

Royal Borough of Greenwich

Authority Monitoring Report

2015/16

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1.0 Executive summary

1.1 Key monitoring results for the 2015/16 reporting year

Housing

- 1.1.1 In the reporting year planning permission was granted for 15,345 dwellings and there were 2,318 net additional dwellings completed.
- 1.1.2 In the reporting year, 18% of permissions granted and 35% of completions were for affordable housing. 69% of the affordable housing units granted planning permission were for social and affordable rented housing, with 31% for intermediate tenure. 72% of the affordable housing completed was for social and affordable rented housing, with 30% for intermediate tenure. Family housing made up 16% of the permissions and 14% of the completions.
- 1.1.3 In the reporting year, 99.9% of the proposed total residential units granted planning permission were on brownfield land.
- 1.1.4 No additional gypsy and traveller pitches were provided.

Economic activity and employment

- 1.1.5 In the reporting year 1,103 people were helped into work by GLLaB; 60% into full time positions and 40% into part time positions. The main sectors into which they were employed were business apprenticeships, administration, care work and customer service.
- 1.1.6 Significant new proposals include:
- Ref: 14/3007 B8 Self-storage facility at Bugsbys Way.
 - Ref: 14/3458 Skills centre at Nathan Way Thamesmead
 - Ref: 15/0716 Up to 59,744m² BI space at Greenwich Peninsula.
- 1.1.7 It is worth noting that of the 5,339m² of BI office space lost to residential use, 3,568m² of this was from notifications for prior approval where planning permission was not required.
- 1.1.8 In the reporting year, no floorspace was lost within designated Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL).

Town centres

- 1.1.9 In the reporting year, 5,089m² of A1 floor space was lost and 9,729m² of A1 floor space was completed. The majority of the new floorspace was created at Greenwich Peninsula and Greenwich Shopping Park, Charlton Riverside.

- 1.1.10 Vacancy rates in Royal Greenwich's three main centres are low, at less than 7%. Data for the other centres is not available for this reporting year, pending a full shop front survey.
- 1.1.11 Construction of a new permanent Local Centre at Kidbrooke has commenced. Once complete, it will include almost 6,000m² of retail and commercial floorspace and more than 5,700m² of Community (DI) space, including health facilities and youth provision.
- 1.1.12 A retail outlet village is under construction at the O2. It will provide 16,000m² retail floorspace, and 3,000m² of food and drink floorspace. The new stores are expected to open late 2018.

Design and heritage

- 1.1.13 There were no new additions to the Heritage at Risk Register in the reporting year.
- 1.1.14 As of 31 March 2016, character appraisals and management strategies (CAMS) for 14 of the 20 conservation areas in Royal Greenwich have been adopted.
- 1.1.15 There were no planning applications within the World Heritage Site which were called in by the Secretary of State in the reporting year.

Open space

- 1.1.16 In the reporting year, there were two developments leading to loss of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Both for sports development in exceptional circumstances.
- 1.1.17 There was a net gain of 2.86ha of public open space, associated with new developments at Creekside East and Enderby Wharf.

Environment and climate change

- 1.1.18 In terms of air quality, the Royal Borough is complying with the legal limit values for PM₁₀ but exceeding the legal limit values for NO₂ at some locations. The primary source of pollution in the Royal Borough continues to be road vehicle emissions.
- 1.1.19 No planning applications were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Cohesive and healthy communities

- 1.1.20 In the reporting year, permission was granted for 61,405m² of additional DI (non-residential institutions) floorspace and 26,127m² of additional D2 (assembly and leisure) floorspace. New DI developments include new schools in Charlton and Greenwich Peninsula and an extended school in Plumstead. New D2 developments include a multi-screen cinema in Eltham and an indoor sports centre at Sutcliffe Park.

- 1.1.21 The Royal Borough and the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for health, which assesses the health and well-being needs of residents, measures the progress of health programmes and identifies health priorities. The JSNA is regularly updated, the latest version can be found at <http://www.greenwichjsna.org/>.

Infrastructure and movement

- 1.1.22 In the reporting year, improvements to Eltham High Street commenced. A pedestrian swing bridge across Deptford Creek was completed. Crossrail continues to progress, with the new stations at Woolwich and Abbey Wood expected to open in 2018.
- 1.1.23 There was an increase in recycling rates, but the proportion of waste sent to landfill also increased. The Royal Borough considers that it currently has sufficient access to disposal routes to handle the forecasted yearly municipal waste arising during the Plan period.

1.2 Summary of monitoring results for the 2015/16 reporting year

Indicator	Local Plan policy number	2015/16 monitoring results summary	Source
Section 4.1 housing			
London Plan 2011 annual housing supply monitoring target for Royal Greenwich	H1 New housing	2,595	GLA
Net additional new homes supplied in the reporting year	H1 New housing	Permissions: 15,345 Completions: 2,318	LDD
Net additional new homes completed since the beginning of the Local Plan period (01/04/2014-31/03/2028)	H1 New housing	Completions: 3,936	LDD
Percentage of new dwellings on previously developed land in the reporting year	H1 New housing	Permissions: 99.9%	LDD
Percentage of family housing supplied (three or more bedrooms) in the reporting year	H2 Housing mix	Permissions: 16% Completions: 14%	LDD
Percentage of affordable housing supplied in the reporting year	H3 Affordable housing	Permissions: 18% Completions: 35%	LDD
Any additional gypsy and traveller pitch provision in the reporting year	H4 Gypsy and traveller needs	None	RBG
Section 4.2 economic activity and employment			
Number of people helped into work by GLLaB	EA1 Economic employment	1,103	RBG
Progress of implementing the Charlton Riverside Master Plan Supplementary Planning Document	EA2 Charlton riverside	Outside of this reporting period, in June 2017, the new Charlton Riverside SPD was formally adopted.	RBG
Progress of implementing the Greenwich Peninsula West Master Plan Supplementary Planning Document	EA3 Greenwich Peninsula West	Infrastructure development within the Greenwich Peninsula is under construction. No progress on updating the SPD to report	RBG

Indicator	Local Plan policy number	2015/16 monitoring results summary	Source
Loss in industrial floor space due to non-industrial uses permitted in Strategic Industrial Locations	EA4 Strategic Industrial Locations	None	LDD
Number of tourists visiting Royal Greenwich (2015 calendar year)	EA5 Tourism	18.35 million visitors to Royal Greenwich	Visit Greenwich
Number of hotel bed spaces (permissions and completions) in town centres and across the waterfront area (effectively the London Plan opportunity areas in Royal Greenwich).	EA5 Tourism	Net gain of 455 hotel bedrooms (bedspace information not available)	LDD
Section 4.3 town centres			
Amount of AI floor space lost and gained across Royal Greenwich	TC1 Town Centres	Lost: 5,089m ² Gained: 9,729m ² Net gain of 4,640m ²	LDD
Gain/loss of sports, leisure and retail outlets, and office space within the North Greenwich district centre	TC5 North Greenwich District Centre	See para 4.3.5.	RBG
Progress on the new local centre at Kidbrooke	TC7 Local Centres and Neighbourhood Parades	See paragraph 4.3.6	RBG
Vacancy rates in town centres	TC(a) Primary, Secondary and Local Shopping Frontage	Eltham 7% Greenwich 5% Woolwich 7%	RBG
Percentage of retail and non-retail uses in town centre shopping frontages	T(b) Non-retail uses in protected shopping frontages	Not currently available	RBG
Section 4.4 design and heritage			
Number of schemes nominated for and/or awarded a design award	DH1 Design	One scheme shortlisted: Kidbrooke Village Phase 6	RBG
The number of buildings on the heritage at risk register and the risk level as compiled by English Heritage	DH3 Heritage Assets	16: see table 8 for risk level	HE

Indicator	Local Plan policy number	2015/16 monitoring results summary	Source
Update on enhancing and preserving the character of conservation areas	DH3 Heritage Assets	See paragraphs 4.4.9-4.4.11	RBG
Number of approved archaeological statements with pre-planning determination material being submitted in addition to post-determination planning conditions relating to heritage requirements.	DH(m) Archaeology	30	HE
Applications in the World Heritage Site called in by the Secretary of State	DH4 World Heritage Site	None	RBG
Section 4.5 open space			
MOL lost to non-ancillary development	OS2 Metropolitan Open Land	1.13ha lost	LDD
Update on the work of the Green Chain Project	OS3 SE London Green Chain	Repairing of signs. Schools outreach project.	RBG
Losses or additions to areas of biodiversity importance (including SSSI and SINC)	OS4 Biodiversity	1.13ha	LDD
Details of planning permission granted that incorporate open space	H5 Housing Design OS(c) Public Open Space Deficiency Areas	Net gain of 2.86 ha	LDD
Section 4.6 environment and climate change			
Improvement of air quality at monitoring stations across Royal Greenwich	E(c) Air Pollution	See Pages 30-31	RBG
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality	E2 Flood Risk	None	RBG / EA
Section 4.7 cohesive and healthy communities			
Gain of cultural or community facilities	CHI Cohesive Communities	D1: 61,405m ² gained D2: 26,127m ² gained	LDD

Indicator	Local Plan policy number	2015/16 monitoring results summary	Source
Section 4.8 infrastructure and movement			
Major transport projects being delivered in the borough	IM1 Infrastructure	Crossrail to Woolwich / Abbey Wood. Eltham High Street improvements. Deptford Creek Pedestrian Swing Bridge.	RBG
Update on any new waste management facilities	IM2 Waste Apportionment	None – the Materials Recycling Facility closed.	RBG
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type	IM2 Waste Apportionment	See table 12 Total waste collected 113,846 tonnes	RBG
Percentage of Royal Greenwich's waste managed within the sub region (Bexley, Bromley, Royal Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark and City of London).	IM2 Waste Apportionment	Not currently available.	RBG

2.0 AMR context

2.1 Purpose

2.1.1 The purpose of an authority monitoring report is to assess the effectiveness of adopted development plan policies in accordance with statutory legislative requirements. Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011¹ amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004² (“the Act”) and requires local authorities to produce a monitoring report at a maximum of 12 month intervals.

Reporting period

2.1.2 This report monitors the performance of Royal Borough of Greenwich (“the Royal Borough”) in producing and implementing its adopted planning policy for the financial year 2015/16.

2.1.3 This AMR covers the year 01 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. Information prior to or after this date is included where it helps to provide a more complete picture of planning performance and project delivery.

What policies are being monitored?

2.1.4 The 2015/16 AMR monitors the local plan policies that are in place during the reporting year. The indicators used to monitor the successfulness of these policies are set out at the beginning of each chapter.

2.1.5 The AMR does not attempt to measure and monitor each planning policy individually, but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available, in order to assess overall outcomes in plan delivery.

2.2 Legislative and policy context

Localism Act 2011

2.2.1 The Localism Act came into force in November 2011. It removed the requirement to submit the AMR to the Secretary of State, but local authorities are still required to prepare reports monitoring the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies set out in the development plan documents are being achieved.

Local Plan Regulations 2012³

2.2.2 These regulations consolidate the previous Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them, and make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the

¹ [Localism Act 2011](#)

² [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)

³ [Town and Country Planning \(Local Plan\) Regulations 2012](#)

Localism Act 2011. Section 8 of the Local Plan Regulations sets out the information that the AMR must contain.

The National Planning Policy Framework 2012⁴

2.2.3 The NPPF came into force in March 2012 and streamlined over 40 separate pieces of planning policy into one document. It also sets new criteria against which local plans must be assessed: ‘Local plans must be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.’ National planning practice guidance⁵ supplements the NPPF.

Royal Greenwich Development Plan

2.2.4 For the 2015/16 reporting year, the Development Plan for Royal Greenwich consists of:

- [The Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies](#)
- [Policies Map \(as amended by the Core Strategy\)](#)
- [Remaining saved site proposal schedules from the Greenwich Unitary Development Plan \(UDP\) \(as listed in the Addendum to the Core Strategy\)](#)
- [The London Plan](#)

2.3 The Royal Greenwich Local Plan

What is a local plan?

2.3.1 A local plan is the plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2.3.2 In addition, the term ‘local plan’ was referenced in the NPPF and the Local Planning Regulations 2012 as a document that contains policies on the development and use of land, the allocation of sites for a particular type of development or use, and development management and site allocations policies, which are intended to guide the determination of planning applications.

2.3.3 Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the local plan. The term also includes any older style (such as UDP) planning policies that have been saved under the 2004 Act.

2.3.4 A local planning authority’s Development Plan is formed of adopted local plans, adopted neighbourhood plans and for London boroughs, the London Plan.

⁴ [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

⁵ [Planning Practice Guidance](#)

- 2.3.5 The Royal Borough adopted the *Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies* (“the Core Strategy”) on 30 July 2014, superseding all of the saved UDP policies except for most UDP site proposals schedules and the policies map (which has been amended by the adoption of the Core Strategy).
- 2.3.6 The Core Strategy sets out the long term aspirations for Royal Greenwich, identifies strategic growth areas, and includes detailed planning policies. In addition to the Core Strategy, a site allocations local plan is currently in preparation, which will result in a new policies map once adopted. For more information on these documents please see Chapter 3.

3.0 Local plan progress

3.1 This section reviews progress in producing Royal Greenwich's local plans, which are specified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Once adopted, these local plans will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP).

Local Development Scheme

3.2 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a project plan for the production of the Local Plan. The sixth version of the Royal Greenwich LDS covers the three year period between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2015, and the seventh version covers the three year period between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2018.

Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies ("Core Strategy")

3.3 The *Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies* was adopted by the Royal Borough on 30 July 2014. It covers a 15 year plan period 2013 to 2028. It is the policies in this local plan document that are monitored in this report.

Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Site Allocations ("Site Allocations Local Plan")

3.4 The *Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Site Allocations* will replace the saved Site Schedules from the UDP and will include site specific policies. The *Site Allocations Local Plan: Issues and Options* was subject to a public consultation (under Regulation 18) from 15th February to 29th March 2016.

3.5 A further consultation under Regulation 18 will be carried out in Autumn 2018 with publication (Regulation 19) in early Spring 2018, and submission early Summer 2019. Adoption is anticipated early 2020. Once the *Site Allocations Local Plan* is adopted, the UDP will be fully replaced and Royal Greenwich's Development Plan will be made up of the *Core Strategy*, *Site Allocations Local Plan*, a fully updated *Policies Map* and the *Mayor's London Plan*.

Supplementary Planning Documents

3.6 Royal Greenwich supplementary planning documents (SPDs) set out detailed guidance for Development Plan policies, and whilst not forming part of the Development Plan, are material planning considerations when determining planning applications. Any monitoring requirements that are set out in Royal Greenwich SPDs will be included in the AMR.

3.7 Within the AMR reporting period:

- The [Planning Obligations SPD](#) was adopted (August 2015)
- The [Residential Extensions, Basements and Conversions Guidance SPD](#) was published for public consultation (February 2016). It was subsequently adopted in July 2016.

3.8 Not SPD, but also worthy of mention:

- The [Local Information Requirements List](#) for planning applications was adopted (January 2016)
- The [Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule](#) came into effect (April 2015).

Duty to cooperate

3.9 Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, placing a duty to co-operate on local planning authorities, in relation to the planning of sustainable development. The duty to co-operate includes activities such as the preparation of development plan documents and other local development documents. Cooperation should produce effective and deliverable policies on strategic cross boundary matters.

3.10 The Royal Borough cooperates with a number of other local planning authorities, including adjoining boroughs, and prescribed bodies, on a variety of issues. The Royal Borough regularly engages with neighbouring authorities both individually and as part of southeast London groups as well as on a London-wide basis. For example, the Royal Borough regularly participates in working group meetings, forums and consultations and contributes to the southeast London duty to cooperate meetings set up and attended by the five southeast London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Royal Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark.

3.11 The Royal Borough works in partnership with the Mayor of London, Greater London Authority and Transport for London, and participates in London groups such as the Association of London Borough Planning Officers, London Waste Planning Forum, the London Aggregates Working Party, and the Wider South East Officer Working Group.

3.12 The Royal Borough also works closely with other public bodies, particularly with public bodies that are required to cooperate with local planning authorities, including the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England, and other organisations such as the Port of London Authority, with regard to regional issues, regeneration schemes, local plan progress and relevant development schemes.

3.13 Royal Borough of Greenwich considers that its requirement under the statutory duty to cooperate legislation is being met.

4.0 Monitoring local plan policies

4.1 Housing

- 4.1.1 Local planning policies reflect the Royal Borough's aim to provide good quality homes to meet the needs of different groups of people across Royal Greenwich by maintaining and renewing existing housing stock and maximising opportunities for new housing development across the six strategic development locations.
- 4.1.2 In ensuring future growth is sustainable it is important to make sure there is a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing and family housing for existing and future residents.

Core Strategy housing indicators

Indicator	Net additional dwellings in the reporting year and since the beginning of the Local Plan period against the London Plan 2011 housing target (planning permissions and completions)
Indicator	Number and proportion of permissions and completions with three or more bedrooms (family housing)
Indicator	Percentage of affordable housing for both permissions and completions
Indicator	Percentage of new dwellings on previously developed (brownfield) land
Indicator	Any additional gypsy and traveller provision in the reporting year

Housing supply and delivery

- 4.1.3 Table 3.1 of the London Plan 2011 identifies a ten year and annual housing supply monitoring target, which for Royal Greenwich is 25,950, or 2,595 per annum. The Mayor of London published his London Plan 2015 (FALP) in March 2015, which sets a housing supply target for Royal Greenwich of 26,850 units in the period 2015-2025, with an annual monitoring target of 2,685 units.
- 4.1.4 Local planning authorities are required by Regulation 34(3) of the [Local Planning Regulations 2012](#) to monitor housing delivery performance for the reporting year and from the beginning of the plan period for the adopted Local Plan. For Royal Greenwich this is from 30 July 2014 (the adoption date of the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies), as the adopted local plan is the Core Strategy. Housing delivery performance prior to the beginning of the local plan period has not been included in this AMR; however, previous AMRs published on the [Royal Greenwich website](#) will set out this information.
- 4.1.5 Table I sets out the net additional dwellings from planning permissions and from completions for the reporting year 2015/16 and from the beginning of the local plan period (30 July 2014). Any differences from figures published in previous AMRs are due to updates in the monitoring processes. In addition, the table includes the

annual average housing supply monitoring target set out in the relevant London Plan to put the figures into context.

Table 1: Net additional dwellings in the reporting year and from the beginning of the Local Plan period (Figures from 1 April 2014 although adoption date was 30 July 2014)

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Permissions (net)</i>	<i>Completions (net)</i>	<i>Annual housing supply monitoring target</i>
2015/16	15,345	2,318	2,685 (<i>London Plan 2015</i>)
2014/15	4,355	1,618	2,595 (<i>London Plan 2011</i>)
Totals	19,700	3,936	5,280

4.1.6 The Royal Borough continues to grant high numbers of planning permissions but has limited control over the number of units completed by developers each year. This is often impacted by factors such as the economic climate and developer return. The Royal Borough remains well placed in terms of housing land supply and has an up to date, robust five year housing land supply, which is published separately on the Royal Borough website.

Housing mix

4.1.7 Table 2 sets out the breakdown of housing tenure and the number of bedrooms in the reporting year for both planning permissions and completions, in gross (not net) figures. In the reporting year, 16% of units granted permission, and 14% of completions were for family housing (3 or more bedrooms).

Table 2: Housing figures (gross) with tenure breakdowns and numbers of bedrooms

<i>Tenure</i>	<i>No. of bedrooms</i>				<i>Total permissions</i>	<i>No. of bedrooms</i>				<i>Total completions</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4+</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4+</i>	
Market	6167	4277	1876	71	12391	799	481	173	13	1466
Social rent	92	115	77	16	300	124	236	71	16	447
Intermediate	496	401	181	16	1094	111	140	4	0	255
Affordable rent	1038	738	334	0	2110	23	58	43	6	130
Private Rental Sector	95	114	26	0	235	0	20	0	0	20
Total	7888	5645	2494	103	16130	1057	935	291	35	2318

Affordable housing

4.1.8 Local planning policies seek to secure the delivery of high quality affordable housing. Local Plan policies set out that, subject to viability, sites capable of delivering 10 or more units are required to provide 35% affordable housing onsite, with a split of 70% social/affordable rented and 30% intermediate housing. Table 3 shows the net numbers and percentages of permissions and completions for affordable dwellings in the reporting year.

4.1.9 In the reporting year, 18% of total net permissions and 35% of total net completions were for affordable housing.

Table 3: Affordable housing permissions and completions (net)

Monitoring year	Permissions		Completions	
	Total	No. and % affordable	Total	No. and % affordable
2015/16	15,345	2818 / 18%	2318	820 / 35%
2014/15	4355	868 / 20%	1618	298 / 18%

Previously developed land

4.1.9 The rate of development growth planned in Royal Greenwich will increase pressure on open spaces and make it even more important to safeguard and enhance open spaces. It is expected that at least 99% of the development built in Royal Greenwich will be on previously developed (brownfield) land in order to continue to preserve green spaces, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

4.1.19 In the reporting year, 99.9% of dwellings granted planning permission were on previously developed land. Two small schemes were permitted on land classified as greenfield; one of which was granted planning permission on appeal by the Secretary of State.

Gypsy and Traveller Provision

4.1.10 The Core Strategy seeks to retain existing provision for gypsy and travellers and has one dedicated site for travellers at Thistlebrook that provides 40 pitches. There were no additional pitches provided within the reporting year.

4.2 Economic activity and employment

4.2.1 "To reduce levels of worklessness, improve skills, encourage a prosperous economy and create sustainable jobs within Royal Greenwich making the most efficient use of land", is one of the critical spatial issues for Royal Greenwich. The economic activity and employment policies set out in the Core Strategy seek to protect existing employment use, encourage business growth in order to retain and develop existing businesses and encourage new businesses into Royal Greenwich.

4.2.2 The tourism industry is also an important part of employment within Royal Greenwich and the expansion and diversification of the tourism industry will be supported.

Core Strategy Economic and employment indicators

Indicator	Number of people helped into work by GLLaB
Indicator	Progress of implementing the SPD for Charlton Riverside
Indicator	Progress of implementing the SPD for Greenwich Peninsula West
Indicator	New non-industrial uses in Strategic Industrial Locations
Indicator	Number of tourists visiting Royal Greenwich
Indicator	Number of hotel beds permitted/completed in Greenwich Town Centre and across Royal Greenwich

Jobs

4.2.3 Business developments should be encouraged to provide training and support to enhance the skills of Royal Greenwich residents. The availability of a suitable skilled workforce is important for local firms and to attract new businesses to the area.

4.2.4 Greenwich Local Labour and Business Service (GLLaB) is the Royal Borough's umbrella organisation for employment training. It is a local initiative that helps local businesses and residents to access opportunities offered by regeneration and development activity in Royal Greenwich and across the sub-region.

4.2.5 In 2015/16, 1103 people were helped into work by GLLaB; 60% into full time and 40% into part time positions. The main sectors into which they were employed were business apprenticeships, administration, care work and customer service.

Charlton Riverside

4.2.6 Charlton Riverside is allocated as a Strategic Development Location as set out in the Core Strategy and offers significant opportunity for redevelopment. The area will include a new mixed use urban quarter and the employment uses will be consolidated to maximise the use of the land whilst maintaining employment levels in the waterfront area.

- 4.2.7 Outside of this reporting period, in June 2017, the new Charlton Riverside SPD was formally adopted. The SPD outlines 7,500 new homes and 4,400 additional jobs on top of the 5,600 jobs already in place within the area. Major infrastructure improvements needed to support this level of growth include: a new east-west transport route, platform extensions and an additional entrance to Charlton station, new flood defences in line with TE2100 measures, a Thames Clipper pier, two new primary schools, additional green infrastructure and two secondary schools.
- 4.2.8 The following land is listed as safeguarded industrial land: Angerstein, Murphy's and Riverside wharves, as well as Charlton bargeworks, and will continue in its function as an industrial location in the east. The employment land that is retained in the area will be intensified and there will be no net loss of employment across Royal Greenwich.

Greenwich Peninsula West

- 4.2.9 Greenwich Peninsula West was designated as a Strategic Development Location in the Core Strategy and will be redeveloped to provide a range of uses including residential and commercial uses. Further detail on the vision for the area is contained within the Greenwich Peninsula West Masterplan 2012. However, it is recognised in the Core Strategy that the SPD needs to be updated. There is no progress on updating the SPD to report.

Strategic Industrial Locations

- 4.2.10 Strategic industrial locations (SIL) exist to ensure that London provides sufficient quality employment sites in appropriate locations to meet the needs of industrial and related sectors. These sectors include general and light industrial uses, logistics, waste management and environmental industries, utilities, wholesale markets and some transport functions. Safeguarded wharves are likely to be within or adjacent to SIL. The Royal Borough aims to protect these areas of industrial land in line with London Plan and Core Strategy policies.
- 4.2.11 In order to understand whether these policies protecting designated SIL are effective, the number of non-industrial uses granted planning permission in SIL in the reporting year is monitored.

In the reporting year no B1 or B2 floorspace was lost within designated SIL. However, outline consent was granted to redevelop land adjacent to 2-6 Griffin Manor Way (13/2631/O), from 11,568 sqm B8 use to 16,135 sqm B2 / B8 uses with 1,000 sqm ancillary mezzanine office (B1).

- 4.2.7 Within Royal Greenwich as a whole, the following changes of employment use have occurred over the reporting year:

Table 4: Net amount of industrial floorspace lost and gained in Royal Greenwich (figures are in m²)

Change of use from...	Change of use to...									
	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B8	C1	C3	D1	D2
B1	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	5,339	0	0
B2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0
B8	0	0	0	7,282	1,476	0	0	6,134	0	0
Other uses	0	0	0	541	2,060	0	0	0	0	0

4.2.8 Of the 5,339m² of B1 office space lost to residential use, 3,568m² of this was from notifications for prior approval where planning permission was not required.

Tourism

4.2.9 Royal Greenwich capitalises upon its many historical assets, as visitors come to see the royal, architectural, scientific and nautical legacy that has made Maritime Greenwich a World Heritage Site. Principal attractions include the National Maritime Museum, Royal Observatory Greenwich, Cutty Sark, Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich Market and Greenwich Park, London's oldest Royal Park. Other attractions include Eltham Palace, The Wernher Collection at the Ranger's House, the Royal Arsenal, the Thames Barrier, the Green Chain network of open spaces and the Thames Path.

4.2.10 These visitor attractions are complemented by the on-going regeneration of Greenwich Peninsula. The O2 Arena, originally the Millennium Dome, opened in June 2007 and provides one of the world's most popular entertainment venues⁶.

4.2.11 In the calendar year 2015, there were 18.35 million visitors to Royal Greenwich and 340,345 visitors to Greenwich Tourist Information Centre. In the calendar year 2016, there were 19.17 million visitors to Royal Greenwich and 480,076 visitors to the Tourist Information desk at the Visitor Centre at the Old Royal Naval College.

4.2.12 The Royal Borough supports tourism in appropriate locations including hotel provision to encourage visitors to stay for longer. In the reporting year outline consent was granted for a 500 bedroom hotel near to the O2 on Greenwich Peninsula (15/0716). There was a loss of hotel provision however when permission was granted for the conversion of a 45 bedroom hotel to self-contained flats at Tunnel Avenue. This equates to a net gain of 455 hotel bedrooms.

⁶ Based on tickets sold

4.3 Town Centres

4.3.1 Royal Greenwich has a network of town centres that provide an important social and economic focus for the districts and communities they serve. They not only provide for the retail needs of residents, workers and visitors but are home to many of Royal Greenwich's residents and are places for leisure and culture, where people can meet and socialise in a safe and high quality environment. Town centres are also important for the economy and provide local employment opportunities. It is their multiplicity of roles that make town centres so important for Royal Greenwich.

Core Strategy town centre and retail indicators

Indicator	Percentage of retail and non-retail use in town centres
Indicator	Vacancy rate along the primary, secondary and local frontages
Indicator	Amount of A1 floorspace lost and gained across the borough
Indicator	Progress on the development of Kidbrooke Village
Indicator	Progress on North Greenwich District Town Centre

Retail frontages

4.3.2 Town centres are the preferred location for major retail, leisure, cultural, office and other uses that attract and serve the public. It is important that the Royal Borough seeks to protect retail activity and central areas within town centres where retailing is the dominant use to ensure the overall viability of town centres. In larger centres secondary areas complement primary retail frontages by providing locations for shops and services which cannot afford primary rents.

Table 6: Retail floor space gained and lost during the monitoring year

Amount of floor space lost	Amount of floor space gained
5,089m ²	9,729m ²

4.3.3 Table 9 above demonstrates that 5,089m² of A1 floor space was removed and 9,729m² of A1 floor space was completed. The biggest single losses of retail were the Charlton Riverside Sainsbury's and Poundland in Eltham. Most of the additional floor space was in Greenwich Peninsula and south of Greenwich Shopping Park, Charlton Riverside.

4.3.4 Table 7 below provides information on the proportion of A1, A3/A4/A5 and vacant units within the Boroughs three main centres. (Please note that this is by unit number, not linear frontage and includes all premises within the town centre boundaries, not just the protected shopping frontages.) Data for the other centres

is not available for this reporting year, pending completion of a full shop front survey, which is currently underway.

Table 7: Breakdown of retail floorspace in the monitoring year

	% A1	% A3/A4/A5	% Vacant
Eltham	57	22	7
Greenwich	52	19	5
Woolwich	54	24	7

New Centres

4.3.5 Detailed reserved matters approval was granted for around 16,000m² retail floorspace, over 3,000m² of food and drink floorspace within the entertainment district of the O2 to create a retail outlet village, (April 2015). The new stores are expected to open in 2018.

4.3.6 At Kidbrooke, a temporary village centre including a supermarket, health centre and coffee shop has been constructed. Construction of the new permanent Local Centre has commenced. This will be in five phases to include almost 6,000m² of retail and commercial floorspace and more than 5,700m² of Community (DI) space.

4.4 Design and heritage

4.4.1 Royal Greenwich’s rich historic heritage ranging from the well-known Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site to the diverse 20 conservation areas will continue to be protected and enhanced and will help to contribute to the regeneration of Royal Greenwich. New developments within Royal Greenwich will be expected to continue to protect the rich historic heritage and provide high quality architecture and urban design which enhances the existing environment and character.

Core Strategy design and heritage indicators

Indicator	Number of schemes nominated for and/or awarded a design award
Indicator	Proportion of non-residential developments achieving an ‘excellent’ BREEAM rating
Indicator	Number of tall buildings permitted outside of appropriate locations
Indicator	The number of buildings on the heritage at risk register and the risk level as compiled by English Heritage
Indicator	Number of character appraisals and management strategies adopted for designated conservation areas
Indicator	Number of approved archaeological statements
Indicator	Applications in the World Heritage Site called in by the Secretary of State

Design

4.4.2 Good quality design is an integral part of sustainable development. The Royal Borough attributes great importance to the achievement of high quality design that creates places, buildings, or spaces that work well for everyone, look good, last well, and will adapt to the needs of future generations.

4.4.3 No schemes won awards within the reporting year, although Kidbrooke Village Phase 6 was shortlisted for a Housing Design Award.

Tall buildings

4.4.4 London’s landscape now includes many tall buildings. Well designed, appropriately located tall buildings can create landmarks for an area, can be a catalyst for regeneration, and are one model for achieving higher densities and allow for the potential of a site to be optimised.

4.4.5 In Royal Greenwich, there are areas identified as appropriate for the location of tall buildings (monitored as 10 storeys or more), and this is set out in Core Strategy policy DH2.

4.4.6 Eight development proposals that included tall buildings were approved in Royal Greenwich during the reporting year. Of these six were in areas identified as appropriate for tall buildings. The two which were in areas not identified as appropriate for tall buildings were the redevelopment of the Morris Walk (South) Estate in Charlton and Holt Court in Greenwich.

Heritage at risk

4.4.7 Listed buildings make an important contribution to the townscape of Royal Greenwich and the Royal Borough attaches great importance to their protection and preservation.

4.4.8 The Historic England Listed Buildings at Risk Register is published annually. Buildings at risk are graded by priority for action, as follows:

- A. Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed;
- B. Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented;
- C. Slow decay; no solution agreed;
- D. Slow decay: solution agreed but not yet implemented;
- E. Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use); and,
- F. Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.

4.4.9 There were no new additions to the Heritage at Risk Register in the reporting year.

Table 8: Listed buildings in Royal Greenwich on the Heritage at Risk Register during the reporting year

Risk category	Number of listed buildings	Risk category	Number of listed buildings
A	3	D	1
B	1	E	0
C	8	F	3
Total number of listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register for 2015/16: 16			

Conservation areas

4.4.9 There are 20 conservation areas within Royal Greenwich and each has special qualities and character that could be adversely affected by inappropriate development. The Royal Borough uses conservation area character appraisals and

management strategies (CAMS) to explain the architecture and history of the conservation area concerned and what makes it special. These follow the same legislative process and carry the same weight as an SPD.

4.4.10 The CAMS help to encourage good design and repair methods that are sympathetic to the original architecture style and features of the building. They will also help the Royal Borough determine planning applications for external alterations with the aim of maintaining and restoring the original character of the area. As of 31 March 2016, 14 CAMS have been adopted by the Royal Borough.

Table 9: Conservation Areas with adopted Character Appraisals and Management Strategies

Conservation Area	Date of adoption
Ashburnham Triangle	Dec 2008
Blackheath	Nov 2013
Blackheath Park	Nov 2013
Charlton Village	Oct 2016
East Greenwich	Nov 2013
Eltham Palace	Jan 2008
Greenwich Park	Nov 2013
Progress Estate	Dec 2007
Rectory Fields	Mar 2010
Shrewsbury Park Estate	May 2013
Sun in the Sands	Oct 2007
West Greenwich	Nov 2013
Westcombe Park	Mar 2010
Woolwich Common	July 2014

4.4.10 Sometimes further planning controls are necessary to protect the character of a conservation area. These are called Article 4 Directions, which once adopted take a year to come into force. Guidance notes are produced for Article 4 Directions. Draft guidance notes are put out to public consultation, with comments being considered prior to a final draft being adopted by the Royal Borough.

4.4.11 As of 31 March 2016, there were 8 Article 4 Directions within 6 of the conservation areas. **Guidance Notes** for each A4 Direction are available on our website here: [Article 4 Direction Guidance Notes](#). All introduce additional planning

controls to residential properties with the exception of the West Greenwich 2002 Direction which is intended to control colour on commercial buildings in Greenwich Town Centre/the World Heritage Site.

Table 10: Article 4 Directions in force in Royal Greenwich

	Conservation Area	Article 4	Designation of Article 4	Guidance Notes	Original Photographic Survey
1	Ashburnham Triangle	Ashburnham Triangle	1994	2016	1996
2	East Greenwich	East Greenwich	1995	1995	1996
3	East Greenwich	Trenchard Street	1980	2002	1980
4	Progress Estate	Progress Estate	1973	1998	1976
5	Rectory Field	Rectory Field	1996	1996	1996
6	Shrewsbury Park Estate	Shrewsbury Park Estate	1994	2016	1996
7	West Greenwich	Randall Place and Churchfields	1993	1993	1997
8	West Greenwich	Colour control of Commercial Buildings	2002	2016	2003

Archaeology

4.4.12 The Royal Borough seeks to preserve any archaeological remains within the borough and areas where there is high archaeological potential. For the reporting year Historic England recorded 30 sites (not all within the Core Strategy Areas of High Archaeological Potential) with pre-planning determination material being submitted in addition to post-determination planning conditions relating to heritage requirements.

4.4.13 In many cases more than one aspect of work was undertaken in respect of a given site. The total number of 'activities' will therefore be greater than the number of sites with heritage related conditions.

- 1 Scoping opinions for environmental impact assessments
- 9 Archaeological desk-based assessments
- 11 No progressions / No need to consult
- 5 Standing building recording
- 14 Watching briefs
- 5 Two-stage conditions (evaluations / excavations)

World Heritage Site

- 4.4.14 The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site (WHS) was inscribed in 1997 in recognition of its outstanding significant universal value. Changes or development within the setting, including the buffer zone, of the WHS are capable of having an adverse impact on the values.
- 4.4.15 There were no planning applications within the World Heritage Site that were called in by the Secretary of State in the reporting year.

4.5 Open Space

- 4.5.1 Open spaces play an important role in sustaining and improving amenity, attracting new investment, employment opportunities and improving health and the quality of life. Their protection and improvement is particularly important in areas of intense regeneration activity such as Royal Greenwich.
- 4.5.2 For planning purposes, the main categories of open space within Royal Greenwich are Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and Community Open Space. In addition, open space may be designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), or as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and MOL may include the further designation for the South East London Green Chain Walk.
- 4.5.3 There is a swathe of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) running through the central, eastern and southern parts of Royal Greenwich including Bostall Woods, Avery Hill Park and Woolwich Common. These large expanses of MOL are of strategic importance and inappropriate development should be refused except in very special circumstances. In accordance with the London Plan, the Royal Borough safeguards MOL from built development and aims to maintain its structural contribution in providing a visual break to the built up areas of London.
- 4.5.4 MOL forming the South East London Green Chain Walk comprises over 300 public and private open spaces, largely in recreational use, which extend in a 20 mile, virtually continuous arc through the boroughs of Bexley, Royal Greenwich, Lewisham, Bromley and Southwark. The Green Chain contains numerous types of open spaces, including historic parks, ancient woodlands, allotments and commons.

Core Strategy open space indicators

Indicator:	MOL lost to non-ancillary development
Indicator:	Update on the work of the Green Chain Project
Indicator:	Losses or additions to areas of biodiversity importance (including SSSI and SINC)
Indicator:	Details of planning permission granted that incorporate open space

Development on Metropolitan Open Land

- 4.5.5 All MOL is defined on the Core Strategy policies map. The Core Strategy seeks to maintain and protect the open character of MOL and only development proposals that do not adversely affect the character of the land will be permitted.
- 4.5.6 In the reporting year, there were two developments on MOL. An area of MOL of 0.37 Hectares including SINC and Local Nature Reserve at Sutcliffe Park was developed into an indoor sports centre. Planning permission was also granted for a redevelopment of Charlton Athletic's training ground at Sparrows Lane, Eltham.

0.76 Hectares of MOL and SINC were affected, some of which was existing built development and hard standing.

Green Chain Project

4.5.7 The Green Chain Walk is an important environmental, recreational and educational resource of regional significance that should be promoted and enhanced for the benefit of those who live in and visit Royal Greenwich. The Royal Borough aims to promote and enhance the Green Chain Walk as an accessible, regional and local outdoor recreational resource and visual amenity.

4.5.8 The South East London Green Chain is formed from areas of Metropolitan Open Land across southeast London, creating a network of over 50 miles of signposted footpaths. The Green Chain Walk begins at three points along the River Thames; two of these start points are in Royal Greenwich. Climbing up from the Thames through Lesnes Abbey and Woolwich Common, the three paths converge at Shooter's Hill and descend towards Eltham, eventually ending at Crystal Palace Park

4.5.9 In the reporting year, many of the main cast aluminium signs were repaired to bring them up to the standard of a strategic walking route. In addition an outreach project was undertaken working with four primary schools in Royal Greenwich, engaging with 240 school children.

Biodiversity

4.5.10 Royal Greenwich has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Gilbert's Pit and Oxleas Wood; 55 Sites of Importance Nature Conservation; and is home to a variety of plants and animals including a number of rare species such as stag beetles and great crested newts. Retaining areas of natural habitat is important to enable the protection of rare and at risk species of plants and animals.

4.5.11 In the reporting year, two areas within SINC designated land was lost to non-ancillary development. There were at Sutcliffe Park and Charlton Athletic training ground, Sparrows Lane. There were no new additions to areas of biodiversity importance.

New open space

4.5.12 The rate of development growth planned in Royal Greenwich will increase pressure on open spaces and make it even more important to safeguard and enhance open spaces. The Royal Borough requires that where possible new developments incorporate amenity space to meet the needs of new residents.

4.5.13 In the reporting year, there was a net gain of 2.86ha of open space approved within the Borough. The larger applications include new proposed public space at Creekside East and Enderby Wharf.

4.6 Environment and climate change

4.6.1 Climate change is now recognised as one of the most important issues to be considered that affects the world as a whole. The anticipated climate change in the UK is expected to involve increased frequency of extreme weather conditions and the possibility of flooding. The Greenwich Strategy aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide and encourage the design of buildings and environments that minimise energy use.

4.6.2 The Royal Borough aims to address climate change through mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation refers to limiting further climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions particularly carbon dioxide. Adaptation refers to the actions taken in preparation for the impacts of climate change, which are now inevitable.

Core Strategy environment and climate change indicators

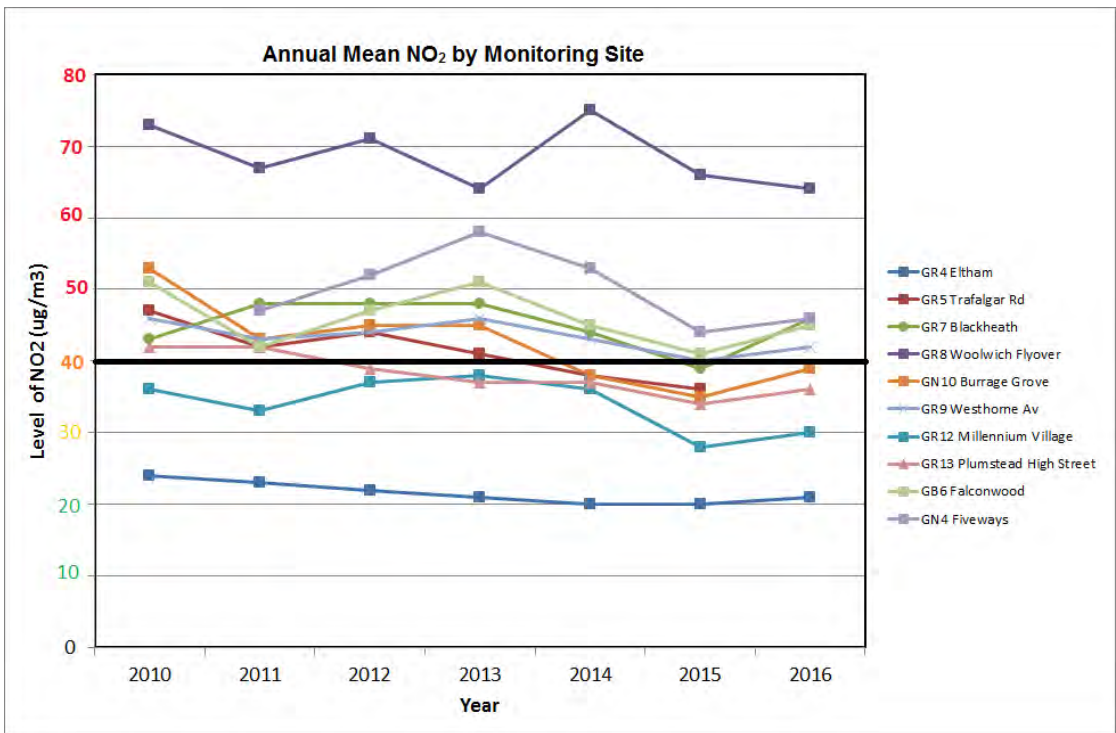
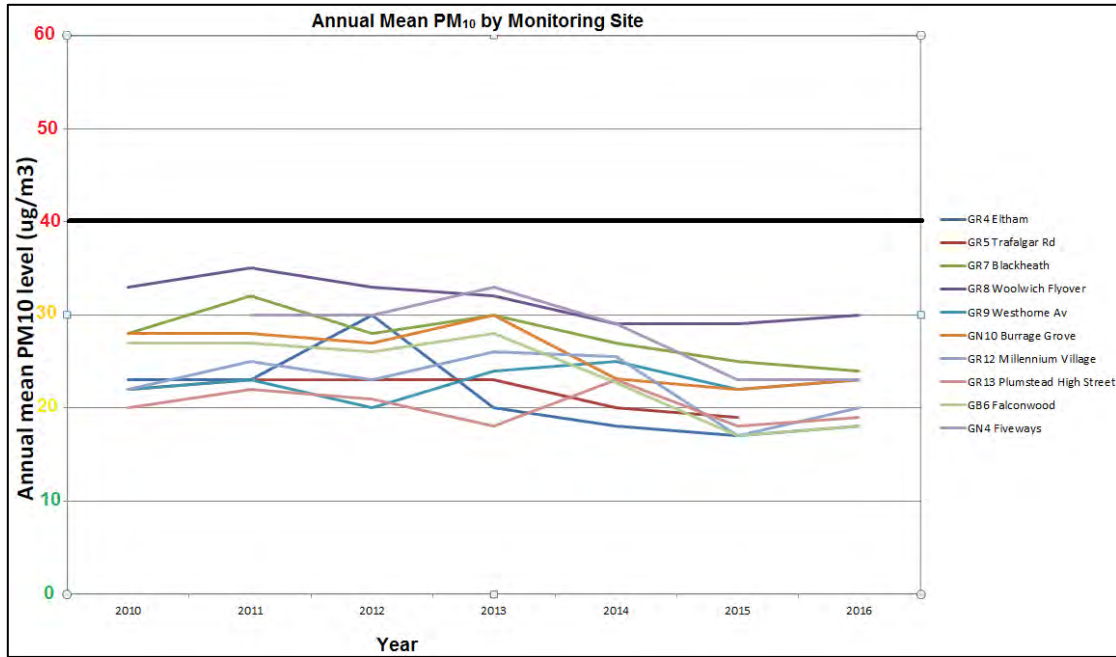
Indicator	Improvement of air quality at monitoring stations across Royal Greenwich
Indicator	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality

Air Quality

4.6.3 Carbon emissions are a significant contributor to climate change. Mitigation policies seek to reduce the carbon emissions from new development and encourage the use of sustainable energy sources and decentralised energy systems. The Mayor seeks to achieve an overall reduction in London's carbon emissions of 60% (below 1990 levels) by 2025.

4.6.4 Royal Greenwich is designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for particulate matter (PM₁₀) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The Royal Borough monitors the levels of these pollutants at various monitoring stations. In addition to our monitoring stations, the Royal Borough also has an extensive network of diffusion tubes monitoring specifically for NO₂.

4.6.5 Pollution trends from the last 6 years have been taken from Royal Borough's Air Quality Annual Status Report 2016. These trends can be seen in the graphs below, which demonstrate that the Royal Borough is complying with the legal limit values for PM₁₀ but exceeding the legal limit values for NO₂ at some locations. The primary sources of pollution in the Royal Borough continue to be road vehicle emissions, followed by domestic and commercial boiler emissions.



Flooding

4.6.6 Development should make the fullest contribution to climate change adaptation. New development should incorporate the most effective techniques to adapt to warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers, as well as extreme weather events, such as flooding.

- 4.6.7 Flood risk is a serious issue for London. To understand and respond to possible flood scenarios in Royal Greenwich, the Royal Borough has produced a [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(SFRA\)](#) for Royal Greenwich, following current Government guidance and endorsed by the Environment Agency.
- 4.6.8 The underlying objective of the SFRA is to provide a means for consistent consideration of flood risk for the duration of the plan and to provide detailed information on Royal Greenwich to be used in the application of the sequential and exception tests. The current SFRA was published in October 2011. An update to the SFRA is currently in preparation.
- 4.6.9 Where a development is proposed, flood risk assessments should be undertaken for all developments in flood zones 2 and 3. Additionally, flood risk assessments should be undertaken for developments located in flood zone 1 greater than one hectare, where surface water flooding is shown as 0.3m or deeper, within 100m of a sewer flooding incident or within 250m of a groundwater flooding incident.
- 4.6.10 Flood risk assessments should assess the risk of flooding to the development and identify options to mitigate the flood risk to the development, site users and the surrounding area. They should be developed in liaison with the Environment Agency.
- 4.6.11 Within the reporting year, no planning applications have been approved contrary to advice from the Environment Agency

4.7 Cohesive and healthy communities

Core Strategy cohesive and healthy communities' indicators

Indicator	Gain of cultural or community facilities
Indicator	Update on Planning for healthy communities

Community facilities

4.7.1 Community facilities play an important role in developing stronger and more cohesive communities. They can provide a focal point for a community and can help to encourage a sense of belonging. It is important to ensure that the provision of community facilities continues to reflect the needs of a changing and increasingly diverse population, and that these facilities are accessible to all.

4.7.2 Development of community facilities within Royal Greenwich will be required to demonstrate that they are for the local community and meet their needs. They should also reflect the Royal Borough's delivery strategy, as the pattern of providing these community facilities evolves in response to legislative and organisational changes, changes in the needs of the community and changes in methods of service delivery.

4.7.3 The most significant new D1/D2 developments permitted were:

- Lovells, Granite, Pipers and Badcock Wharves: ecological centre / community centre, medical health centre, nursery, and health club
- Nathan Way: Skill Centre
- Greenwich Peninsula: Education and health care facilities and visitor attraction.
- Highcombe, Charlton: Two from entry primary school
- Sutcliffe Park: Indoor multi-sports centre
- Eltham High Street: Six screen cinema
- Plumcroft Primary School: Expansion

Table 11: Community facilities floorspace gained and lost (permission granted)

Type of community facility	Use class	Net floor space permitted
Non-residential institutions (clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries, museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. non-residential education and training centres)	D1	61,405m ² gained
Assembly and leisure (cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations)	D2	26,127m ² gained

Health

- 4.7.4 The Royal Borough encourages decisions that make the healthy choice a convenient and attractive option for residents, helping them to lead healthier lives more easily. The policy aims to ensure that developments reduce adverse impact on health and maximise the positive impacts, considering the whole lifetime needs of occupiers. Improving health and well-being is not just about improving access to medical treatment and services, but is also about how the environment in which we live influences health. High standards of health and well-being can provide an intrinsic value to the community.
- 4.7.5 Healthy and active people are generally less dependent on the health care system so there are also tangible economic benefits in encouraging and making it easy for people to lead healthy lifestyles.
- 4.7.6 Communities are healthier when they have sufficient access to good quality local services and facilities. By providing for good local public services, public participation and ownership can be encouraged, the need to travel minimised and improvements in health realised. Mixed use developments encourage a reduction in the need to travel long distances in particular, and can often help in ensuring that services and facilities are accessible.
- 4.7.7 Access to parks, play areas, open spaces and leisure facilities has important implications for health. There are substantial health benefits associated with access to, and use of, parks, play areas, open spaces and leisure facilities, including better physical and mental health and increased social interaction. Poor physical access impacts on older and disabled people and can contribute to social isolation. Parks and open spaces provide a vital free resource in which people of all ages can play, exercise, relax and enjoy the natural world, and are particularly important in promoting activity in young children, when obesity levels increase the most.
- 4.7.8 Access to local healthy food is also an important aspect in a healthy community. Most people buy the food they need from shops and markets, so it is important they are located in places that are easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport.
- 4.7.9 Major developments should take account of the impact of development on health inequalities and include a Health Impact Assessment.
- 4.7.10 The Royal Borough and the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for health, which assesses the health and well-being needs of residents, measure the progress of health programmes and identify health priorities. The JSNA is regularly updated, the latest version can be found at <http://www.greenwichjsna.org/>.

4.8 Infrastructure and movement

- 4.8.1 It is essential that the necessary infrastructure is in place in order to support the level of growth set out within the Core Strategy. It is important that the correct type and level of infrastructure is provided at the right time and place to ensure that adequate facilities and services are developed in a timely manner. Ensuring that additional infrastructure is delivered alongside new development can prevent unnecessary pressure on existing facilities which may not have the ability to cope with the increased population.
- 4.8.2 Development generating additional demand for infrastructure should provide adequate provision to meet the associated increase in demand. Although infrastructure is sometimes provided by the Royal Borough, the planning process can secure land for such uses and use planning conditions and section 106 obligations (in appropriate circumstances) to require developers to provide the facilities themselves. Implementation of this policy will help ensure that development in Royal Greenwich does not compromise the ability of Royal Greenwich's infrastructure to meet the associated increase in demand. Where possible, infrastructure should be provided prior to the completion of the development.
- 4.8.3 The Royal Borough has prepared an [Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#), which provides further detail on the requirements for infrastructure in Royal Greenwich both at a strategic level and for that directly associated with development. It also sets out a schedule of costs and sources of funding for strategic infrastructure that will be required in the future to support the growth set out in the Core Strategy.
- 4.8.4 The Royal Borough will continue to secure the provision of infrastructure to meet the costs that their development imposes upon this, as well as helping to ensure that developments help to deliver the wider policy aims of the Core Strategy and to meet other infrastructure needs that may arise.
- 4.8.5 The Royal Borough adopted its [Community Infrastructure Levy](#) in April 2015. A review is scheduled to begin in 2018. Information on planning obligations (S106) and CIL is reported separately.

Core Strategy infrastructure and movement indicators

Indicator	Major transport projects being delivered in Royal Greenwich
Indicator	Sustainable transport usage across Royal Greenwich
Indicator	Update on any new waste management facilities
Indicator	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type
Indicator	Percentage of Royal Greenwich's waste managed within the sub-region

Transport projects across Royal Greenwich

- 4.8.6 Crossrail continues to progress in Woolwich and Abbey Wood with the opening of the stations planned for 2018.

- 4.8.7 In the reporting year, February 2016, improvements to Eltham High Street were started. The improvements include better crossings, new trees and landscaping, the widening and re-paving of footpaths, upgraded street lighting, more parking spaces and a general de-cluttering of the high street.
- 4.8.8 The Plumstead Road Bus Improvement Scheme was due to start in April 2016 and is due to be implemented by April 2017. This scheme proposes to install a new westbound bus lane on Plumstead Road, whilst retaining existing traffic/parking facilities for other road users and improving pedestrian and cycle facilities.
- 4.8.9 A swing bridge between Millennium Quay and New Capital Quay was completed January 2015. The bridge spans the mouth of Deptford Creek and enables pedestrians and cyclists to travel along the Thames Path without having to divert to the road bridge further south on Deptford Creek.

Waste management facilities

- 4.8.10 The Royal Borough continues to contribute to the sustainable management of waste in Royal Greenwich by working with the other southeast London boroughs, pooling each Borough's waste allocation and identifying sites within the sub-region that will meet the combined London Plan waste apportionment figure for the sub-region.
- 4.8.11 No additional waste management facilities were opened in 2015/16. The Materials Recycling Facility on Nathan Way was closed in October 2015. The Royal Borough considers that it currently has sufficient access to disposal routes to handle the forecasted yearly municipal waste arising for the Local Plan period. In the long term, the Royal Borough supports the establishment of a composting facility within

Municipal waste arising and managed by type

- 4.8.12 Table 12 shows the volume of municipal waste collected in Royal Greenwich and the different treatment/disposal methods during the reporting year. The amount of recycling increased in the reporting year, while the levels of composting reduced. Energy recovery rates have decreased and there has been a small increase in the amount of material sent to landfill.

Table 12: Waste arisings and treatment routes (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

Treatment type	Amounts (tonnes) and proportions(by type) of total treated								Total Waste Collected
	Recycling		Composting		Energy Recovery		Landfill		
2015/2016	26,157	23%	15,004	13%	66,097	58%	6,585	6%	113,846
2014/2015	18,584	18%	16,256	16%	65,458	63%	3,642	4%	103,940
2013/2014	29,269	26%	15,852	14%	59,780	54%	6,856	6%	111,757