of national indicators⁵.
- Significant effects indicators**
 These look at whether the type of development that is occurring is having the right impacts on the community and the environment (ie. is quality of life improving as a result of the development that is occurring?). They are based on indicators used to monitor other council strategies, such as the Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal. They can be both statistical or based on people's perceptions.

⁵These are called National Core Output Indicators and are set by the Department of Communities and Local Government.

- Contextual indicators**
 These give us a picture of the social, environmental and economic circumstances within which the LDF operates, such as the ethnic makeup of the borough, population growth and economic cycles. These factors are usually outside the direct influence of the LDF but may help to explain why it has performed in a certain way. These indicators can be both statistical as well as based on people's perceptions.

Figure 4 illustrates how these indicators work together to give us an overall picture of plan performance.

4.2 Where does the information come from?

Each year the council collects data from a range of local, regional and national sources on matters such as new housing, offices and shops, loss of open space, waste management and transport.

A lot of data comes from information on planning applications that the council receives and a survey of development completions that we carry out every year.



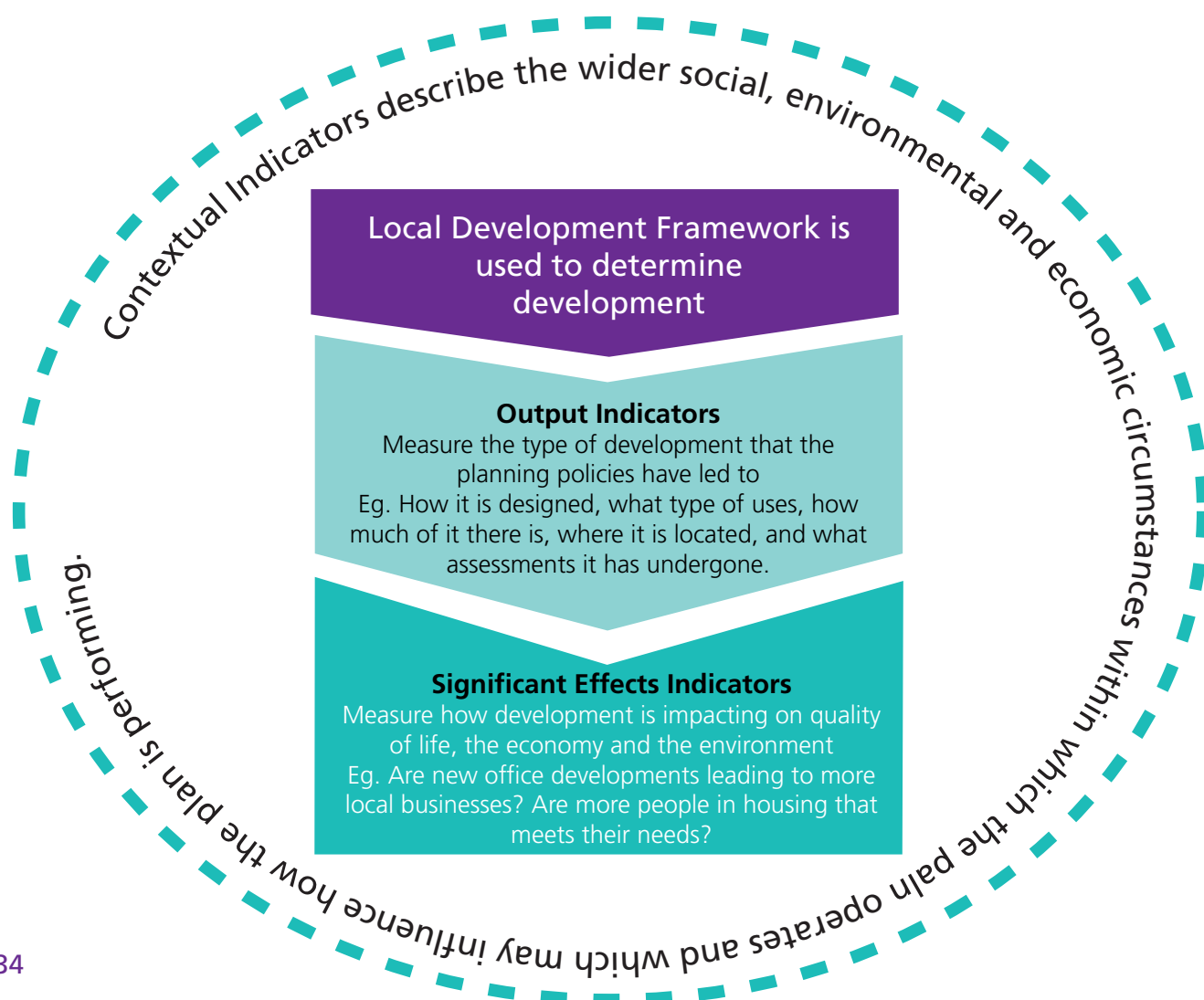
Last financial year the council received 2,061 planning applications for extensions to buildings, new buildings, changes of use as well as for variations to previous permissions. 1,817 applications were determined. Permission was granted in 1,124 of those cases.

It is important to realise that the granting of planning permission does not necessarily mean that a development will take place. Developers have up to three years to build after they receive planning permission. For this reason, it may take some time for the impacts of the emerging LDF to be known.

As well as data on developments, we also use information from other sources such as the annual Residents Survey and records that different council departments are required to keep, such as information on waste and education provision. Other information comes from national sources such as the Census.

Each of the indicators that we are proposing to use to monitor over the coming years is set out in detail in Appendix 2.

Figure 4 – Illustration of how plan performance is analysed



4.3 Tackling Poverty and Wealth Creation

Vision: For Southwark to be a place with a thriving and sustainable economy where local people can have the full benefits of wealth creation, with access to choice and quality in the services and employment opportunities that are available.

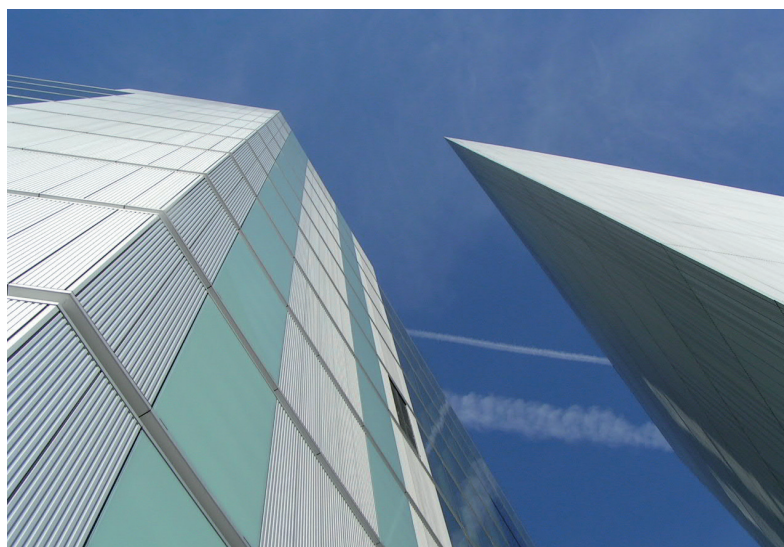
| Key Results | | X not meeting target | ✓ meeting target | ? unclear at this stage |
|--|------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Indicators | | Results | | Meeting Targets |
| 1 | Employment floorspace | Net loss of 1,331sqm | | X |
| 4 | Local services | 1,370sqm new office space and 3,393sqm new retail space in town centres | | ✓ |
| 12 | Arts and cultural uses | 3,600sqm development at More London | | ✓ |
| 7 | Business start-ups | 52 new start-ups per 1,000 people. Slightly down on previous year. 41 deregistrations per 1,000 people, slightly up on last year. | | ? |
| 15 | Employment (overall) | 64.4% employment rate in Southwark compared to 69.1% across London. | | ? |
| 15 | Employment (non-white) | Employment rate for people who are not White: 55.8%. | | ? |
| 17 | New childcare places | 367 new out of school places created and 381 new pre-school places created | | X |
| 29 | New childcare places | 82% population within 20mins walk of 3 leisure/sports facilities | | ? |
| For details of indicators, refer to Appendix 2 | | For details of targets, refer to Appendix 2 | | |

4.3.1 Objective: Remove barriers to employment and improve access to jobs and training for local people.

Indicators: 1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 10, 15, 17, 22, 23, 5, 9, 11, 16, 18

There was a net loss in employment floorspace. This was due to a loss of 6,610sqm of warehousing (Class B8) floorspace. Warehousing land has historically come under pressure for redevelopment from higher value land uses. The emerging Southwark Plan strengthens protection of warehousing and other industrial uses. This year's

loss also needs to be seen in the perspective of 28,080sqm of warehousing floorspace that has been approved but not yet built.



There was a gain in office floorspace (Class B1a), only some of this in preferred locations. Table 2 below summarises employment floorspace completions.

Table 2 – Employment Development

| Use Class | Gross completions | Lost/ Replaced | Net completions |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| B1 (a) | 8, 319 | 3, 040 | 5, 279 |
| B1 (b) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B1 (c) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B8 | 0 | 6, 610 | -6, 610 |
| Total | 8, 319 | 9, 650 | -1, 331 |

NB. Data only available for completions over 1,000sqm

It is estimated there is 8.7ha of land which is available to be developed for employment uses. Most of this is for office development.

Office developments tend to provide more jobs than warehousing floorspace and there are signs that the office market is improving. 234,472sqm of new office space is under construction.

The net loss of employment floorspace therefore may not continue in the future, particularly as the emerging Southwark Plan is implemented.

Growth in employment floorspace will need to be supported by training schemes to ensure that local residents have the skills and means to access many of the jobs created.

In the reporting year there was an increase in education floorspace. Funds collected through planning contributions can also be spent on training initiatives. We will need to watch over the coming years what effect this has on education and skill

levels. The current trend is that education levels of children are improving, however a third of adults have low or no skills.

A higher number of people from nonwhite backgrounds are in elementary occupations, though there are fewer of these jobs in the borough.

Currently, lone parents, disabled people, people over 50 and people from non-white backgrounds have lower employment rates than the borough and London average.

The provision of childcare helps lone parents into employment. Last year more than 700 new spaces were created, however this was lower than the council's target.

4.3.2 Objective: Contribute towards strong, diverse, long term economic growth, facilitate regeneration, and increase the number, and range of employment opportunities available within Southwark.

Indicators: 1, 2, 3, 6, 20, 7, 10, 15, 5, 8, 9, 11

As discussed above, there was a net loss in employment floorspace in the reporting year (refer to Table 2). However there were gains in office floorspace and signs are that demand for office space is increasing.

The number of business premises in the borough has grown over the past year. Even though the rate of business start-ups has declined slightly, they are still higher than the rate of VAT deregistrations. Overall, there are fewer smaller business units than the previous year.

It will be important for small business units to be protected, and this is something the emerging Southwark Plan aims to do.

There was not much change in the type of businesses in the borough. Most jobs (31%) are in banking, finance and insurance; 27% are in public administration, education and health; and 15% are in hotels, restaurants and distribution.

4.3.3 Objective: Improve the range and quality of services available in Southwark and ensure that they are easily accessible by all sections of the community, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport.

Indicators: 1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 10, 15, 17, 22, 23, 5, 9, 11, 16, 18

Town centres across the borough provide residents with access to a range of services and facilities. Last year, there were increases in the amount of office space (Class B1a) completed in town centres. Most of the remaining major completions were in the highly accessible central activity zone.

Table 3 outlines the major (over 1,000sqm) retail and community service completions in the borough. However, it should be pointed out that many shops, restaurants and cafés will be under 1,000sqm and therefore not captured by current data.

Table 3 – Local Services

| Use Class | Gross completions | Lost/ Replaced | Net completions |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| B1 (a) | 8, 319 | 3, 040 | 5, 279 |
| TC | 1, 370 | 0 | 1, 370 |
| A1 | 5, 139 | 0 | 5, 139 |
| TC | 2, 339 | 0 | 2, 339 |
| A2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TC | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A3 | 1, 082 | 0 | 1, 082 |
| TC | 1, 054 | 0 | 1, 054 |
| A4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TC | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TC | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D1 | 14, 514 | 0 | 14, 514 |
| TC | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TC | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NB. Data only for completions over 1,000sqm

There was also an increase in Class D1 floorspace, which includes education facilities and places of worship.

Much of this floorspace was in the new City of London Academy in Bermondsey, which provided much needed educational and community facilities for the borough.

Current estimates are that 82% of the population is within 20 minutes walk of at least three sport and leisure facilities.

There were no major health developments completed, and we do not have data on smaller completions. However, at the end of the reporting year waiting times for health care were on target.



This is in the context of the rate of admissions to hospitals increasing.

4.3.4 Objective: Support regeneration and wealth creation through arts, culture and tourism uses.

Indicators: 12, 14, 13

There was one major arts and cultural development. This was the Unicorn Children's Theatre at More London totalling 3,600sqm. This is within an area of the borough designated as a Strategic Cultural Area under the emerging Southwark Plan.

No losses of arts and cultural floorspace were recorded, however it is noted that data for completions under 1,000sqm is not currently available.

11 new hotel bedspaces were completed. These were located in an area with high accessibility to public transport. Over 500 bed spaces are under construction in three developments, all in SE1.

Data for smaller completions is not currently available.



4.4 Life Chances

Vision: For Southwark to be a place where communities are given the ability to tackle deprivation through gaining maximum benefits from inward investment and regeneration.

| Key Results | X not meeting target | ✓ meeting target | ? unclear at this stage |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Indicators | Results | | Meeting Targets |
| 4 | New leisure floorspace | No major completions | ? |
| 4 | New health floorspace | No major completions | ? |
| 21 | Education floorspace | 13,400sqm increase in education floorspace | ✓ |
| 20 | Planning contributions | Data not available | ? |
| 22 | Education achievement | 47.3% students achieving 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs | ✓ |
| 34 | Health care waiting times | 98% of patients wait less than 4 hours in A&E and 100% gain access to GP within 48 hours | ✓ |
| 42 | Deprivation | Southwark improving, but still in top 20 | ✓ |
| 45 | Residents' identifying | 71% residents relate to their neighbourhood | ? |
| 64 | Residents feeling safe | 45% residents feel safe outside at night | X |
| 70 | Local satisfaction | 75% residents satisfied with living in their area | ? |
| For details of indicators, refer to Appendix 2 | | For details of targets, refer to Appendix 2 | |

4.4.1 Objective: Reduce poverty, alleviate concentrations of deprivation and increase opportunities.

Indicators: 20,78, 19, 15, 17, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 34, 41, 42, 45, 58, 63, 65, 70, 79, 81

Overall, the borough has reduced levels of deprivation. In 2000, it was ranked 17 in England. In 1993 it was ranked 2.

Funds collected through planning contributions can be used to target poverty and deprivation. For example through training initiatives, estate renewal works and new affordable housing. A detailed breakdown of planning contributions is not available. Detailed data will be collected over the coming years.

New affordable housing completions and housing quality are discussed later in this report (see Section 4.6). The number of homeless households⁶ declined

⁶ Homelessness is defined in the glossary

in the reporting year. The highest proportion (44%) of households who are homeless are from black ethnic groups. Information on targeting employment and poverty has been discussed in the preceding section. Average wages rose slightly last year, however there is not enough data available to determine if people from all groups benefited from this rise.

There is a need to target groups from non-white backgrounds, lone parents and the disabled who experience lower employment rates.

In 2005, 84% of residents felt their local area was a place where people of different backgrounds get on. The result was much the same across different groups.

71% of residents identify with their neighbourhood and 61% with Southwark. Rates were lowest amongst young people and highest amongst older people. 75% of residents are satisfied with their local area.

4.4.2 Objective: Enable growth and development of education, community and welfare services in line with the community's needs.

Indicators: 20, 21, 26, 17, 22, 23, 34, 45, 70, 79, 13, 16, 18, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 43, 44, 72

The local population is growing and is expected to get younger. It is ethnically diverse and more than 15% have a disability. There is also a high number of lone parents.

A growing and diverse population will have many different needs for community facilities and welfare services.

Major completions for the reporting year resulted in:

- 13,400sqm of education floorspace (mostly in the new City Academy)
- 1,114sqm of other community development;
- Net loss of 2ha of publicly accessible open space
- No new health floorspace.

Funding from planning contributions is also used to provide needed facilities and services, such as childcare places and schools. Detailed information on planning contributions will be available in future years.

In terms of the impact of new facilities and services which have been provided:

- There are surplus places in primary schools (data not available for secondary schools) and levels of education achievement are improving across students from all groups (though this may also be due to changes in teaching)
- Waiting times for health facilities are meeting targets (despite increased admissions) and life expectancy is rising
- 75% of residents are satisfied with living in their area
- Numbers of homeless households are declining but numbers of households waiting for social housing have increased
- Approximately 82% of residents are within 20 minutes walk of at least three sport and leisure facilities (current data is not available for access to open space).

4.4.3 Objective: Contribute positively to the character and quality of the surroundings, thereby making places better for people to live in and improving the communities to which they belong.

Indicators: 20, 62, 42, 45, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 70

Well designed developments will contribute to the quality of places. Planning contributions can also be used to improve the character and quality of the local environment.

Data on planning contributions will be available in coming years.

Data relating to residents' satisfaction with their local area and how well they relate to their neighbourhood and the borough have been discussed above (see section 4.4.1).

17 schemes received Secured By Design Certification last year, 2 schemes failed. Not all schemes sought certification. However, this does not mean that they did not contribute to safer communities through

good design. The emerging Southwark Plan contains policy that seeks all development to contribute to designing out crime. Across the borough, crime levels dropped last year however this could be due to neighbourhood safety programmes and policing.

Overall, there was no change in the proportion of residents who felt safe outside during the day. However, less residents felt safe outside at night in 2005 than did in 2004. Feelings of safety were lowest amongst females and the elderly.

Area based monitoring

The emerging Southwark Plan identifies specific visions for a number of areas in the borough. These range from large areas where much change and intensification is expected, such as Elephant and Castle, to smaller neighbourhood centres such as West Camberwell where the focus is on protecting and increasing vitality and services. Future monitoring reports will need to set out whether the borough's planning policies are helping to achieve the visions for these areas. Some of the existing indicators already seek area specific information, such as on vacancy rates (Indicator 4) and the location of retail and office development (Indicator 5). Additional indicators may need to be developed, particularly for the large regeneration areas which have specific targets for employment and housing delivery.



4.5 Clean and Green

Vision: For Southwark to be a place where communities are given the ability to tackle deprivation through gaining maximum benefits from inward investment and regeneration.

| Key Results | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| X not meeting target | | ✓ meeting target | ? unclear at this stage |
| Indicators | Results | | Meeting Targets |
| 26 | Public open space | Net loss of 2ha publicly accessible open space | X |
| 47 | Energy efficiency | Average energy rating of council housing is 64 | ✓ |
| 48 | Renewable energy | Limited data on new renewable energy installations | ? |
| 57 | Brownfield Land | All development except City of London Academy in Bermondsey on previously developed land | X |
| 60 | Nature Conservation | Loss of 0.8ha of land with nature conservation importance | X |
| 62 | Secure by Design | 17 schemes were certified. 2 schemes failed | ? |
| 66 | Listed buildings | 90 listed buildings and monuments at risk. No listed buildings were demolished | ✓ |
| 71 | Flooding and water quality | No permissions were granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency | ✓ |
| 75 | Development density | Within the Central Activity Zone, 31% schemes were within new UDP density range. In the Urban Zone, 48% schemes were within range. In the Suburban Zone, 56% schemes were within range. | X |
| 45 | Residents' identifying | 71% residents relate to their neighbourhood | ? |
| 50 | CO ₂ emissions | 2,367,687 tonnes released from borough in 2003. No data yet available for 2005. | ? |
| 51 | Air pollution | Particulate pollution exceeded target threshold on 13 days. | X |
| 54 | Waste management | 138,525 tonnes of municipal waste collected (420kg/person). 10% recycled. 3% composted. 63% went to landfill. | X |
| 59 | Quality of open space | 2 parks managed to green flag standard | ✓ |
| 65 | Anti-social behaviour | 1,042 calls to "It's Your Call" hotline and 11,040 noise complaints received | ? |
| For details of indicators, refer to Appendix 2 | | For details of targets, refer to Appendix 2 | |

4.5.1 Objective: Protect and improve amenity and environmental quality and encourage sustainable development.

Indicators: 20, 46, 47, 48, 45, 54, 55, 58, 59, 65, 70

Once the emerging Southwark Plan is adopted, data will be collected on the number of sustainability appraisals submitted with planning applications.

Funding from planning contributions can also be used to improve amenity and environmental quality. Data on this will be available in the coming years.

Last year, two open spaces in the borough were managed to Green Flag Award quality. These were Southwark Park and Peckham Rye.

In the reporting year there were 1,042 calls to council's anti-social behaviour helpline ("It's Your Call"). In addition, council received 11,040 calls about noise. Not enough data is available yet to put this into perspective.

Data on satisfaction with the local area has been discussed above (section 4.4.1).

4.5.2 Objective: Reduce pollution and improve the environmental performance of buildings especially for energy, water and waste management.

Indicators: 20, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 71, 40, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 72

Complete data is not yet available on the energy efficiency of newly built or approved developments, or on renewable energy installations. However, it is known that the energy efficiency of council housing is improving⁷.

There is a lack of data on energy usage in the borough. However, it is estimated that 2,367,687 tonnes of carbon dioxide were released from sources within the borough in 2003. More recent data has not yet been released.

The amount of waste generated from households in the borough increased last year, whilst no new waste management facilities were built. One of the Mayor of London's targets is to increase the amount of waste that is processed within London. The emerging Southwark Plan has allocated land on Old Kent Road for a waste management facility to process the borough's waste.

Other waste data is summarised in Table 4.



⁷ This is calculated through the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) which looks at a dwelling's annual energy costs for space and water heating.

Table 4 – Waste management

| | 2005/06 | 2004/05 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Waste per person | 420kg | 408kg |
| % recycled | 10.2% | 7.4% |
| % composted | 3.3% | 2.2% |
| % energy recovery | 23.4% | 34.8% |
| % landfill | 63.1% | 54.6% |

The proportion of waste being recycled and composted has increased, however it did not reach the target set for last year. This compares with a London-wide recycling rate in 2004/05 of approximately 18%, which is also below the target set by the Mayor of London⁸.

The drop in the amount of waste being used to generate energy was due to the waste to energy plant that council uses being closed for 3 months. This resulted in more waste going to landfill. This resulted in more waste going to landfill.

4.5.3 Objective: All developments should be of a high standard of design and where appropriate should protect and preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment.

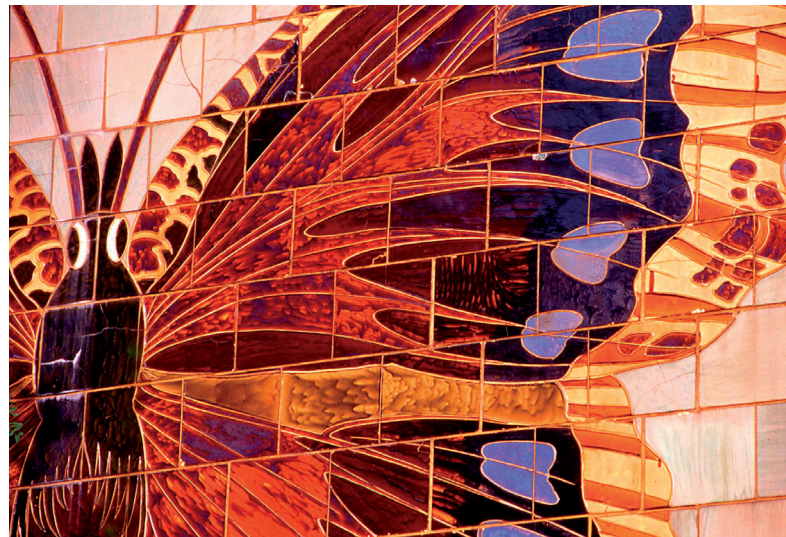
Indicators: 62, 66, 67, 45, 63, 68, 69

Planning policy can facilitate the adaptive reuse of listed buildings. There are approximately 2,500 listed buildings and structures in the borough. Of these, 90 items are at risk due to poor condition. None have had to be demolished however.

There are 37 conservation areas covering 22% of the borough 6 archaeological priority zones covering 14% of the borough (refer to Figure 5).

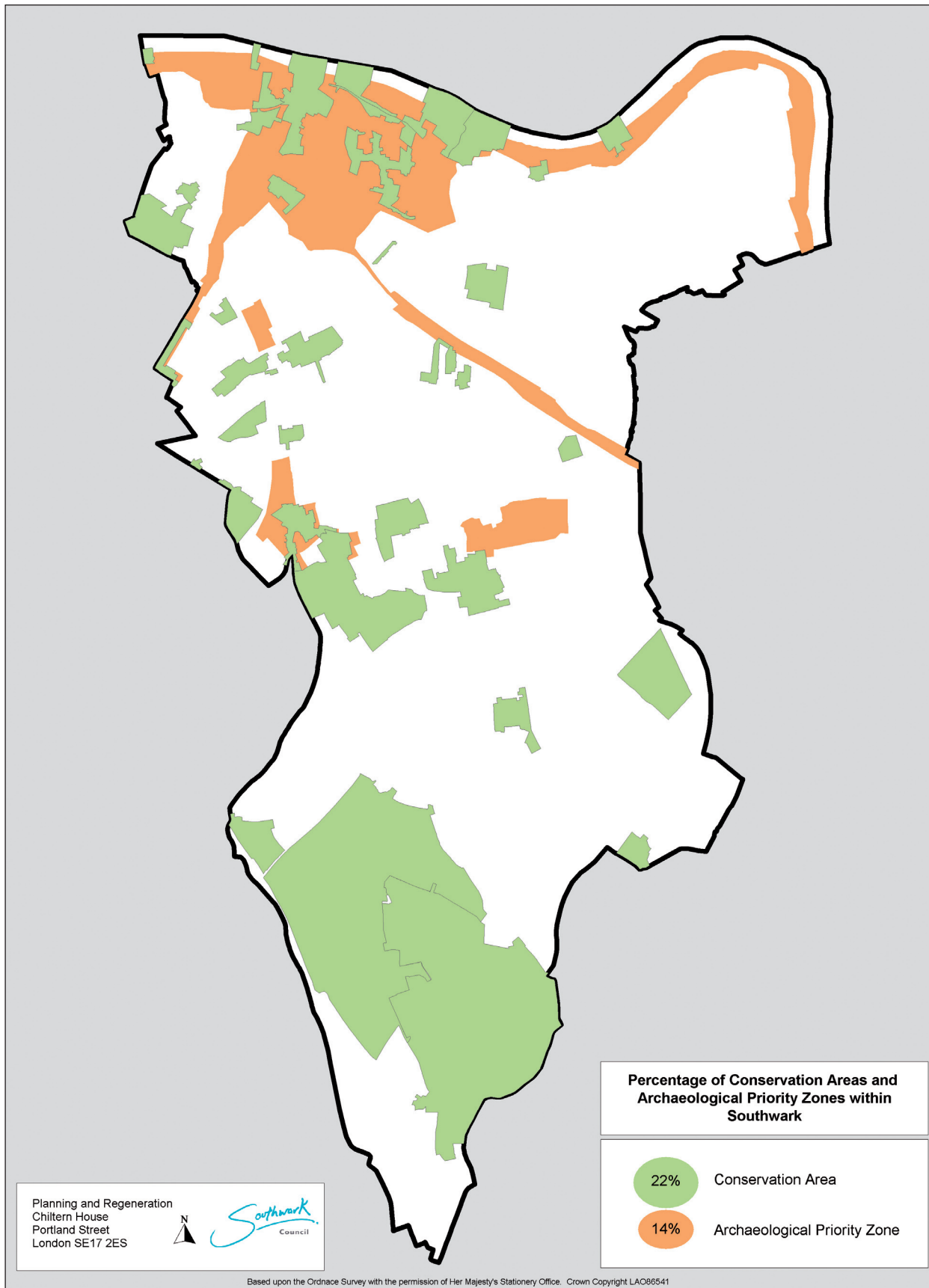
As discussed above, 17 schemes received Secured By Design Certification last year and 2 schemes failed (refer to section 4.4.3).

Residents’ feelings of satisfaction with their area and sense of identity are also influenced by the design quality of new development. This data has been discussed above (refer to section 4.4.1).



⁸ London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2, Mayor of London, February 2006

Figure 5 – Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones in the borough



4.5.4 Objective: All development should promote the efficient use of and and be of high quality and, where appropriate, include a mix of uses.

Indicators: 57, 75, 84, 50, 54, 55, 58

Over the reporting year, most development occurred on previously developed land, with the exception of the City of London Academy, which was built on part of Paterson Park. The benefit of providing the local community with access to this new school was felt to outweigh the loss of the open space.

The emerging Southwark Plan requires the density of new residential development to fall within set ranges.

Table 5 summarises the density of residential completions.



Most schemes were within or below the density ranges. The Suburban Zone experienced the highest proportion of schemes that were above the density range, all of these were located within the Canada Water/Rotherhithe Area. This year's performance is likely to be due to the fact that many of the schemes completed would have been determined before the emerging density policy was being used.

This is also reflected across London, where only 23% of schemes were within the London Plan's density ranges in 2004/05. 67% of schemes were above the range⁹.

It should also be noted that density ranges are a guide to development. Urban design and traffic considerations will also be a factor in deciding what is an appropriate scale of development. With respect to building heights, a sample of recent approvals indicates that most schemes are within the height ranges identified in the emerging Southwark Plan.

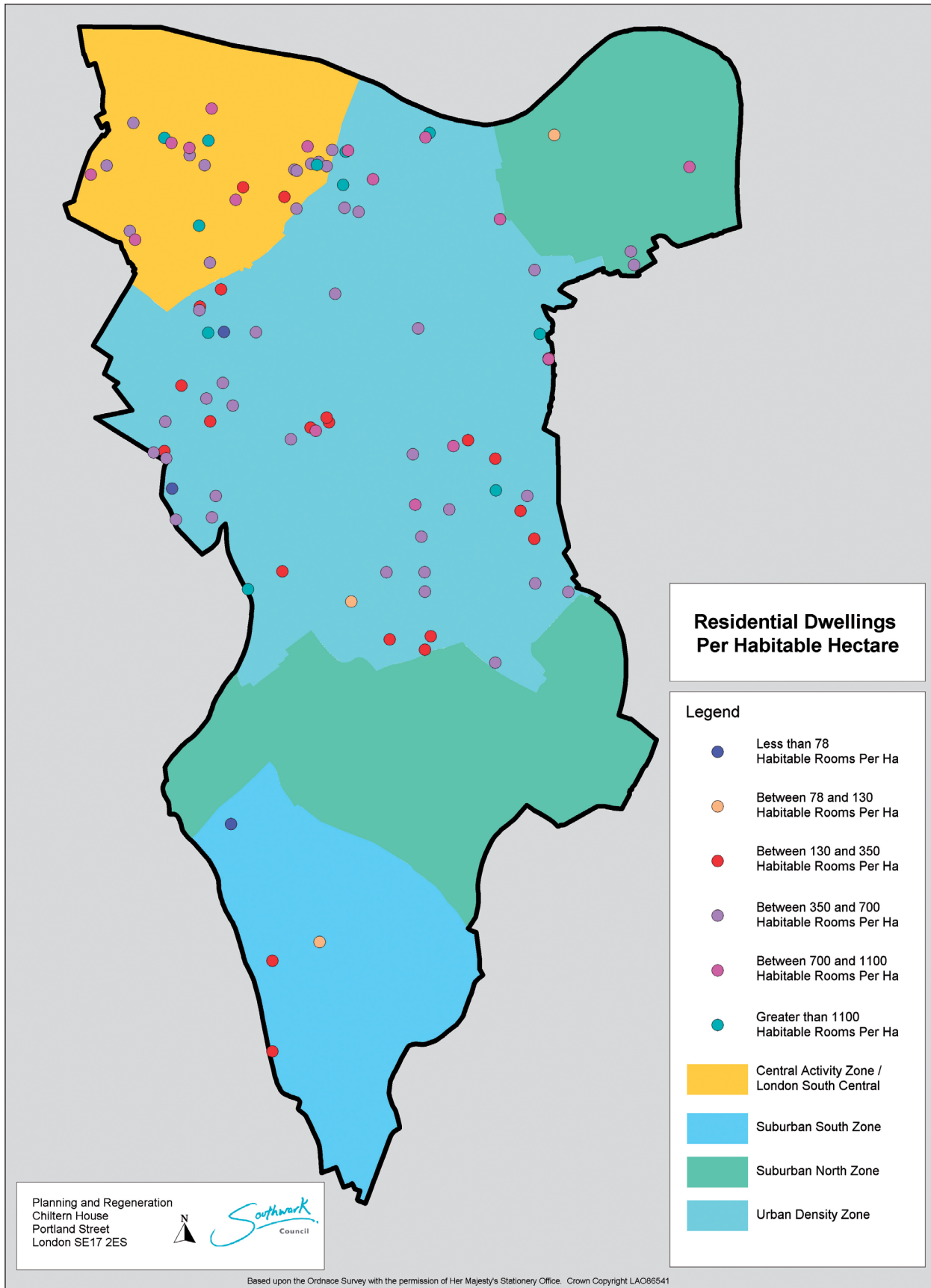
Figure 6 on the following page illustrates the location of new residential development relative to the density zones in the emerging Southwark Plan.

A discussion on trip generation and mode of travel follows later in the report (see section 4.7).

Table 5 – Residential Density

| | Density Range (habitable rooms/hectare) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Approx Target range | <78 | 78 - 130 | 130 - 350 | 350 - 700 | 700 - 1100 | Over 1100 |
| Borough-wide | 4 (3.3%) | 3 (2.5%) | 38 (31.1%) | 47 (38.5%) | 18 (14.8%) | 12 (9.8%) |
| Central Activity Zone | 0 | 0 | 2 (7.7%) | 13 (50%) | 7 (26.9%) | 4 (15.4%) |
| Urban Zone | 2 (3%) | 1 (1.6%) | 17 (26.6%) | 28 (43.8%) | 9 (14.1%) | 7 (10.9%) |
| Suburban Zone | 2 (6.3%) | 2 (6.3%) | 19 (59.4%) | 6 (18.8%) | 2 (6.3%) | 1 (3.1%) |

Figure 6 – Density of completed residential development



4.5.5 Objective: Create, preserve and enhance open spaces, green corridors, traffic free routes, and biodiversity.

Indicators: 20, 26, 57, 60, 27, 59, 61, 28

In the reporting year, two new open spaces were completed in Peckham, totaling 0.9ha, including the Central Adventure Park on Commercial Way. However 2.87ha of open space at Paterson Park was lost to enable the City Academy to be built (refer to section 4.3.3).

This was a special circumstance. The benefit that this new school would bring the community was felt to outweigh the loss of the open space. 1ha of new public open space is to be provided in the area to offset this loss. In addition the public will have access to new community facilities within the school.

Part of Paterson Park also had nature conservation significance. Consequently, 0.8ha of land of importance for nature conservation was lost in the borough last year.

In terms of the quality of the borough's open spaces, last year 2 parks were managed to Green Flag Award Standard¹⁰. These were Southwark Park and Peckham Rye. Council estimates that these two parks represent 16% of all publicly accessible open space in the borough.

More detailed information on biodiversity and usage of parks will become available over the coming years.

¹⁰ The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces throughout England and Wales. For more information visit www.greenflagaward.org.uk



4.6 Creating Choice and Quality in Housing

Vision: Southwark as a place with a diverse housing mix that exemplifies high quality design and accessibility for existing and incoming residents.

| Key Results | | X not meeting target | ✓ meeting target | ? unclear at this stage |
|--|---------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Indicators | | Results | | Meeting Targets |
| 73 | New housing | The number of homes in the borough increased by 1,403 new homes completed | | ✓ |
| 76 | Dwelling sizes | 50% new homes had 2 bedrooms. 12% had 3 or more bedrooms. | | ✓ |
| 78 | Affordable housing | 27% of new dwellings were affordable. 66% of these were social housing. | | X |
| 79 | Homeless households | 1,039 homeless households. Reduction on previous year. | | ✓ |
| For details of indicators, refer to Appendix 2 | | For details of targets, refer to Appendix 2 | | |

4.6.1 Objective: Provide more high quality housing of all kinds, particularly affordable housing.

Indicators: 20, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 70, 79, 81, 43, 74, 80

New homes completed

Currently, the London Plan has set a target of 29,530 additional homes to be provided in the borough between 1997 and 2016. Figure 7 on the following page illustrates what progress the council has made towards meeting this target and what new housing we estimate will be developed in the coming years. This is known as the "housing trajectory". It helps us identify if we are on track to meet our housing target.

In the reporting year the borough's housing stock grew by 1,382 homes, this includes

- 1,149 self-contained dwellings;
- 96 non-self-contained dwellings
- 137 vacant dwellings brought back into use.

Given the amount of new housing that has been built in the borough since 1997, an average of 1,516 additional dwellings will need to be built every year so that we meet our target. The housing trajectory shows that on present estimates, we should achieve our target by 2016.

Data on the quality of new housing is not available. However information is collected on the overall condition of housing stock. In April 2005, 42% of council housing was not in decent condition. However the council aims to bring all its housing up to Decent Homes standard¹¹ by 2010.

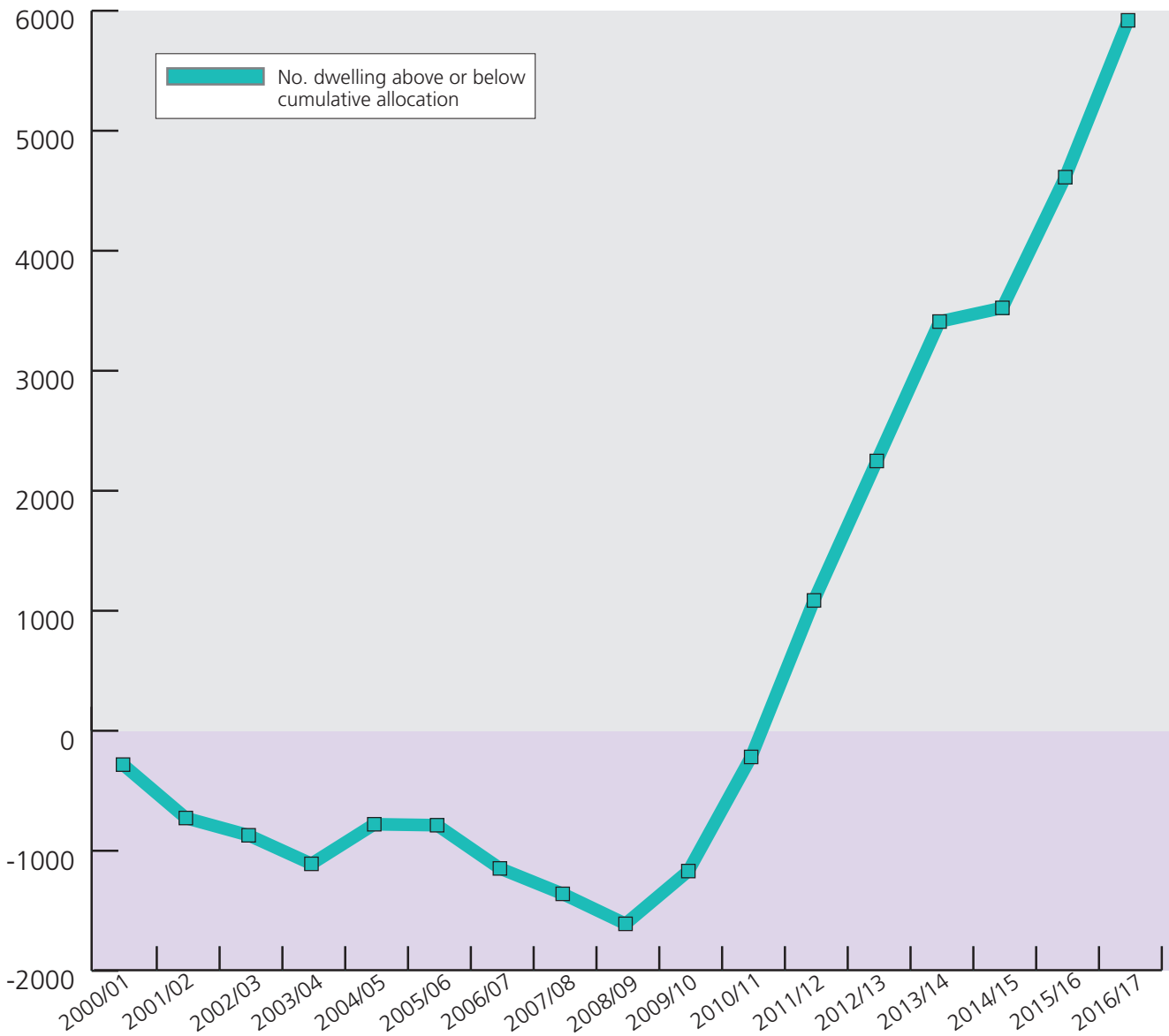
¹¹ This is a Government defined standard.

Figure 7 – Housing Trajectory



In the graph above the purple bars represent how many new dwellings were completed each year since 2000/01. The teal bars are estimates of how much new housing will be completed in the coming years. These estimates are based on housing allocations in the emerging Southwark Plan, phasing estimates, previous completion trends and council’s plans for house building. The yellow line tracks progress towards meeting our housing target. It is estimated we will meet it by 2015/16.

No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation



Affordable housing

Of all the homes that were built, 410 were “affordable housing”. This represents 27% of all dwellings built, which is below the 50% target of the London Plan and emerging Southwark Plan and down on last year’s performance (which was amongst the highest in London).

A number of factors contributed to this low figure

- 189 affordable dwellings were lost as part of a planned phase of the Peckham Partnership scheme which seeks to improve balance between private and affordable housing in Peckham
- The previous affordable housing target under the existing (1995) UDP is 25%.

The emerging Southwark Plan includes policy intended to strengthen the council’s approach to securing more affordable housing. This includes lowering the threshold at which we will require affordable housing from 15 dwellings to 10.

An analysis of housing approvals last year and dwellings under construction also indicate that affordable housing provision is improving. Last year, 38% of schemes approved were affordable and 52% of dwellings under construction are affordable.



In the London-wide context, affordable housing completions in 2004/05 totaled 27.8% of all housing completions ¹².

Of the affordable housing completed, 74% was social housing (compared to the target of 70%) and 26% intermediated housing (compared to the target of 30%).

Affordable housing completions need to be seen in the context of rising house prices, which could explain why the number of households on the waiting list for social housing rose last year.

Almost half (48%) of households are from black ethnic groups and 13% are from other non-white ethnic groups.

Revised data on households in need for all forms of affordable housing will be published as part of the next Housing Needs Survey. This will indicate how effective the supply of affordable housing has been in meeting need.

Dwelling sizes

Table 6 summarises the different sizes of housing that were completed last year. The mix of sizes met the targets in the emerging Southwark Plan.



Table 6 – Dwelling Sizes

| Tenure | Bedrooms | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----|
| | Studio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ |
| Market | 306 (31.5%) | 572 (58.8%) | 90 (9.3%) | 4 (0.4%) | |
| Affordable | 83 (24.8%) | 191 (57%) | 33 (9.9%) | 28 (8.4%) | |
| Total | 389 (29.8%) | 763 (58.4%) | 123 (9.4%) | 32 (2.4%) | |

Bedroom data from London Development Database (LDD) for 2005/06 is incomplete - data known for 1,307 of 1,500 dwellings completed
LDD does not distinguish between 1 bedroom and studio units

¹² London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2, Mayor of London, February 2006

4.7 Sustainable Transport

Vision: Southwark as a place where access to work, shops, leisure and other services for all members of the community is quick and convenient, and where public transport systems, the road network, walkways and cycleways enable people to travel quickly, conveniently and safely and comfortably to and from their destination, causing minimum impact on local communities and the environment.

| Key Results | | X not meeting target | ✓ meeting target | ? unclear at this stage |
|--|--------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|
| Indicators | | Results | | Meeting Targets |
| 82 | Parking provision | Two out of 14 non-residential schemes exceeded the new UDP parking standards. Five out of 184 residential schemes exceeded parking standards | | X |
| 84 | Access to services | All new residential development is within 30mins public transport journey to retail, GP, hospital and schools | | ✓ |
| 86 | Traffic flows | Traffic increased by 1% | | X |
| 88 | Private car use | In 2001 33% of trips were by private car | | ? |
| For details of indicators, refer to Appendix 2 | | For details of targets, refer to Appendix 2 | | |

4.7.1 Objective: Promote more sustainable transport choices for all members of the community in order to reduce congestion, pollution and increase ease of movement.

Indicators: 20, 46, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 49,50, 91

The emerging Southwark Plan proposes new maximum car parking standards (with the exception of parking for disabled people, which is sought on all schemes). This new approach requires all schemes to justify the level of parking provided to ensure it is appropriate in light of the transport context of the site.

Five of the 184 residential schemes approved last year, exceeded the parking standards of the emerging UDP. 143 schemes did not provide any

on-site parking, most of these were small scheme of less than 15 units.

Of the 14 non-residential schemes that we have parking data for, two exceeded the new parking standards. Nine schemes did not provide any onsite parking. The effect of stricter parking standards will take a number of years to become apparent. In 2001, 33% of trips were made by car, 17% were by foot and 6% by bike. New data will become available in 2011. At the same time data will also reveal whether there has been a rise or fall in car ownership.





Data on transport choices made by people from equalities groups is currently not complete.

It should be noted however, that changes in transport usage will be due to a number of factors in addition to the location of new development and the provision of parking. The council's Transport Local Implementation Plan proposes a range of measures to achieve more sustainable transport use.

In terms of the safety of travel, the number of people involved in serious traffic accidents dropped last year.

4.7.2 Objective: Reduce congestion and pollution within Southwark by minimising the need to travel, especially by car.

Indicators: 4, 20, 84, 85, 27, 29, 86, 90, 43, 91
Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car, is influenced by the location and mix of land uses. For example, locating homes close to a mix of shops and other facilities and services will reduce the distance people need to travel and may encourage walking or cycling.

It is estimated that all new residential development is within 30 minutes by public transport to essential services and facilities such as shops, a GP and schools. A more refined analysis which looks at walking or cycling time would be more useful and this will be developed over the coming years.

For example, we already know that an estimated 82% of the population is within 20 minutes walk of at least three sport/leisure facilities.

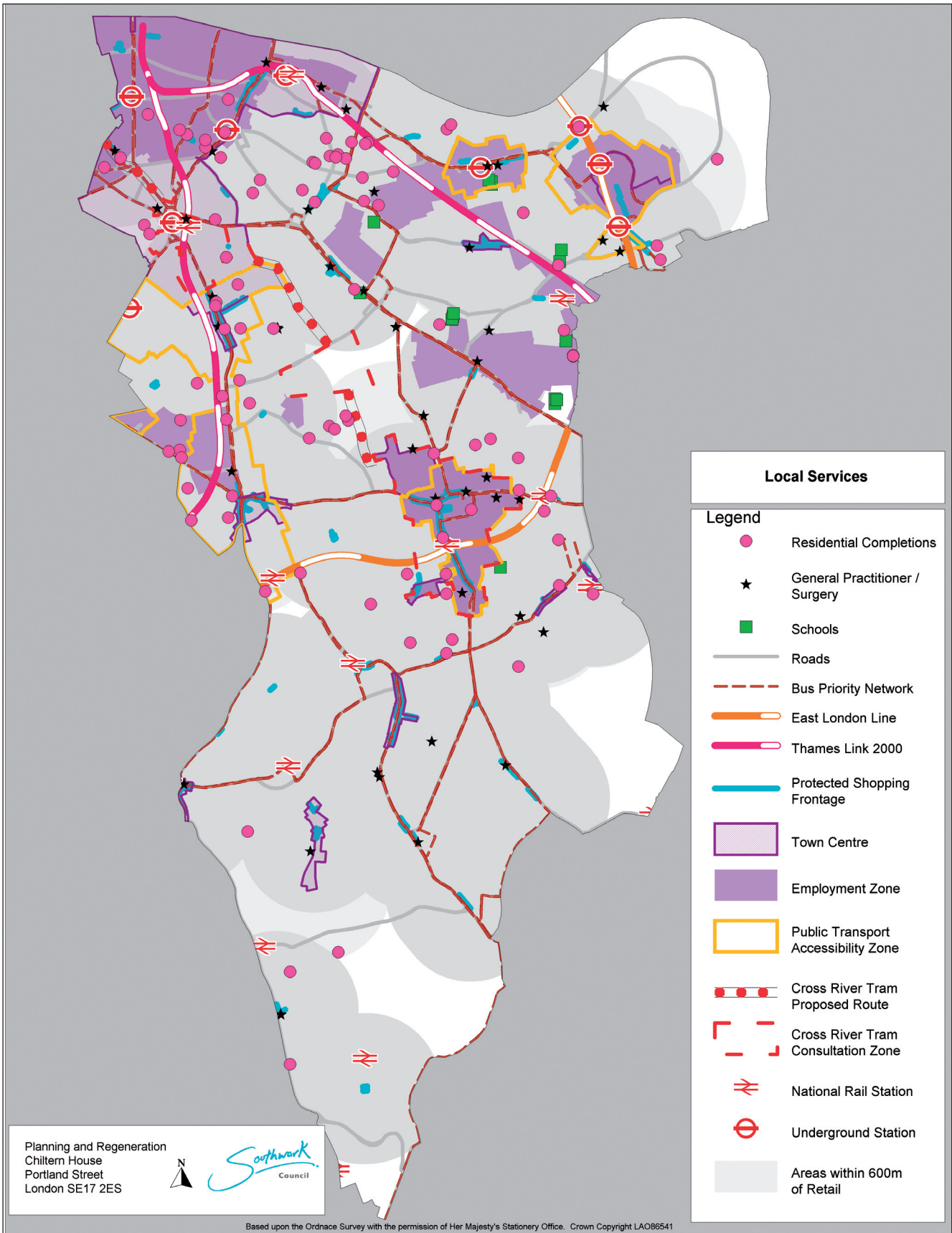
As a starting point, Figure 8 on the following page illustrates the location of new residential development relative to local services and facilities.

Currently, just under 50% of all trips made by residents are under 2km. Trips for work tend to be longer than trips for other purposes.

The emerging Southwark Plan also aims to increase densities in areas more accessible by public transport and in proximity to a mix of land uses. The density of completed development has been discussed above (refer to section 4.5.4)

As well as increased levels of walking or cycling, success in achieving this objective can be measured by changes in traffic flows. Between 2001 and 2004, traffic levels in the borough have dropped. However, last year saw a slight increase in total vehicle km traveled. We will need to watch over the coming years to see if this trend continues. It should be noted that changes in traffic levels are also due to measures such as the Congestion Charge, as well as the location and mix of new development.

Figure 8 – New residential development in relation to local services and links



5. How can we improve?

Planning policies are not static, but need to change and adapt with changing local issues and priorities. Monitoring helps us keep our plans under regular review by keeping track of how well they are working and how Southwark is changing.

Like the policies themselves, the way we monitor also needs to be reviewed and adapted to stay relevant.

This section looks at what the results of this year's monitoring mean in terms of improving our planning policies and the way we monitor.

5.1 Improving our planning policies

Many of the outcomes and impacts identified in this report are unlikely to be due to the emerging planning policies in the Southwark LDF, given they are only just being finalised and the fact there is a time lag between granting planning permission and developments being completed. It may be a few years before we see material changes which have resulted from the emerging LDF.

Where this annual monitoring report is useful is in expanding our understanding of the current circumstances within which the emerging LDF will operate. This information forms the baseline against which we can compare the future performance of the Southwark Plan, and other planning document which make up the LDF, to determine how effective they are being.

The following issues in particular will need to be closely watched to see if the emerging LDF is working right:

- Consultation on planning applications and planning documents
- Protection and provision of employment floorspace, including small business units

- Density of residential schemes
- Affordable housing provision
- Location of retail and other community facilities
- Environmental performance of buildings, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste management
- Car and cycle parking provision
- Collection and use of funds through planning contributions.

Guidance on the provision of affordable housing, the collection of planning contributions and sustainable design would assist with the interpretation and application of these policies.

If the LDF isn't working as well as expected, this section of the annual monitoring report will set out what could be done to improve performance. This could be changing a policy, removing a policy or introducing a new policy.

5.2 Improving the way we monitor

This annual monitoring report also presents the indicators and sources of information that the council proposes to use to monitor the LDF over the coming years.

The monitoring framework is still evolving. In particular, a number of gaps have been identified in the information available to help us monitor.

In addition to reducing gaps in data, the council will need to keep up to date with changing national and regional requirements for monitoring, as well as changes to local plans and strategies and the way they are monitored. For example

- A Local Area Agreement (LAA) will be used to monitor Southwark's Community Strategy. The LAA is still being finalised and will contain a number of indicators and targets

- which could also be used to monitor the LDF. Government guidance¹⁰ recommends that councils review their indicators approximately every five years.

Table 7 summarises ways in which we can improve monitoring over the coming years.






Table 7 – Improving the way we monitor



| Action need | Relevant Indicators | Target date |
|---|--|--|
| Data gaps | | |
| Collect data on when particular policies are/are not being used | N/A | From April 2007 |
| Development monitoring system and collect comprehensive data on consultation and equalities | 35, 36, 37, 39, 40 To be further developed | From April 2007 |
| Investigate ways to collect data for nonresidential completions of less than 1,000sqm | 1, 4, 12, 14, 21, 57, 82 | From April 2007 |
| Investigate ways of gaining more complete data for different equalities groups (if statistically reliable) | 11, 18, 19, 23, 34, 38, 41, 44, 45, 64, 65, 70, 89 | For 06/07 2007 |
| Investigate methods of collecting data on loss/gain in small business units | 6 | By April 2007 |
| Investigate methods of collecting data on renewable energy installations and energy use | 48, 49 | By April 2007 |
| Investigate potential systems to collect more detailed data on planning contributions | 20 | By April 2007 |
| Investigate method of collecting data on accessible facilities | 25, 77 | By April 2007 |
| Collect more complete data on waste management facilities and aggregates | 52, 53, 54, 55 | From April 2007 |
| Collect data on changes in biodiversity | 60, 61 | Following development of ecological survey and monitoring strategy |
| Investigate ways of collecting application data on sustainability and energy appraisals, design certification, archaeological assessments, travel plans | 46, 47, 62, 67, 85 | From April 2007 |
| Other data needed | 13, 24, 50, 51, 56, 58, 71, 80, 81 | April 2007 |

| Action need | Relevant Indicators | Target date |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Update date | | |
| Update information of land use mix and vacancies in town centres | 4 | Following completion of next Town Centre Health Checks |
| Update data on open space provision | 26, 27, 57, 59 | April 2007 |
| Update data on accessibility to sports and leisure facilities and participation in physical activity | 28, 20, 30 | Once final results of Active People's Survey published |
| Review housing trajectory assumptions | 73 | 06/07 AMR |
| Improve data collection/analysis | | |
| Investigate method of more robust monitoring of employment land availability and vacancy rates | 2,3,5 | By April 2007 |
| Improve collection and analysis of housing data | 75, 78, 84 | April 2007 |
| Improve completeness of parking data and analysis. | 82, 83 | From April 2007 |
| Investigate possibility of gaining more complete and frequent data on travel | 88, 89, 90 | April 2007 |
| Investigate area based monitoring and analysis | To be investigated | April 2007 |
| Review targets/indicators | | |
| Review targets to align with Local Area Agreement | 7, 13, 28, 30, 38, 41, 77 | Once LAA is finalised |
| Review targets for business development following completion of Southwark's Business Needs Study | 1,6 | By early 2007 |
| Review target for availability of employment land | 2,3 | April 2007 |
| Review target for arts, cultural and visitor development | 12,14 | April 2007 |
| Agree targets for planning contributions | 20 | By April 2007 |
| Review targets for accessible development (liaise with Access Officer) | 25,77 | Early 2007 |
| Review targets relating to open space and sports and leisure facilities (liaise with Environment and Leisure) | 27, 28, 29, 30 | April 2007 |
| Agree targets relating to consultation | 36, 37, 38 | By April 2007 |
| Review targets relating to energy following completion of Corporate Climate Change Strategy | 47, 48, 49, 50 | Early 2007 |
| Review targets to reflect London Plan alterations | 53, 54, 73 | Once adopted |
| Review targets relating to biodiversity (liaise with Ecology Officer) | 61 | Following development of ecological survey and monitoring strategy for the borough. |
| Other targets to review | 4,10, 21, 51, 87, 90 | April 2007 |





Appendix 1



Detailed Indicator Table




| Performance | |
|--|---------------------|
|  | Upward trend |
|  | Downward trend |
|  | Performance unclear |
|  | On target |
|  | Not meeting target |






| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------|-------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | The amount and proportion of floorspace completed for B class uses, in (i) designated preferred office locations (POLs), preferred industrial locations (PILs), town centres (TCs) and (ii) local authority area. | o | 4 5 | 1.2 1.3 1.4 | Maintain and increase the supply of employment floorspace overall, and within PILs, POLs and TCs. |  Refer to Table 2. There was an overall gain in B1(a) floorspace of 5,279sqm (1,370sqm (26% of completions) was on a site within both a POL and TC). However there was a loss of 6,610sqm of B8 floorspace, meaning that overall there was a loss of employment floorspace in the borough. No other B class completions above 1,000sqm. | Office and light industrial (Class B1a and B1c) use: 9,432 sqm Research and laboratory (Class B1b) use: Nil General industrial (Class B2) use: Nil Warehousing and distribution (Class B8) use: 2,286 sqm | London Development Database Planning Policy and Research GIS | Currently only completions over 1,000sqm are recorded through the London Development Database. |
| 2 | The amount of employment land available by use class (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8 classes) | o | 4 5 | 1.4 1.2 1.3 | Maintain and increase the supply of employment floorspace overall, and within PILs, POLs and TCs. |  A total of 8.7ha is available for employment uses, this includes 0.7ha of land allocated for employment uses in the UDP, which is not currently in B Class use and 8ha of sites not currently in B Class use but which have permissions for B Class uses. All of this is for B1 uses, except two sites (0.3ha) which have permission for mixed B Class uses. No data available for vacant land currently in B Class use. At the end of 2005 it was estimated there was 97,850sqm of office space available in SE1. Figures not available for rest of the borough. There is 618,036sqm of office floorspace which has been approved but not yet completed (this includes developments on sites currently in B Class Use) | In November 2004 it was estimated there was 69,034sqm of vacant warehousing and industrial floorspace in the borough. No data available for allocations or permissions for B Class use on sites not currently in B Class Use. | Pipeline supply: Southwark Development Database/ London Development Database UDP allocations Supplemented by Planning Policy and Research Land Use Database and GIS to determine site area and to exclude sites already in B class use. Vacancies: Industrial and Warehousing Vacancy Survey 2004 London Office Policy Review 2006 | Data on vacant sites not complete. Need site area data for all approved developments, including those of less than 1,000sqm - data from LDD captures only permissions over 1,000sqm. Need to ensure Land Use Database and SDD are up to date. |






| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|---|--|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | o | 4 5 | 1.2 1.3 1.4 | Maintain and increase the supply of employment floorspace overall, and within PILs, POLs and TCs. | ? | No data available | No data available | See above | Data for available employment land for 04/05 not available. Currently only completions over 1,000sqm are recorded through the London Development Database. |
| 4 | o | 6 9 19 | 1.7 1.8 1.9 1.10 | Maintain and increase the amount of office, retail and leisure uses, particularly in town centres. | ✓ | Refer to Table 3. Town Centres: 1,370sqm B1(a) completed, 2,339sqm A1, 1,054sqm A3. Borough-wide: 5,139sqm of A1 floorspace completed, 1,082sqm of A3 and 14,514sqm D1 uses. No class D2 completions. | Retail (Class A1): 7256 sqm. Office (Class B1): 9,432 sqm Leisure (Class D2): Nil Retail (Class A1): no major scheme completed in town centres Leisure (Class D2): no major scheme completed in town centres Office (Class B1a): data was not available | London Development Database Planning Policy and Research GIS/Land Use Database | Data relates to completions over 1,000sqm only. Many shops, restaurants and cafés will be under 1,000sqm and therefore not captured by current data. Need baseline information on land use mix in TCs to be able to track changes. Town Centre Health Checks or Land Use Database. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Vacancy rates for (i) offices and (ii) retail by (a) town/ local centres (b) borough-wide | C | 5 6 | | N/A |  (i) Across central London, availability of office floorspace was 7.8% (compared to 13.3% in 2003). 386,835sqm of office space was under construction or approved - estimated to be 73% of need to 2026 and 158% of need to 2016. Data not available for vacancies by town centres or borough-wide. (ii) No data available for retail. | i) Office vacancy data not available (ii) Retail vacancy rates by town centre: Elephant and Castle: 41.7% (2003) Walworth Road: 3.4% (2002) Peckham: 8.4% (2003) Lordship Lane: 7.9% (2002) Camberwell: 4.9% (2002) London Bridge: 14.6% (2003) Canada Water: 2.2% (2002) Borough-wide: not available | 2006 London Office Policy Review 04/05 data from: 2003 Southwark Retail Study 2004 Town Centre Health Checks GOAD floorspace figures | LDD and SDD do not currently hold details of small business unit approved each year. |
| 6 | Net change in the amount and proportion of completed floorspace in office (Class B1a), retail (Class A1, A2, A3, A4, A5), institution (Class D1) and leisure (Class D2) uses in (i) designated town centres and local centres (TC) and (ii) local authority area. | o | 5 | 1.5 | No net loss in small business units, unless in accordance with policy 1.6 |  No data available. | No data available. | Southwark Development Database | Targets and Indicators for the Enterprise Strategy still to be developed. The Local Area Agreement is also being finalised. |
| 7 | Business growth: VAT registrations/deregistrations rate per 10,000 adult population | SE | 5 | 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 | Increase the number of businesses in the borough and the number of business start-ups |   2004: Registration rate: 52 Deregistration rate: 41 | 2004: Registration rate: 54 Deregistration rate: 40 | Small Business Service | Targets and Indicators for the Enterprise Strategy still to be developed. The Local Area Agreement is also being finalised. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Poverty and Wealth Creation | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Number and percentage of workplaces by size | C | 5 | | N/A |  2004: 84% workplaces employed 1-10 staff 11.6% workplaces employed 11-49 staff 4.4% workplaces employed 50+ staff | 2003: 85% workplaces employed 1-10 staff | Annual Business Inquiry (from NOMIS) | Data complete. Refers to workplaces not businesses as a business could have more than one workplace in the borough. |
| 9 | Number and % of jobs and businesses by industry sector | C | 4 5 6 | | N/A | 2004: 31% of jobs and 42% of workplaces are in banking, finance and insurance sector. 27% of jobs and 8.5% workplaces are in public administration, education and health. 15% of jobs and 24% of workplaces are in distribution, hotels and restaurants. | 2003: 32% jobs and 40% workplaces: Banking finance and insurance 25% jobs and 8% workplaces: Public administration, education and health 16% jobs and 24% workplaces: Distribution, hotels and restaurants | Annual Business Inquiry (from NOMIS) | Data complete. Refers to jobs and workplaces located within the borough. Refers to workplaces not businesses as a business could have more than one workplace in the borough. |
| 10 | No. local jobs and the percentage filled by residents | SE | 4 5 8 | 1.1 1.4 1.5 | Net increase in the proportion of London residents working in jobs in London over the plan period. |  152,512 jobs in Southwark. No current data for proportion occupied by residents | 2001: 161,400 jobs In 2001, 24% of jobs in Southwark were occupied by residents. | Annual Business Inquiry, NOMIS www.nomisweb.co.uk Jobs occupied by residents: Census 2001 | Data on proportion of Southwark jobs taken by residents is not updated often. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|--------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Number and percentage of workplaces by size | C | 1 4 5 8 | | N/A |  2004: Overall 20.4% residents who are employed work as manager/senior officials; 34.1% in professional/technical occupations; 10.8% in elementary occupations. 35.5% work in public administration, education, health; 20.5% in banking, finance, insurance and 16.8% in distribution, hotels and restaurants. Black/Black British: 4.6% who are employed work as managers/senior officials; 17.3% professional/technical; 26.9% elementary occupations 39.6% work in public administration, education, health; 9.7% in banking, finance, insurance and 23.3% in distribution, hotels and restaurants | At 2001 Census: Overall 15.7% employed residents worked as managers/senior officials; 34.7% in professional/technical occupations; 12% in elementary occupations Black/Black British: 8.4% managers/senior officials; 23.9% professional/technical; 18.1% elementary | 2004 data from Annual Population Survey and Annual Business Inquiry (from NOMIS) 2001 data from Census | Data from APS and ABI available only for ethnic groups. Data from Census available for ethnic groups, faith and gender. Difference in data between Census and APS/ABI could arise from sample techniques/size and response rates to Census. APS results can vary sharply from year to year due to its small sample size. An analysis of long-term trends is more reliable. |
| 12 | Net change in the amount of completed floorspace for arts and cultural uses (Class D1) in (i) designated strategic cultural areas (SCAs) and (ii) local authority area | o | 7 | 1.11 | To increase the current level of arts and cultural premises by April 2006. |  1 completion, comprising 3,600sqm development at More London for theatre and ancillary uses (sui generis). This is located within a strategic cultural area. The London Development Database did not record any losses of arts and cultural uses. | 3 planning permissions granted (data on completions not collected) | London Development Database Planning Policy and Regeneration GIS | LDD data includes completions only over 1,000sqm. |
| 13 | Number of visits to museums, galleries and local studies libraries. Aggregate data by equalities groups. | C | 1 7 9 | | Increase visits to cultural facilities by all residents |  No data available | No data available | LAA monitoring [TBC] | Data not currently collected, however it is proposed to be collected as part of LAA monitoring. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Net change in the number of hotels and hotel bedspaces (Class C1) in (i) local authority area and (ii) high PTAL areas | o | 7 | 1.12 | To increase the number of hotels. |  | 11 new hotel bedspaces completed as part of a new hotel development on Borough Road. No recorded losses. This was from 1 development located in PTAL 6b. | No hotels were completed | London Development Database Planning Policy And Regeneration GIS | LDD only includes developments over 1,000sqm. |
| 15 | The employment and economic inactivity rate: (i) borough-wide and (ii) by equality groups (including disability and lone parents) | SE | 1 4 5 8 | 1.1 1.5 1.4 | Increase employment rates in Southwark and reduce the gap in the employment rate between Southwark and disabled people, lone parents, ethnic minorities and people over 50. |  | The overall employment rate in Southwark is 64.4% compared to London-wide rate of 69.1%. The lowest employment rates are for People who are Disabled (33.5%), People over 50 (37.5%), Lone Parents (44%) and People who are Non-White (55.77%). These groups also have the highest economic inactivity rates. | 2004 Unemployment in Southwark by ILO definition : 11.4% Unemployment in London: 7.1% | Annual Population Survey, NOMIS www.nomisweb.co.uk Department of Works And Pensions benefits Claimant Data | Data complete. Unemployment rates have not been used as there is inconsistency in the way these are reported (some based on working age and others on people over 16). APS results can vary sharply from year to year due to its small sample size. An analysis of long-term trends is more reliable |
| 16 | % lone parent households with dependent children | o | 1 4 8 9 | | N/A |  | No data available | 2001: 10,580(10%) out of 105, 806 households are lone parents with dependent children. | 2001 Census | No reliable data available for 2005 |
| 17 | Number of new childcare places created: (i) out of school and (ii) pre-school | SE | 1 4 8 9 | 1.1 2.1 2.2 2.3 | 05/06: create 491 out of school and 725 pre-school places |   | At June 2006 there were a total of 9,500 childcare places in the borough, including 4,300 out of school places. (i) 367 new out of school places and (ii) 381 new pre-school places | 415 out of school and 472 pre-school places created | Overall place numbers: http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/index.cfm Newly created places: Corporate PI Database | Data complete |






| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Poverty and wealth creation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Adult participation in learning. Overall & by equalities groups | C | 1 4 9 | | N/A |  | In 2004/05: 73% of 16-69 year olds participate in adult learning | No data available. | Annual Population Survey, DfES | No data available for equalities groups. |
| 19 | Change in household income levels (top/median/lowest). Aggregate by equalities groups. | C | 1 8 | | N/A |  | 2005 Annual household income: Median: £28,295 Mean: £34,296 | 2004 Annual household income: Median: £27,786 Mean: £35,910 Greater London: (mean: £36,2823; median: £28,268) Great Britain: (mean: £30,3243; median:£23,711) | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (from NOMIS) | Data not available for equalities groups. Data based on weekly individual earnings and not households. For people in employment only. |
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Funding gained from S106 planning agreements broken down by funding theme. | o | 4,5 8-12 15, 17- 19 | 2.5 1.1 | TBC |  | No data available | £2.98 million from signed agreements not including affordable housing. | Council data | Data not currently available at detail required to make analysis meaningful. No target defined to aid analysis of data. |
| 21 | Net change in the amount of completed floorspace for education uses (Class D1). | o | 9 4 | 2.3 2.4 | To increase the current provision of education facilities. |  | Additional 13,400sqm of education floorspace was completed. No recorded losses. | A loss of 3,876sqm | London Development Database | LDD only includes developments over 1,000sqm. |
| 22 | Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C grade GCSEs or equivalent. Aggregate by equalities groups. | SE | 1 4 8 9 | 1.1 2.3 2.4 | By 2008/09, 53% of all pupils to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C; 43% in 2005/06, 47% 2006/07 and 51% 2007/08. |  | All: 47.3% White: 46.8% Black/Black British: 46.1% Asian: 58.4% Chinese/Other Ethnic: 52.1% Mixed: 47.6% Female: 49.2% Male: 45.3% | All: 41.6% White: 41.2% Black/Black British: 41.6% Asian: 39.6% Chinese/Other Ethnic: 46.8% Mixed: 39.2% Female: 46.9% Male: 36.1% | Education Department Records, matched to DfES results. | Data only available for ethnicity and gender. Includes all schools except independent. Discounts overseas students. |





| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|---------------------|--|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | % population at key 5 educational levels. Aggregate data by equalities groups. | SE | 1 4 8 9 | 1.1 2.3 2.4 | Reduce number of Southwark residents with no qualifications and increase the number of residents holding level 2 qualifications or higher |  No data available. | Borough: 33.6% of the population had qualifications below level 2 66.4% level 2 or higher 49.9% level 3 or higher 36.5% level 4 or higher London: 33.7% below level 2; 66.3% above level 2; 47.2% above L3; 32% above L4 England: 34% below L2; 66% above L2; 44.5% above L3; 25.9% L4+ | 2004 Local Area Labour Force Survey (NOMIS) www.nomisweb.co.uk | More recent data collected as part of Annual Population Survey has not been published. No data available for equalities groups. |
| 24 | Surplus places in borough schools | C | 9 | | There should be no schools with more than 25% surplus places other than new schools where initial recruitment is limited to specific year groups. |  January 2006: Primary: Overall: 11.3% surplus Planning Area: Borough and Bankside: 13.5%; Bermondsey: 8.6%; Rotherhithe: 14%; Walworth: 11.4%; Peckham: 18.3%; Camberwell: 7.5%; Nunhead and Peckham Rye: 18.6%; Dulwich: 17.9% Secondary Schools: Not available | 2003 Primary Schools: Overall: 11% surplus North Southwark: 10.2% surplus; Surrey Docks/Rotherhithe: 15.1%; Walworth: 4.7%; Camberwell and Peckham: 10.2%; Herne Hill and Dulwich: 13.5% Secondary Schools: Overall: 4.5% | 2006 data: Education Department Records 2003 data: School Organisation Plan 2003-2008 | School planning areas for 2006 are equivalent to community council areas. These areas are slightly different for 2003 figures. Data based on January School Census |
| 25 | The amount of developments including accessible facilities for the mobility impaired: (i) as a percentage of all developments (ii) as a percentage of developments that require these facilities | O | 1 3 6 | 3.13 5.7 | An increase in the number of access statements being submitted with planning applications. |  No data available | No data. | (potential) Southwark Development Database (potential) Access Officer | This data is currently not recorded in a consistent way. Council will be employing an Access Officer in the near future who could assist with this data collection. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Change in the amount of publicly accessible open space | O | 6 9 15 | 3.25 3.26 3.27 | No net loss of publicly accessible open space |  | Overall, there was a net loss of 2ha of publicly accessible open space: GAINS: 0.2ha of new open space was provided in Peckham to create a 'London square' and the Central Adventure Park was also completed in Peckham, totalling 0.6ha. LOSSES: 2.87ha of land at Paterson Park was lost to allow the development of a City of London Academy in Bermondsey. 1ha of replacement open space is to be provided to off-set the loss, including 0.4ha added to the remaining part of Paterson Park which will be refurbished and 0.35ha of land will be turned into public open space at Alexis Street and 0.3ha at Mack's Road in the Roueal Road Estate. Also, the public will be given access to facilities on the school site outside school hours. | No net loss | London Development Database Southwark Open Spaces Audit Database/ GIS | Not all designated open space is publicly accessible. Conversley, not all publicly accessible open space is designated in the development plan. Need to ensure that all loss/gain in publicly accessible open space is recorded. Need to account for losses and gains between Open Space Audits in 2003 and this reporting year |
| 27 | Accessibility to open space: (a) % population more than 400m from local park (b) % population with access to less than 2ha of open space. | SE | 6 8 15 19 | 3.25 3.27 3.26 | No decrease in access to public open space. |  | No data available | No data available | Planning Policy and Research GIS/Open Space Audits database | Data not complete. |
| 28 | Usage of parks by: (i) all residents and (ii) individuals from under-represented groups | C | 1 6 8 15 | | Increase usage of parks by all residents |  | No data available | No data available | LAA Monitoring [TBC] | Data not currently collected, however it is proposed to be collected as part of LAA monitoring. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|---|--|----------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | % of population within 20mins walk of at least 3 leisure/sports facilities, at least one of which has a specified quality rating. | SE | 6 8 19 | 3.25 - 3.27 2.1 2.2 1.7 1.8 | N/A | ? | 82% (provisional result) | No data available | Sports England data (Active People's Survey) | TThis is a provisional result from February 2006. Final results expected in December 2006. All sports and leisure facilities are currently being mapped. |
| 30 | % adults participating in at least 30minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation on 3 or more days a week. | C | 6 8 9 | | N/A | ? | Available November 2006 | No data available | Sports England data (Active People's Survey) | Results due in December |
| 31 | Standardised disease prevalence ratio (per 1,000 people) | SE | 8 9 | 2.1 2.2 2.5 | Narrow gap between prevalence at local authority level and national level. | ? | Hypertension: 139.5 Heart Disease: 78.7 Stroke: 101.7 Diabetes: 159.5 Asthma: 70.8 | No data available. | Southwark Primary Care Trust Records, May 2006 | England: 100 for all diseases (this is a standardised figure against which all areas of the country are compared) |
| 32 | Admissions to hospital per 1,000 people | C | 6 9 | | N/A | ↑ | 141.2 | 139.3 | Southwark Primary Care Trust Records, May 2006 | Based on 2005 GLA population estimates for 2005 and 2004. |
| 33 | Life Expectancy | C | 1 6 8 9 | | By 2010, increase average life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men & 82.5 years for women | ↑ | 2000-2004: 74.1(males) 80.2(females) | 1998-2002: 73.1(m) 79.3(f) | Southwark Primary Care Trust Records, May 2006 | Life Expectancy is influence by a range of factors including the quality of medical care, accessibility to medical care, lifestyle and diet and environmental factors. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Waiting times for GP and primary care. Aggregate by equalities groups. | SE | 1 6 8 9 | 2.1 2.2 2.5 | A&E: 98% of patients wait less than 4 hours between arrival and admission, transfer or discharge. Guaranteed access to a primary care professional within 24 hours and to a primary care doctor within 48 hours. |  | A&E: 98% GP/Primary Care: 100% | No data available. | Corporate Performance Indicator Dataset | Breakdown of data by equalities group is not available. |
| 35 | % Adopted LBS plans prepared and a planning applications processed in accordance with the LBS Statement of Community Involvement. | SE | 2 | | 100% | | Only the draft S106 Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document was consulted on during the reporting year, this was in September 2005. The draft SCI was adopted by council for consultation in September 2005, halfway through the reporting year. The revised version was adopted in March 2006 and consulted on in May 2006. Not meaningful to look at this indicator year as an agreed set of consultations procedures was not in place for all the reporting year. | Planning Policy and Research Records | SCI will be finalised by April 2007. No data available on planning application consultation. | |
| 36 | Profile of people involved in consultation: age, gender, ethnicity, religion/belief, sexuality and disability | SE | 1 2 | | Increase participation in consultation and reduce the gap between involvement of equalities group and overall rate of involvement of the community. |  | No data available. | No data available. | Planning Policy & Research Records | SCI will be finalised by April 2007. No data available on planning application consultation. |
| 37 | Participant satisfaction with consultation. This indicator needs to be further developed. | SE | 2 | | Increase resident satisfaction with consultation |  | No data available. | No data available. | Planning Policy and Research | SCI will be finalised by April 2007. No data available on planning application consultation. |




| Indicator | | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|---------------------|---|------|----------------|--------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Percentage of residents who feel involved in (i) the local community and (ii) decision making . Aggregate by equalities groups. | SE | 1 2 | | Increase percentage of residents who feel involved in the local community and decision making. | | (i) All: 31 % Female: 29% Aged 18-24: 23% Aged 65+: 37% BME: 27%  | (ii) All: 44% Female: 45% Aged 18-24: 39% Aged 65+: 48% BME: 45%  | (i) All: 32% (ii) All: 38% | Residents Survey Young Persons Survey | Data not available for all equalities groups. Future Residents Survey will collect data on faith, sexuality, gender and disability. A Young People's Survey is also planned from 2006 which will gather information on involvement in decision making. |
| 39 | % of adopted planning documents subject to EQIA | SE | 1 | | 100% |  | No planning documents were adopted during the reporting year. One draft was consulted on, S106 Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document, which is currently being revised before being consulted on again. It will undergo an EQIA. | | Planning Policy and Research Records | | |
| 40 | % of changes recommended by EQIA made to adopted planning documents | SE | 1 | | 100% |  | | | Planning Policy and Research Records | | |
| 41 | Percentage of people who feel that people in their area treat them with respect and consideration. | SE | 1 | | Increase percentage of residents who feel people in their area treat them with respect and consideration. |  | No data available. However the 2005 Residents Survey measured % of residents who agreed the local area was a place where people of different backgrounds get on together - All: 84%; Female: 81%; Aged 18-24: 80%; Aged 65+: 88%; BME: 83% | No data available. | Residents Survey Young Persons Survey Local Area Agreement Monitoring [TBC] | Future Residents Survey will collect data. A Young People's Survey is also planned from 2006 which will gather information on bullying and anti-social behaviour. | |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|---------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Life chances | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Aggregated Index of Multiple Deprivation (Proxy: Number and % students in schools maintained by the LEA, eligible for and taking free school meals) | SE | 8 10 | | Reduction in levels of deprivation. |   | Next updated 2008. 2006: Southwark: 10,435 (31%) of students take free school meals. 37% are eligible. London: 20% students take free school meals. 25% eligible. England: 12% take free school meals. 15% eligible. | In 2004, Southwark was the 17 most deprived borough in the country. In 1993 Southwark was ranked 2nd. 2005: Southwark: 10,400 (30.6%) students take free school meals. 39.1% are eligible. London: 19.6% take free school meals. 25.6% eligible. England: 11.9% take free school meals. 15.7% eligible. | Indices of Deprivation 2004 Average IMD Rank Department for Education and Skills (http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000574/LEAlevel.xls) | Index of Multiple Deprivation is a measure of multiple deprivation at small area level made up of seven domains Free school meals is a proxy measure for poverty and deprivation and is strongly correlated with low attainment (Source: Young People's Plan 2006/07 - 2008/09). |
| 43 | Change in population size and age | C | 9 17 18 19 | | N/A |  | 2005: GLA Population Estimate: 264,246 residents Aged under 5: 8.2% of the population Aged 65+: 9.7% 2016: Population Projection: 297,742 residents Aged under 5: 8.7% of the population Aged 65+: 8.6% of the population | 2001: 256,712 residents Aged Under 5: 8.1% of the population Aged 65+: 10.3% of the population | GLA, 2005 Round of Demographic Projections – Scenario 8.07 2001 Census | Data complete. |
| 44 | Social groups: % of population in: (i) ethnic groups (ii) faith (iii) disability/LLTI (iv) sexuality | C | 1 8 9 | | N/A. |  | No data available | 2001: (i) Ethnicity: White: 63%; Black/Black British: 26%; Asian: 4%; Mixed: 4%; Other: 3% (ii) Faith: Christian: 61.6%; Muslim: 6.9%; Buddhist: 1.1%; Hindu: 1.1%; Jewish: 0.4%; Other: 0.6%; None: 18.5%; Not stated: 9.9% (iii) 15.5% of residents have a limiting long term illness (v) data not available | 2001 Census | Data on sexuality is not reliable |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | How strongly residents identify with: (i) their neighbourhood (ii) the borough. Aggregate by equalities groups. | SE | 1 8 9 10 11 | 3.12 3.13 3.15 | Increase number of residents who identify with their local area. |  | (i) Relate to neighbourhood All: 71% Female: 71% Aged 18-24: 68% Aged 65+: 83% BME: 72% (ii) Relate to Southwark: All: 61% Female: 63% Aged 18-24: 64% Aged 65+: 71% BME: 68% | No data available | Residents Survey | Data not available for all equalities groups. Future Residents Survey will collect data on faith, sexuality, gender and disability to allow breakdown, however need to ensure sample is large enough to allow statistical analysis. |
| 46 | Number and % of approved development subject to sustainability assessment: appraisal: (i) major development (ii) all development | O | 11 12 18 | 3.3 3.1 3.4 3.6 3.7 3.9 | All major developments subject to SA |  | No data available | No data available | Southwark Development Database | This data is not currently collected by the SDD or LDD. Need to modify to start collecting in time for implementation of Policy 3.3 |
| 47 | Number and percentage of approved development achieving BREEAM accreditation by: (i) development type and (ii) rating Proxy: average SAP rating of new development in the borough | O | 11 12 | 3.4 3.6 3.7 3.9 3.5 3.3 | Increase energy efficiency of council owned homes. Average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings of 63 by April 2005, by 2010 an average SAP of 65. |  | No data available. The average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings: 64 | No data available. Average SAP rating of local authority dwellings: 57 Average SAP rating of private sector dwellings: 55 (9% dwellings have a rating below 30) | Southwark Development Database - approvals Possibly, building control records Proxy: Corporate Performance Indicator Database Southwark Housing Strategy, Statistical Appendices 2005 | Under new Part L Building Regulations, all new development will require energy efficiency assessment and estimate of CO2 emissions (SAP). Council also monitors the SAP rating of its own building stock. A climate change strategy is currently being developed. |






| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|--|---|----------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Number of new developments in the borough including renewable energy infrastructure and capacity of that infrastructure, by type. | SE | 11 12 | 3.5 3.4 | 10% of energy need of major development supplied from renewable sources | ? | TBC | Type Photovoltaic 0.0411 Solar thermal 0.11 Wind 0.0025 Total 0.1536 | No. 11 27 2 40 | SEA/RENUE (Local Environmental Charity) 020 7582 9191 http://www.sustainable-energy.org.uk/ | Data on installations and capacity is collected by SEA/RENUE, an independent environmental charity. Unclear how data is collected and how comprehensive it is. No data currently available on energy needs of new development. |
| 49 | Average annual domestic consumption per capita of (a) natural gas and (b) electricity (kWh) by source (renewable/non-renewable) | SE | 12 18 | 3.4 3.5 | Reduce reliance on non-renewable centralised sources of energy. | ? | No data available | In 2003, it is estimated that (a) domestic gas consumption was 2,542,362MWh and (b) domestic electricity consumption was 1,243,371MWh | | Compiled using the GLA's Energy Data, 2003 | Unclear how this data is compiled. No data available on electricity source. |
| 50 | CO2 emissions, per capita and by sector | SE | 12 14 18 | 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.11 5.1 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 | Reduce emissions to 23% below 1990 levels by 2016 | ? | 2005 data not yet available. | In 2003, it is estimated that sources within the borough emitted 2,367,687 tonnes of CO2. Industrial: 26,067 tonnes Commercial: 878,774 tonnes Road Transport: 312,399 tonnes Rail Transport: 60,004 tonnes Domestic: 1090443 tonnes | | Compiled using the GLA's Energy Data, 2003 | Unclear if estimates include residents' share of emissions from power generated from sources outside the borough or in the production of goods consumed by residents. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|--------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Number of days the concentration of (a) Particulate matter (PM10) and (b) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) exceeded target. | SE | 12 | 3.6 3.5 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 | Greater London Target: (a) PM10 levels: Not exceed 50ug/m3 on more than 10 days and annual average level of 23ug/m3 by 31 December 2010 (b) Daily NO2 not exceed 287ug/m3 and annual average level of 40ug/m3. |  | (a) threshold exceeded on 13 days. Average annual level was between 31.5ug/m3. (b) threshold not exceeded. Average annual level was 58.4ug/m3. | No data available | Borough air quality monitoring stations. These are located at Larcom Street, Livesey Museum and Crystal Palace. | Particulate matter is considered to have significant health impacts. Average annual levels are based on the highest average of the three monitoring sites. |
| 52 | Number and percentage of approved development with on-site recycling storage and composting facilities | O | 12 | 3.7 | All development to have on-site facilities |  | No data available | No data available | Southwark Development Database | This data is currently not collected. |
| 53 | Change in the capacity of facilities for waste management by type. | O | 12 | 3.8 | Increase the capacity of facilities for both municipal and commercial waste management, so as to contribute to increased regional self sufficiency for waste with 75% (16 million tonnes) of London's waste treated or disposed of within London by 2010. |  | No new facilities permitted or built. No loss of facilities. | No new facilities were permitted or built. | London Development Database (figures currently relate to major developments (over 1000 sqm only) Southwark Development Database - permissions Environmental Health and Trading Standards | LDD does not capture completions less than 1,000sqm UDP allocates site for waste management facility on Old Kent Road. |




| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Municipal waste arisings (a) overall (b) per capita and (c) % managed through recycling, composting, recovery of heat and energy, and disposed of through landfill. | SE | 11 12 14 | 3.7 3.8 | In 2005/06 15% of waste to be recycled; 3% composted; 38% to recover heat/power and 44% sent to landfill. Total household to be no more than 414.3kg/person. Increase in the volume of waste arisings by no more than 3%. London-wide: At least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005 and 30% by 2010. |  (a) and (b): Total municipal waste arisings: 138,525tonnes. This comprised 106,970tonnes from households (419.5kg/person) and 31,555 tonnes from other sources. This represents an increase of 0.85% of last year's total, and 3.24% increase in household waste. (c): Re-use/recycling: 10.2% (household waste: 11.6%); Composting: 3.3% (household: 3.41%); Energy recovery: 23.4% (household: 30.4%); Landfill: 63.1% (household: 54.7%) | (a) and (b): Total municipal waste arisings: 137,358 tonnes. This comprised 103,011 tonnes from households (408.24kg/person) and 33,747 tonnes from other sources. (c): Re-use/recycling: 7.4% (household: 8.8%); Composting: 2.2% (household: 2.1%); Energy recovery: 34.8% (household: 37.3%); Landfill: 54.6% (household: 51.9%) | Environment and Leisure, Waste Management Service Performance Data | This data counts municipal waste arisings only, which includes all household waste but only a portion of commercial waste. Commercial waste collected by private waste management services is not included. Waste per capita represents average household waste per resident across reporting year. |
| 55 | Production of: (i) primary land won aggregates and (ii) secondary/ recycled aggregates in the local authority area | SE | 11 12 14 | 3.8 3.3 | London wide: 80% re-use of construction and demolition waste, with 60% re-used of that waste as aggregate by 2011 |  (i) No primary minerals were produced in Southwark (ii) 765.5 tonnes of inert material was received by Manor Place Waste Transfer Station for recycling | (i) There are no minerals produced in Southwark (ii) 651.5 tonnes of inert material was received by Manor Place Waste Transfer Station for recycling | Environment and Leisure, Waste Management Service Performance Data | Data for secondary/ recycled aggregates is not be complete. This is only materials managed by council and received at Manor Place Waste Transfer Station. There will be other aggregates produced in the borough handled by private contractors. |
| 56 | Average annual potable water consumption per capita (kL). | SE | 12 | 3.9 3.3 | No increase in potable water consumption per capita. |  No data available. | No data available. | N/A | No data currently available. |



| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | The amount and percentage of new development which is on: (i) previously developed (brownfield) land and (ii) designated open space, by use class (A, B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8, C, D1, D2) | O | 14 15 | 3.25 - 3.27 3.11 | All development to be on previously developed land. No net loss of designated open space. |  | 100% of B Class, C Class, A Class and D2 class development occurred on previously developed land. 2.87ha of Paterson Park was lost to allow the building of the City of London Academy, however this site has never been formally designate as open space in a development plan. | All development on previously developed land. No net loss of open space. | London Development Database | "Previously developed land" is defined in PPG3 to include curtilage around a building. This may include gardens and school playing fields, even though these may be designated open space. |
| 58 | Change in the amount of derelict and vacant land | SE | 8 10 11 14 | 3.11 3.12 3.13 | Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land |  | No data available | No data available | Planning Policy and Research Land Use Database/GIS | This data not currently collated. Need to update Land Use Database with completions since surveys first carried out. |
| 59 | The number and proportion of total open spaces managed to the green flag award standard. | SE | 10 11 15 | 2.5 | Increase in number of green flag award parks and green space |  | 2 parks managed to standard; Southwark Park (awarded July 2006) and Peckham Rye (not awarded). These parks total 69.1ha, which is equivalent to 16% of all publicly accessible open space in the borough. | No data | Environment and Leisure data Council GIS and 2003 Open Spaces Audits database | Calculations based on 2003 Open Space Audit data, totalling area of all open space with unrestricted public access (this is not limited to designated sites or parks). This baseline data will need to be updated to account for gains/losses to publicly accessible open space since audits were carried out. |







| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------|--|----------------|--------|-------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | The amount (no. and area) and percentage of sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) lost to new development | O | 15 | 3.28 2.5 | No net loss of SINCs over the reporting period. |  One SINC of Local Importance was lost as part of the redevelopment of Paterson Park. The SINC had an area of 0.8ha | No net loss of SINCs | London Development Database Environment and Leisure records | Not all gains / losses may need planning permission - e.g. grass to habitat on a golf course or park. The GLA will be carrying out a biodiversity survey on 2008. |
| 61 | Change in priority habitats (ha) and species (numbers) | SE | 15 | 3.28 2.5 | Improve and protect existing natural habitats within Southwark. Promote national and regional priority habitats and species relevant to Southwark. Increase grassland, wetland and woodland habitat resources in Southwark |  The 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan identifies the following priority habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and Open Spaces (there is 26.4ha of conservation areas in parks in 2005/06. This represents an 11% increase over 2004/05) • Woodland (4% Southwark covered by woodland compared to 2% London-wide) • Private Gardens (approximately 25% Southwark is covered by private gardens. No data is available on change in area) <p>The BAP and the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy also identify priority species, however no data is available at present on change in these species.</p> | No loss of areas or populations of biodiversity importance. | Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan 2006, and Environment and Leisure records | Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan prepared in 2006 and identifies flagship species. Local data on the abundance of indicator species is not currently recorded annually. The GLA will be carrying out a full ecological assessment of the borough in 2008. The Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan includes the target of developing an ecological survey and monitoring strategy for the borough by 2010. |
| 62 | The number and proportion of developments that have secured by design certification. This will be for developments that require this certification rather than all developments. | O | 13 | 3.14 | An increase in the number of secured by design statements being submitted with planning applications. |  17 schemes achieved a pass. 2 schemes failed. No other applications for secured by design certification received. | No data | Metropolitan Police | There is a need to keep track of the number and proportion of applications which submit secured by design statements. Also hard to determine if certification was for developments completed in reporting year. |



| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Annual British Crime Survey Comparator Crime | SE | 8 10 | 3.14 3.13 2.5 | Reduce crime by 20% (on 2003/04 levels) by 2007/08 |   | 2004/05: 23936 | 2003/04: 27,576 | Safer Southwark Partnership Annual Performance Report | Data complete |
| 64 | Percentage residents feeling safe and very safe outside in day time and at night time. Aggregate by equalities groups. | SE | 1 8 10 | 3.14 3.13 2.5 | 90% residents feeling safe or fairly safe outside in the daytime by 2007/08 63% residents feeling safe or fairly safe outside at night by 2007/08 |  | All residents: Day: 89% Night: 45% BME: Day: 90% Night: 50% Females: Day: 85% Night: 31% Aged 18-24: Day: 91% Night: 49% Aged 65+ Day: 86% Night: 24% Data not available for other equalities groups. | All: Day: 89% Night: 54% | Southwark Residents Survey Young Persons Survey | Data not available for all equalities groups. Future Residents Survey will collect data on faith, sexuality, gender and disability. A Young People's Survey is also planned from 2006 which will gather information on feelings of safety & perceptions of crime |
| 65 | Concern with anti-social behaviour (Proxy: Calls to It's Your Call Hotline and calls to Noise Team) | SE | 1 8 10 11 | 3.14 3.13 2.5 3.2 | Reduce concern with antisocial behaviour by 6% by 2007/08 |  | No data. Baseline being collected through 2006 Resident Survey. Calls to "It's Your Call" hotline: 1,042. In the Noise Team received 11,040 calls | No data available. Noise team received 11,364 calls | Southwark Residents Survey & Young Persons Survey Community Safety Partnership Team Council Noise Team | This data will be collected from 2006 through the Residents Survey and Young People's Survey. Not all noise complaints are made to It's Your Call hotline |
| 66 | The number and proportion of listed buildings: (i) at risk and (ii) approved to be demolished in the reporting year | O | 13 | 3.15 3.17 | Reduction in number of buildings at risk overall and requiring demolition |  | There are 48 entries (representing 72 buildings and 18 monuments) on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk register. This represents 5.5% of all listings. There are also 27 unlisted buildings at risk in conservation areas. No listed buildings have been approved for demolition. 2 unlisted buildings at risk on Kennington Park Road were demolished, however will be rebuilt. | No data | English Heritage Council Design and Conservation records | A listing may represent more than one building. It is difficult to count exactly how many listed buildings there are in the borough. There are approximately 2,500. |



| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|---|---|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | | 13 | 3.19 | All development in APZ subject to archaeological assessment | ? | No data. | No data | Council Design and Conservation records | Currently inaccuracies in data collected. New applications may not require to submit new assessment if one already exists for the site. |
| 68 | | 13 | | N/A | | There are 864 statutory listings in Southwark, representing approximately 2,500 items. | No data available | English Heritage Council Design and Conservation records | A listing may represent more than one building. |
| 69 | | 13 | | N/A | | See Figure 5 | N/A | Emerging Southwark Plan - Modifications | |
| 70 | | 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17 | 3.2, 3.1, 3.5, 3.11, 2.5, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 4.2 | To increase the percentage of households satisfied with the quality of places in which they live by five percentage points above the baseline year 2003/04. | ? | All: 75% Female: 73% Aged 18-24: 79% Aged 65+: 83% BME: 72% | No data available. | Residents Survey Young Persons Survey Local Area Agreement Monitoring [TBC] | Data not available for all equalities groups. Future Residents Survey will collect data on faith, sexuality, gender and disability. A Young People's Survey is also planned from 2006 which will gather information on satisfaction. |
| 71 | | 12, 16 | 3.1, 3.9, 3.29, 3.30 | No planning permissions granted contrary to the EA advice on flood defence and water quality. London-wide, no net loss of functional flood plain. | ✓ | There were no permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency. | No data on permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency. | Environment Agency High Level Target 5 Report: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/952531/?version=1&lang=_e | Data not yet available for 2005/06 year from Environment Agency. Need to improve internal data collection. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------|---|----------------|----------|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Clean and Green | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Residents' spending/ consumption | C | 12 16 | | N/A |  No data available | No data available | N/A | Investigate possible data sources by April 2007 |
| Housing | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings completed between 1997 and the start of the reporting year (ii) net additional dwellings completed in the reporting year (iii) net additional dwellings projected to be completed between next year and 2016 and (iv) the annual average number of new dwellings needed between next year and 2016 to meet the housing target. | O | 17 | SP20 4.1 4.6 4.7 | To provide 29,530 new dwellings between 1997 and 2016, at an average rate of 1,476 per annum. |  See Figure 7. (i) 1997 - 2004/05: 11,473 completed (ii) 2005/06: 1,382 dwellings completed (1,149 self-contained dwellings, 96 non-self-contained and 137 vacant dwellings brought back into use) (iii) Projected dwellings between 2006/07 to 2016/17: 22,943 dwellings (iv) 1,476 dwellings per year (v) adjusted average annual requirement taking into account past completions: 1,516 dwellings | (i) 1997-2003:9,621 (ii) 2004/05:1,806 (iii) Total estimated housing supply 2004-2016: Conservative scenario: 22,234; Mid-point scenario: 25,331; Optimistic scenario: 29,165 (iv) 1,476 dwellings per year (v) To provide 18,103 new dwellings in the period 2005-2016 at a rate of 1509 per annum. | London Development Database - completions and permissions Southwark Housing Capacity Study/London Housing Capacity Study Education Department Projections Development Plan - allocations | Projections are largely based on calculations carried out by Education Department in discussion with Planning Policy and Research team in November 2005. |
| 74 | % dwellings that are vacant | C | 17 | | By 2010 at least 500 empty private sector homes borough back into occupation |  4,968 (4.2% of all homes) vacant, 2,790 of which are private housing | No data available. | Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix Statutory Form | |





| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------|--------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Housing | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | The number and proportion of new residential development that was completed at (i) less than 78 habitable rooms per hectare (hr/ha) (30 dwellings per hectare) (ii) between 78 and 130 hr/ha (30 and 50 dwellings) (iii) between 130 and 350 hr/ha (iv) 350-700hr/ha (v) 700-1100 hr/ha (vi) over 1100 hr/ha by: (a) borough-wide and (b) density zone (Central Activity Zone, Urban Zone, Suburban Zone and Public Transport Accessibility Zone). | o | 17 14 | 4.1 | New development to fall within the following density ranges, as set out in the Southwark Plan: 650 to 1100 hrha in the Central Activities Zone, 300 to 700 hrha in the Urban Zone and; 200 to 350 hrha in the Suburban Zone. A |  Refer to Table 5. Borough-wide: (i) 3.3% schemes and 0.3% dwellings (ii) 2.5% schemes and 3.2% dwellings (iii) 31.1% schemes, 21.6% dwellings (iv) 38.5% schemes; 48% dwellings (v) 14.8% schemes; 16.1% dwellings (vi) 9.8% schemes; 10.8% dwellings Density zones: CAZ: Average density: 608 hr/ha; 8 schemes (30.8%) within target range (54% were below range, 15% above) UZ: Average density: 472hr/ha; 31 schemes (48.4%) within target range (27% below, 25% above) SZ: Average density: 365hr/ha; 18 schemes (56.3%) within target range (16% below, 28% above) | No dwellings were built at a density of less than 78 hrha; 4% were built at a density between 78 and 130 hr/ha. The remaining 96% were built at densities in excess of 130 hrha. | London Development Database (gross completions), supplemented by Southwark Development Database Planning Policy and Regeneration GIS | Data based on gross completions and assumption that 1 dwelling contains 2.6 habitable rooms on average. Data relating to density of completions in PTAZ not available. |
| 76 | The number and proportion of new dwellings which are (i) studio (ii) 1 bedroom (iii) 2 bedrooms (iv) 3 bedrooms and (v) 4 or more bedrooms | o | 17 | 4.3 | Majority of units have 2+ bedrooms. At least 10% major development has 3 or more bedrooms. Maximum of 5% dwellings are studios |  Refer to Table 6. (i) and (ii) 29.8% of all dwellings were 1 bedroom/studios (24.8% of affordable dwellings) (iii) 50.4% 2 bedrooms (57% affordable) (iv) 9.4% 3 bedrooms (9.9% affordable) (v) 2.4% 4+ bedrooms (8.4% affordable) | 256 units of 3 bedrooms or more (166 of these were for affordable housing) Total: 14% of all new self contained units had 3 or more bedrooms | London Development Database (gross completions) | Data is for gross completions. LDD has only started recording data on dwelling sizes in 2004. As such, this data is not known for 193 (13%) dwellings of the 1,500 completed). Data in future years will be complete. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Number and percentage of dwellings approved that meet lifetime homes standard and number and percentage of approved dwellings that are wheelchair accessible | O | 1 17 3 | 4.2 4.5 | All new housing built to lifetime home standard. 10% of new housing is wheelchair accessible. |  No data available. | No data available | (potential) Southwark Development Database (potential) Access Officer | This data is currently not collected. | |
| 78 | The number and proportion of completed (gross and net) affordable housing units: (i) in total (ii) by tenure split | O | 17 8 | 4.4 | Overall, 50 percent of the new housing built between 2004 and 2016 to be affordable. Overall, 70% to be social rented and 30% intermediate. |   | (i) 410 affordable housing dwellings completed (322 net). This represents 27% of all gross dwelling completions (and 26% of net completions). (ii) 305 (74%) dwellings were social rented and 105 (26%) dwellings were intermediate housing | In 2004/05: 687 completions of units for social rented housing; 136 completions of 'intermediate' tenure housing; Total: 41% of all housing completed in reporting year affordable | London Development Database | (i) 189 affordable units lost as part of late phase of Peckham Partnership scheme which seeks to improve balance between private and affordable housing. (ii) Data represents gross affordable housing completions. Net figures not available. |
| 79 | Change in number of households which: (a) are unintentionally homeless and in priority need (b) are in housing need (Proxy: Households on the Housing Register as at 1 April). By equalities groups. | SE | 1 8 9 17 | 4.1 4.3 4.4 | By 2010, an overall reduction in homeless households |    | a) 1,039 homeless households, of which 44% are from Black ethnic group and 4.3% Asian b) 8,057 households on the housing register, of which 47.8% are from Black ethnic groups and 12.9% other ethnic groups | (a) 2004/05: 1,668 homeless households, of which 49.5% Black and 3.2% Asian. (b) 2003: 2,781 households in need, with projected newly arising need 3,270 per year. 2004/05: 7,548 households on the housing register | P1E Homeless Statutory Return Form Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix Statutory Form Housing Needs Survey | Data on housing needs for affordable housing updated once every 5 years. Housing Register data excludes existing tenants wanting to transfer Data not available for other equalities groups. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------|--------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Change in house prices (top/median/lowest by size) | C | 8 17 | | N/A |  | Jan - Mar06 Mean prices: Overall: £266,147 Detached: £961,250 Semi-detached: £452,793 Terraced: £304,332 Flat/Maisonette: £238,686 | Jan-Mar05 Mean prices: Overall: £265, 587 Detached: £726,333 Semi-detached: £505,488 Terraced: £284,647 Flat/Maisonette: £234,699 | Land Registry | Land Registry data only captures average prices and does not provide data for prices by dwelling size. In future years, more detailed data will be available through the Southwark Market Trends Bulletin produced by the Housing Department. |
| 81 | % (i) local authority and (ii) private sector dwellings that are decent | SE | 8 17 | 4.2 | By 2010 for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition. By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition. |  | No data available. | (i) 41.6% council properties non-decent as at 1 April 2005 (ii) 34% private sector housing non-decent (in 2003) and 45% private sector housing containing vulnerable households non-decent (in2003) | Council Housing Stock Condition Survey 2005 (reported in Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix Statutory Form) Private Sector Stock Condition Survey 2003 | Data for 2005/06 not available. Private sector dwellings not surveyed annually |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sustainable transport | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | The percentage of development that has been built complying with car and cycle parking standards set out in the Southwark Plan and the average rate of provision by: (i) use class (ii) zone of accessibility to public transport (urban zone, suburban zone, public transport accessibility zone, central activity zone). | 0 | 18 | 5.2 5.3 5.6 5.7 | Average rate of provision for each use does not exceed car parking standards for each zone and is not less than minimum cycle parking standards. | <p> Data for completed non-residential development: i) 2 schemes out of 14 exceeded the emerging UDP car parking standards. This represents 14% of all schemes for which data is currently available. Both these schemes were for office uses (B1) and were located within the Central Activity Zone. 9 schemes (64%) provided no site specific parking. (ii) Within the CAZ, the average rate of provision was 1 space/1,085sqm. Within the Urban Zone, the average rate of provision was 1 space/648sqm. Within all other zones no parking was provided.</p> <p>Data for approved residential development: (i) Five out of 184 approved schemes exceed the standards in emerging UDP. 143 schemes (78%) had no parking. (ii) Within the Urban Zone, the average rate of provision was 0.4 spaces/dwelling; within the CAZ: 0.4 spaces/dwelling; within the Suburban North Zone: 0.4 spaces/dwelling and within the Suburban South Zone: 0.6 spaces/dwelling. Overall there was an average of 0.4 parking spaces per dwelling completed.</p> <p> No cycle data available.</p> | <p>Non-residential development: There is currently no data available Residential: 231 housing schemes permitted of which 77% had no parking spaces; Overall there was an average of 1 parking space provided per 3.1 dwellings approved</p> <p>No data available on parking provision by zone of accessibility.</p> <p>No cycle parking data available</p> | <p>London development Database (parking information for residential completions only) Data on parking for non-residential completions from Southwark Council records</p> | <p>Achievement of the target will require both the car parking and bike parking policies of the emerging UDP to have been met. LDD collects parking information for residential development only, and has only begun to comprehensively record this data in recent years. As such, data on completed residential schemes is not complete. Approvals data has been used instead. Data for non-residential completions is available for schemes over 1,000sqm only. Location of development needs to be considered to determine compliance with parking standards, as they vary by zone. No data on cycle parking available.</p> |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|---|---|--|---|
| Sustainable transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | The number and proportion of residential development approved in the reporting year that is restricted from having on-street parking permits | O | 18 | 5.6 5.2 | Occupants of all new development in Controlled Parking Zone to be restricted from having on-street parking permits. | ? | No data available on parking permit restrictions. | No data available | (potential) Southwark Development Database | Data not currently collected on restrictions on parking permits. |
| 84 | The number and percentage of new residential development that is: (i) within a designated town centre (ii) outside a town centre but within 600m of general practitioner, hospital, designated town centre, primary and secondary schools and designated employment areas. | O | 6 19 14 | 5.1 1.10 3.11 | To increase the volume and percentage of new developments within town centres and also within 600m of essential facilities and services. | ? | All residential development is within 30min public transport journey of these facilities. More refined analysis needed. Data not currently available. Figure 8 illustrates the location of residential completions relative to retail, health services and schools. | All major developments during reporting period were located within 30 min public transport journey of a town centre | London Development Database and local knowledge Planning Policy and Research GIS | More refined analysis to account for highly urban context of the borough is needed. |
| 85 | Number and percentage of approved development subject to a travel plan | O | 18 19 | 5.2 5.3 5.6 | All major development to be subject to travel plan. | ? | No data available | (No data available) | (potential) Southwark Development Database | Data not currently collected. |
| 86 | Estimated traffic flows per annum | SE | 19 | 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.6 | Zero growth in traffic between 2001 and 2011. | ✘ | 2005:873m vehicle kms | 2001: Estimated traffic flows of 890m vehicle kms 2004: Estimated traffic flows of 862m vehicle kms | Dept for Transport National Road Traffic Survey | Data complete. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Sustainable transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions | SE | 18 | 2.5 5.2 5.3 | To reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured in traffic accidents by 40% by 2010. Milestones in achieving this target are: 111 accidents in 2006; 93 in 2008; 96 in 2010 |   | Between January 2005 and December 2005, 132 people killed or seriously injured. | 143 people killed and seriously injured during 2004-2005 | Transport Local Implementation Plan and Road Safety Plan London Road Safety Unit data | Data for 2005/06 based on calendar year. The target is a reduction over the average casualty rate between 1994-1998 (239.2 people). TfL are currently proposing to increase the target to 50%. |
| 88 | Proportion of personal travel made on each mode of transport. | SE | 18 | 5.1 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 2.5 | Increase proportion of personal travel made by means other than car. To increase the number of journeys made by foot by 15% between 2001 and 2011 Increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2011 |  | No data available. | 2001: Overall modal share: Foot (17%) Bicycle (6%) Public Transport (40%) Car (33%) Other (4%) | London Area Transport Survey | Data infrequently updated |
| 89 | Trips on non car modes of transport by people from equalities groups | SE | 18 6 1 | 5.3 5.7 2.5 3.14 | Year on year improvements in the proportion of trips made by equality and inclusion target groups, particularly disabled people and women travelling at night |  | No data available | Disabled: 30.6% trips by public transport; 31.4% walking; 3.4% cycle Over 65: 31.5% public transport; 31.4% walking Women (travel between 19.00 and 7.00): 34.9% public transport; 27.8% walking | London Area Transport Survey | Data infrequently updated. Data not complete - does not show number of trips made by all equalities groups. |

| Indicator | Type | Objective (SP) | Policy | Target | Performance | 2005 / 06 Data | Baseline (2004/05 unless otherwise stated) | Data source | Comments | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|----------|--|---|----------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| Sustainable transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | Distance travelled by residents to: (i) work (ii) leisure (iii) shopping (iv) education and (v) overall | SE | 19 6 | 3.11 5.1 1.1 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.10 | Increase proportion of travel within the borough. | ? | No data available. | (i) Work: 6% trips less 400m; 15% less than 1km; 29% less than 2km (ii) Leisure: 11% trips less 400m; 28% less than 1km; 44% less than 2km (iii) Shopping: 16% trips less 400m; 48% less than 1km; 75% less than 2km (iv) Education: 15% trips less 400m; 39% less than 1km; 58% less than 2km (v) Overall: 12% trips less 400m; 31% less than 1km; 49% less than 2km | London Area Transport Survey | Data infrequently updated. This data shows the purpose of trips made within the borough rather than what proportion of all trips made by residents these represent. |
| 91 | Car ownership | C | 18 19 | | N/A | ? | No data available. | 2001: 51.9% households do not have access to a car. This compares with 37.5% across London. | 2001 Census | |

Appendix 2

Tables identifying:

- How AMR addresses the core output indicators
- Sign posting coverage of legal requirements

Coverage of National Core Output Indicators

| National Core Output Indicator | | Southwark AMR Indicator |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1a | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type. | 1 |
| 1b | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas. | 1 |
| 1c | Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land. | 57 |
| 1d | Employment land available by type. | 2 |
| 1e | Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area. | 3 |
| 1f | Amount of employment land lost to residential development. | 3 |
| 2a | Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer; (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year; (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance. | 73 |
| 2b | Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. | 57 |
| 2c | Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare. | 75 |
| 2d | Affordable housing completions. | 78 |
| 3a | Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOS A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework. | 82 |
| 3b | Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s). | 84 |
| 4a | Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. | 4 |
| 4b | Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres. | 1, 4 |
| 4c | Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard. | 59 |
| 5a | Production of primary land won aggregates. | 55 |
| 5b | Production of secondary/recycled aggregates. | 55 |
| 6a | Capacity of new waste management facilities by type. | 53 |
| 6b | Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. | 54 |
| 7 | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. | 71 |
| 8 | Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance. | 66, 61 |
| 9 | Renewable energy capacity installed by type. | 48 |

Coverage of PPS 12* and Regulation 48** requirements

| Requirement | Section where covered in AMR |
|---|--|
| (i) Review progress in preparing local development documents (LDDs) against the timetable and milestones set out in the local development scheme (LDS). Where milestones are not being met the AMR will need to set out reasons why** | Sections 3.1, 3.3 and 3.6 |
| (ii) and (iii) Assess the extent to which policies in LDDs are being implemented**, including what impact they are having on achieving monitoring targets, including those relating to housing provision ** | Section 3.5 |
| (ii) Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure implemented; or to amended or replace the policy** | Section 3.5 Section 5.1 |
| (iv) Identify the significant sustainability effects implementation of the policies in LDDs is having and whether they are as intended; and | Section 4 |
| (v) and (vi) Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced because they are not working as intended or no longer reflect national and regional policy. . | Section 5.1 |
| (vii) the extent to which any local development order, where adopted, or simplified planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing**. | There are no local development orders or simplified planning zones in the borough. |
| (viii) if policies or proposals need changing, the actions needed to achieve this. | Section 5.1 |

* Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Development Frameworks. These requirements are also set out in Table 3.2, Section 3 - Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide,
 Department of Communities and Local Government (formerly the ODPM), March 2005 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143905>)

** requirement of Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

Appendix 3

Glossary

Glossary

A1 Use Class Shops and other retail uses where the service is to visiting members of the public, including sandwich bars as described in the Use Classes Order.

A2 Use Class Financial or professional services open to visiting members of the public, as described in the Use Classes Order.

A3 Use Class Food and drink uses such as restaurants, pubs, bars and take-aways, as described in the Use Classes Order.

Accessibility is defined as the methods by which people with a range of needs especially those from the 6 equality target groups (race, gender, age, faith, sexuality and disability) find out about and use services and information. For disabled people, access in London means the freedom to participate in the economy, in how London is planned, in the social and cultural life of the community, as well as physical access. The term is also used to describe how easy a location is to get to by transport.

Affordable Housing Housing that is accessible to those households who cannot otherwise afford the cheapest habitable dwelling with the same number of habitable rooms, available anywhere within the borough at market prices. This category includes both social housing and intermediate housing.

Amenity Pleasant or advantages features enjoyed by a property or occupier, which can be affected by certain development proposals. Development can improve amenity as well as harm it.

Archaeological Priority Zones The boundaries of Archaeological Priority Zones are designated on the Proposals Map. These are areas where there is potential for significant archaeological remains, and planning applications within these areas must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment

and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.

B1 Use Class Business uses such as offices, research and development and industrial uses that can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke etc, as described in the Use Classes Order.

B2 Use Class General industrial uses as described in the Use Classes Order.

B8 Use Class Warehousing, distribution and storage uses, as described in the Use Classes Order .

Biodiversity The diversity or variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses landscape diversity, ecosystem diversity, species diversity, habitat diversity and genetic diversity.

Buildings at Risk Any building included in 'Buildings at Risk: The Register (London)', published by English Heritage. These are buildings that are at risk of being damaged or lost due to deterioration or decay.

Brownfield Any land or premises which has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated.

C1 Use Class Hotels and boarding houses where no significant element of care is provided, as described in the use classes order. It does not include hostels.

C2 Use Class Residential institutions such as nursing homes and other accommodation where a

significant element of care is provided for the occupants, residential schools, colleges and training centres and hospitals as described in the Use Classes Order.

C3 Use Class A dwelling house where people live together as a single household, as described in the Use Classes Order.

Central Activity Zone (CAZ) The Central Activity Zone is the area within Central and East London where planning policy promotes finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural activities.

Community Strategy Sets out the council and its partners' vision and priorities for the borough for the next four years. This vision is 'To make Southwark a better place to live, to learn, to work and to have fun.' It provides a set of objectives that affect all of the council's activities.

Conservation Areas An area of special architectural or historic interest designated by the local planning authority under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation areas) Act 1990, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) Areas in which on-street parking is managed, usually through a permit system, typically where demands for limited space from residents, commuters, shoppers and others are in conflict.

D1 Use Class Non-residential institutions including libraries, crèches, schools, day-nurseries, museums, religious institutions as described in the Use Classes Order. (See Use Classes Order)

D2 Use Class Assembly and leisure uses such as cinemas, nightclubs, casinos, swimming baths and sports halls as described in the Use Classes Order. (See Use Classes Order).

Decent Homes Standard A Government defined standard for housing. To meet the standard, a dwelling must be in a reasonable state of repair, have reasonably modern facilities and services, and provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. For more information visit www.dclg.gov.uk

Deprivation Low quality of life due to a range of factors including poor living environment, lack of employment and qualifications, poor health and crime.

Development As defined by Section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, development means carrying out building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or changing the use of buildings or land.

Disabled Persons The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 defines a disabled person as someone with a 'physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on his/her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'.

Diversity The differences in the values, attitudes, cultural perspective, beliefs, ethnic background, sexuality, skills, knowledge and life experiences of each individual in any group of people. This term refers to differences between people and is used to highlight individual need.

Employment uses Uses falling within Class B1, Class B2 and Class B8 of the Use Classes Order. Energy Efficiency Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.

Environment Surrounding area or conditions in which something exists or lives.

Floorspace The sum of the area of all floors (both above and below ground) of all buildings on a site, usually measured from the outside walls on every floor.

Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces throughout England and Wales. For more information visit www.greenflagaward.org.uk

Gross completions This is the overall amount of floorspace or dwellings that have been completed. It will include floorspace and dwellings which are replacing buildings that have been lost to allow new development.

Habitat The environment required to sustain animals, plants and other species. It includes air, water and soil, as well as other living things.

Habitable Room A room within a dwelling, the main purpose of which is for sleeping, living or dining. It is any room with a window that could be used to sleep in, regardless of what it is actually used for. This excludes toilets, bathrooms, landings, halls and lobbies, and also excludes kitchens with an overall floor area of less than 11 square metres.

Homeless Statistics relating to homelessness in this report use the national legal definition. This includes people who have no home where they can live together with their immediate family; or who can only stay where they are on a very temporary basis; or who cannot stay in their home because of violence or because of the condition of the property. **Household** One person living alone or a group of people (who may or may not be related) living or staying temporarily at the same address with common housekeeping.

Housing trajectory A tool used to track council's progress towards meeting its target for providing new housing over the coming years. It is based on data on past completions and estimates of new housing that is likely to be built in the future.

Indicator A piece of information that is used to give an idea of whether we have achieved a particular objective or to help explain the social, environmental and economic circumstances of the borough.

Intermediate Housing Affordable Housing made available to those households who cannot be accommodated within the capacity of the social housing provision, and cannot access market housing. This type of accommodation is often made available to key-workers and other lower to medium income groups, and is typically provided through low-cost housing schemes such as shared ownership.

Key Worker Housing Housing that is reserved or allocated for people who are given priority by virtue of their employment to ensure that employees are retained in essential public services. This includes those who work in health, education, police and emergency services.

Lifetime Homes Are ordinary Homes designed to accommodate the changing needs of occupants throughout their lives, particularly loss of mobility. Local Area Agreement contains the indicators and targets that will be used to monitor progress in achieving the objectives of the Community Strategy

Local Development Framework the set of planning documents that are used to determine applications for planning permission in the borough. This includes the Unitary Development Plan and the Statement of Community Involvement.

London Development Database A database of planning permissions in London, maintained by the

Greater London Authority.

London Plan A strategic plan for the whole of London produced by the Mayor of London. The main purpose of the London Plan is to ensure that all the individual plans produced by the London boroughs work together to meet the priorities that are agreed for the whole London region. The Local Development Framework cannot contain strategies or policies that are not in general conformity with the London Plan.

Local Development Scheme A document that sets out the council's plan for preparing planning documents over the next three years. It also lists the current planning documents that will be used to determine planning applications.

Mixed Use Development comprising one or more activities within the same building or site, or across sites in close proximity to one another.

Nature Conservation Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats, the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.

Net completions This is the amount of additional floorspace or dwellings that have been completed, once losses of existing floorspace or dwellings have been taken into account.

Non-residential development All uses which fall into any B, A or D Use Class, C1 or C2 Use Class or sui generis uses as defined in the Use classes Order.

Non Self-Contained Accommodation Residential accommodation where occupiers of different households share living, kitchen or bathroom facilities, such as Houses in Multiple Occupation,

nursing homes or hostels.

Open Space The term open spaces covers all land use in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that support the open space use. This definition covers a range of types of open space within the urban area, both in public or private ownership and whether access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Objective A statement of what we would like to happen in the future. For example, one of the objectives of the Community Strategy is to increase the choice and supply of affordable homes.

Planning Contributions The council can enter into a legal agreement with a developer where they provide contributions to offset negative impacts caused by the development. For example, a developer may make a financial contribution towards new community facilities, or alternatively they may choose to build and provide the facility themselves.

Preferred Industrial Location (PIL) They are areas with a concentration of employment uses which are of importance to the Borough's or London's economy and provide an importance source of local employment opportunities.

Preferred Office Location Contains significant concentrations of offices which perform an important function in the global, national, regional and local economy.

Public Service Agreement (PSA) Floor Target Are set nationally and are used to monitor progress towards improving quality of life in deprived areas. They aim to reduce the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country. For more information, visit www.neighbourhood.gov.uk

Public Realm The space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible or visible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) This measures ease of access to the public transport network and is based on distance to public transport and frequency of service. PTALs range between 0 and 6A, with 0-2 comprising a low PTAL, 3-4 a medium PTAL and 5-6A a high PTAL.

Public Transport Accessibility Zones These are areas within the Urban or Suburban Zones, which have better access to public transport, significant potential for new development and investment, and a mixed use character including significant retail development. The four Public Transport Accessibility Zones are Canada Water, the Walworth Corridor, Bermondsey Spa and Peckham.

Recycling Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same material (closed-loop) or a different material (open-loop recycling). Commonly applied to non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals. However, hazardous wastes (e.g. solvents) can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Regeneration Lasting improvements to the economic, social and environmental conditions of an area and/or community that has been subject to urban deprivation.

Renewable Energy Energy derived from a source which is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Residents Survey This is an annual survey carried out on behalf of the council by a professional market research company. The survey collects information on how borough residents feel about a variety of issues including the quality of council services and their local area. The survey is very useful in gaining the opinions of people who may not ordinarily get involved in activities such as planning. While questions such as those relating to consultation may not specifically relate to planning, they still provide a useful indication of residents' feelings about issues that planning would have at least some influence over. The survey is based on a statistical sample of borough residents. This means that not everyone is surveyed, however enough people are that it is considered the results are representative of the borough population. The result of the survey are published by council every year.

Secured by Design A police initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime prevention measures in development design to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation A series of sites identified to represent the best wildlife habitats and emphasise the value of access for people. Sites are classified into Sites of Metropolitan, borough and Local Importance for Nature Conservation.

Small Business Units Business units with a floorspace under 235 square metres.

Social Rented Affordable Housing (Social Housing) Housing which is affordable by all those in housing need. This is typically provided as rented accommodation through the local authority or a Registered Social Landlord.

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the Government's recommended system for calculating the energy performance of buildings. It rates a dwelling's annual energy costs for space and water heating on a scale of 1 to 120. It is also used to calculate the annual carbon dioxide emissions associated with space and thermal heating. For more information www.bre.co.uk/sap2005

Statement of Community Involvement A planning document which sets out how and when the council will involve the community in planning decisions. This includes the preparation and review of planning document and the determination of applications for planning permission.

Studio Flat A residential unit which has a separate bathroom and kitchen but shared bedroom and living area.

Sui Generis (SG) A use which is of its own kind and does not fall within a Use Class defined in the Use Classes Order e.g. car showrooms and mixed uses.

Sustainability Taking social, environmental and economic factors into consideration to ensure that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability Appraisal A systematic and interactive process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, which identifies and reports on the extent to which the implementation of the plan or strategy would achieve environmental, economic and social objectives by which sustainable development can be defined, in order that the performance of the strategy and policies is improved.

Sustainable Transport Alternative modes of transport to the low-occupancy private car, including

walking, cycling, public transport, car sharing, water transport and city car clubs.

Target Used to measure performance against a set objective. Targets are usually numerical and set out how far we are hoping to progress towards an objective by a certain date.

Town Centres Areas that provide a broad range of facilities and services and act as a focus for both the community and for public transport. It excludes small parades of shops of purely local significance.

Transport Local Implementation Plan Statutory transport plan produced by all London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy at the local level.

Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) Statutory plans produced by each borough which integrate strategic and local planning responsibilities through policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.

Use Classes Order The Town and Country

Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 lists 16 classes of use of land or buildings. A change from one use to another use within the same class does not require planning permission.

Waste Management Facilities Facilities associated with various methods of managing different types of wastes including the accepting, refurbishing, sorting, bulking, composting, recycling, biologically treating of wastes.

Wheelchair affordable housing – This refers to homes built to meet standards set out in National Wheelchair Housing Group report Wheelchair Housing Design Guide 1997.

Appendix 4

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- 2001 Census of Population, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)
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- Southwark Residents' Survey 2005 Results
- Floor Targets Interactive, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Department for Communities and Local Government (<http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/default.asp>)
- Annual Business Enquiry 2004 and Annual Population Survey 2004, from NOMIS website (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>)
- Guidance Documents**
- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, Department of Communities and Local Government (formerly the ODPM), March 2005 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143905>)
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- Local Development Framework Core Output Indicator: Update 1/2005, Department of Communities and Local Government (formerly the ODPM), October 2005 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143905>)
- Council Strategies and Documents (Available for download from the council website: www.southwark.gov.uk)
- Southwark 2016: Draft Community Strategy Corporate Plan 2006-07
- Southwark Employment Strategy
- Southwark Enterprise Strategy
- Southwark Housing Strategy 2005-2010
- Young Southwark: Children and Young People's Plan 2006/07-2008/09
- School Organisation Plan 2003-2008
- Transport Local Implementation Plan, London Borough of Southwark
- Emerging Southwark Plan (<http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/emergingsouthwarkplan.html>)
- London Borough of Southwark Annual Monitoring Report: Year 1 April 2004 to March 2005 (<http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/>)

Draft Statement of Community Involvement (<http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/planningandbuildingcontrol/localdevelopmentframework/SCL.html>)

Local Development Scheme, March 2005 (<http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/planningandbuildingcontrol/localdevelopmentframework/localdevelopmentsscheme.html>)

Other related and background documents

Best Value Performance Indicators 2005/06, Department of Communities and Local Government (formerly the ODPM), April 2005 (<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1136118>)

The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Greater London Authority, February 2004 (<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/index.jsp>)

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2, Greater London Authority, February 2006 (http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/monitoring_reports.jsp)

আমরা আমাদের বারার ভাবসভার জন্য যে উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ গঠন করেছি আমাদের পরিকল্পনা গঠিতভাবে তা জানতে পারছে কি দেখলে এই নথিটিতে দেখালা হবে। যদি আপনার আলা তথ্য প্রয়োজন হয় তা হলে অনুগ্রহ করে আপনার স্থানীয় ওয়ান স্টপ শপে যান।

Bengali

此本冊是關於我們的計劃政策是否達到為建設地方議會將來而制定目標。如果你想索取更多資料，請到訪你就近的一站式服務店。

chinese

This document sets out whether our planning policies are meeting the objectives we have set for the future of our borough. If you would like further information please visit your local one stop shop at Peckham one stop shop, Peckham Library, Peckham Hill Street, SE15 5JR. Walworth one stop shop, 151 Walworth Road, SE17 1QY. Southwark Town Hall, 31 Peckham Road, SE5 8UB.

Bu belge, bizim planlama politikalarımızın, bölgemizin geleceği ile ilgili hedeflerimiz amacılara ulaşır ulaşmadıklarını göstermek içindir Eğer daha fazla bilgi isterseniz, lütfen sizin bölgenizdeki one stop shop'u ziyaret ediniz.

Turkish.

Tài liệu này cho biết những chính sách dự kiến thực hiện có phù hợp với những mục tiêu chúng tôi đã đề ra cho quận hay không. Nếu bạn muốn biết thêm chi tiết, xin vui lòng tới one stop shop nơi gần nhất.
Vietnamese

Ce document montre si nos politiques de planification atteignent les objectifs que nous nous sommes fixés pour l'avenir de l'arrondissement. Si vous désirez obtenir davantage de renseignements, veuillez vous présenter au *one stop shop* de votre quartier.

French

Dokumiitigaan wuxuu qeexayaa haddii siyaasadahenna ku saabsan qorshaha eey waafaqsan yihiin hadafyada eeynu u diyaarinay mustaqbalka degmadeenna. Haddii aad dooneysid inaad macluumaad dheeraad ah heshid fadlan waxaad booqataa xafiiska u adeega dadweynaha ee aaggaaga oo loo yaqaan one stop shop.

Somali.

Este documento establece si nuestras normativas de planeamiento urbanístico están cumpliendo con los objetivos que nos hemos marcado en relación con el futuro de nuestro municipio. Si desea obtener más información al respecto, por favor, diríjase a su oficina pública de información local.

Spanish

Additional copies of the annual monitoring report are available on request. Contact:
Planning policy team, Chiltern House, Portland Street, SE17 2ES.
Tel 020 7525 5475 (between 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday), Email
planningpolicy@southwark.gov.uk.

It is also free to download at
www.southwark.gov.uk/amr
and can be viewed at council offices, libraries, area housing offices, and one stop shops