

Royal Borough of Greenwich

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Site Allocations Local Plan

September 2017

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I Introduction

- I.1 This document is the scoping report for the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Royal Greenwich Site Allocations Local Plan. This Scoping Report represents the first stage of the IIA for the Site Allocations Local Plan. The IIA process is carried out alongside the plan production process, and will make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative outcomes.
- I.2 When this Scoping Report was consulted on in February/March 2016 (see Section 7) it was titled as the 'Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report'. However that report was explicit that equalities and health had been considered alongside sustainability and were incorporated into the draft framework consulted on. Therefore this final Scoping Report is titled the 'Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report' to more correctly reflect the integrated nature of the assessment.
- I.3 A site allocations local plan is being prepared to complement the objectives and policies of the [Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies](#) (the Core Strategy), adopted by the Royal Borough in July 2014. The Core Strategy with Detailed Policies sets out Royal Greenwich's vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the borough up to 2028, as well as detailed development management policies that apply across the whole of the borough.

The purpose of the Site Allocations is to support the delivery of the Core Strategy. It will include sites that are important to delivering the spatial strategy set out in the adopted Local Plan, and therefore focus on larger sites that will deliver a significant amount of development. The Site Allocations Local Plan will allocate strategic sites in Royal Greenwich, which will make a significant contribution to meeting the growth aspirations set out in the Local Plan.

- I.4 The purpose of the scoping report is to collate and review all the relevant baseline information to ensure the sustainability appraisal process is based upon a thorough understanding of the current state of the environment and sustainability issues affecting the local area.
- I.5 This Scoping Report builds on the sustainability appraisal (SA) material included in the SA Scoping Report for the Greenwich Core Strategy, in order to avoid any duplication of effort (Article 4 of SEA Directive), where necessary updating the information to reflect changes to policies, plans and programmes since the SA of the Core Strategy was undertaken. This Scoping Report therefore reflects a second stage of scoping that contains updated/additional information relevant to the assessment of the Site Allocations Local Plan, including in relation to health and equalities issues as relevant to the integrated approach to appraisal.
- I.6 The scoping report will:
 - identify other relevant plans, policies and programmes and understanding their relevance to the local area and the Site Allocations Local Plan;
 - collate all the relevant baseline data and assess the environmental, social and economic characteristics of Royal Greenwich;

- identify sustainability, health and equalities issues that the Site Allocations Local Plan will need to consider and respond to, to achieve sustainable development; and,
- provide an integrated impact assessment appraisal framework to facilitate the future assessment and monitoring of the Site Allocations Local Plan with regards to its ability to respond to local issues and achieve sustainable development.

2 What is an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)?

- 2.1 The IIA brings together into a single framework a number of assessments of the social, environmental and economic impact of planning policies, incorporating: the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken as a parallel process to the IIA, with findings of the HRA screening integrated into the IIA as appropriate. The IIA approach therefore addresses all of the Council's legal duties to carry out comprehensive assessments of the plan and its proposed policies within one integrated process.
- 2.2 Integrating the assessments in this way ensures a comprehensive assessment to inform development of plan policies. As many of the issues considered the assessments overlap in practice an integrated approach will produce better recommendations and outcomes. The IIA will be carried out as an iterative process that considers the impacts of emerging policies and proposes policy alterations or mitigation for any adverse impacts that are identified. The IIA will follow the prescribed structure for the SA process (Figure 1) as the basis of the framework while incorporating the requirements of the Equalities Analysis (EqA) and the Health Impact Assessments (HIA).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.3 Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, sustainability appraisal is mandatory for any new or revised Development Plan Documents, or DPDs. The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts - economic, social and environmental - of the plan. When conducting an SA of DPDs an environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12.
- 2.4 Sustainability Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with Government Guidance A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive (ODPM, 2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Sustainability Appraisal, as defined under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive. The term SA is therefore used to refer to the combined assessment.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

- 2.5 The Equality Act 2010 includes a public sector equality duty which requires public organisations and those delivering public functions to show due regard to the need to:
 - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it

- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

2.6 An equality impact assessment (EqIA) is a tool for identifying the potential impacts (both positive and negative) that policies, services and functions may have on the key protected characteristics covered by the Equality Duty and on Human Rights. Carrying out an EqIA supports decent decision making by enabling a good understanding of the need and differential impacts that policies may have on different groups. The EqIA is built in to the IIA objectives and therefore will be considered when the Site Allocations Local Plan is assessed.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

2.7 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a systematic approach to predicting the magnitude and significance of the potential health and wellbeing impacts, both positive and negative, of new plans and projects. The approach ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. HIA is particularly concerned with the distribution of effects within a population (as different groups are likely to be affected in different ways) and therefore looks at how health and social inequalities might be reduced or widened by a proposed plan or project.

2.8 While HIA is not a statutory requirement of the Local Plan preparation process, the physical environment is shaped by planning decisions which can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle, affect the quality and safety of the environment, encourage or discourage employment and training opportunities, enhance or impair social networks, and nurture or neglect opportunities for a rich community life. An HIA identifies actions that can enhance positive effects on health, reduce or eliminate negative effects, and reduce health and social inequalities that may arise through planning decisions. It considers how and to what extent proposed policies are likely to affect the health of people in Royal Greenwich and recommends changes to improve outcomes.

2.9 The principles and methods of an HIA can be used to assess health consequences as part of another impact assessment such as SEA or SA. The HIA is built in to the IIA objectives and therefore will be considered when the Site Allocations Local Plan is assessed.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

2.10 The Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna – the ‘Habitats Directive’ provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of interest to the EU in a favourable condition. This is implemented through a network of protected areas referred to as Natura 2000 sites.

2.11 Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive require an Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site. The requirement for HRA in the UK is set down in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c) Regulations, 1994 in England and Wales, amended in 2007 and is consolidated into the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 210/490).

- 2.12 A full HRA screening analysis was undertaken on the Core Strategy, including considering the effects of the spatial strategy. No European Sites lie wholly or partly within Royal Greenwich. Two European Sites (Epping Forest and Lee Valley) lie partially within 10 kilometres of the Royal Greenwich boundary.
- 2.13 The screening assessment of the Core Strategy did not identify any likely significant adverse effects on any European Site and it was considered that the Core Strategy would not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the two sites. Therefore, the Appropriate Assessment stage was not required on the Core Strategy. Accordingly, the screening opinion for the Core Strategy is considered sufficient for the Site Allocations Local Plan.

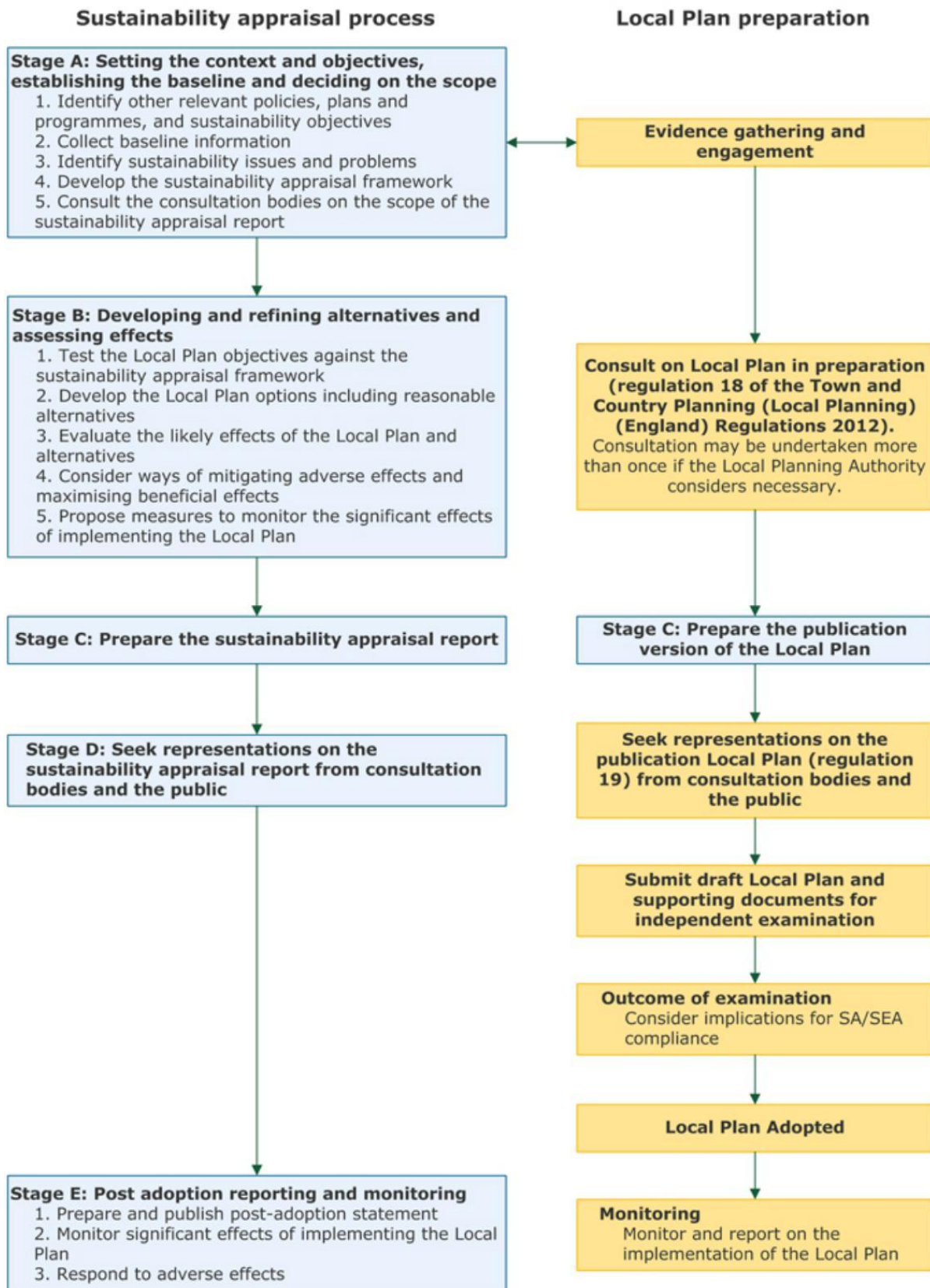
Purpose of this Report

- 2.14 The methodology used for the SA process for the Site Allocation Local Plan is based on the five key stages set out in planning guidance. The key stages and tasks for the SA process, and their relationship with the Local Plan process, are set out in Figure 1.
- 2.15 This scoping report represents the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process. The purpose of the scoping stage is to identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal report.
- 2.16 Stage A is split into the 5 sections set out below. This report therefore follows each of these stages (A1-A5) in turn.

Table 1 The specific sections of Stage A

Section	Description of section
A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
A2	Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information
A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
A4	Developing the IIA framework
A5	Consulting the consultation bodies on the scope of the IIA report

Figure 1 The Sustainability Appraisal Process (PPG)



3 STAGE A1: Identifying relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies

- 3.1 Stage A of the process requires consideration of other plans, policies, programmes and strategies to identify key sustainability, health and equalities objectives established at the international, European, national, regional and local level that are relevant to the Site Allocations Local Plan. In undertaking an IIA the local authority must take into account the relationships to other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.
- 3.2 As set out in the Introduction, this Scoping Report has relied on the SA material included in the SA Scoping Report for the Greenwich Core Strategy, in order to avoid any duplication of effort (Article 4 of SEA Directive), where necessary updating the information to reflect changes to policies, plans and programmes since the SA.
- 3.3 The plans and programmes reviewed that are relevant to the Site Allocations Local Plan are listed in Table 3. Appendix A1 organises these plans and policies under common sustainability themes, to indicate how they relate to the achievement of sustainability.

Table 2 Summary of relevant plans, programmes and policies

International Plans and Programmes
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
European Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC)
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) (1972)
Noise Directive (2002/49/EEC)
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)
The Future We Want – Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)
European Flood Risk Directive (2207/60/EC)
EU 7 th Environmental Action Plan, January 2014
EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001
EU Biodiversity Strategy, 1998
EU Biodiversity Action Plan, 2006
EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)
Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU)
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)
European Landscape Convention
The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (2000)

Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2010/31/EU)
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/31/EU)
National Plans and Programmes
Planning Act 2008
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
Localism Act, 2011
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012
Housing and Planning Act 2016
National Planning Policy Framework 2012
National Planning Practice Guidance 2014
Securing the Future – United Kingdom Government Sustainable Development Strategy
Urban White Paper 2000
Housing Act 2005
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England 2011
Countryside and Rights of Way
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature (2011)
UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, March 2005
National Biodiversity Strategy: Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems services (2011)
The State of Natural Capital Second Report (2014)
Natural Environmental and Rural Communities Act 2006
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)
Flood Risk Regulations, 2009
Climate Change Act, 2008
Energy Act 2011
UK Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009
National Policy Statements EN1 – EN6
Equality Act 2010
The Future of Transport a Network for 2030: White Paper 2004
Creating Growth, cutting carbon, making sustainable transport happen: White Paper 2011
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act 1990
Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard
Creating a sporting habit for life – Youth Sports Strategy, 2012
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8

Regional/London Wide Plans and Programmes
London Plan 2015 (Further Alterations London Plan)
Housing Strategy, 2010
Draft Revised London Housing Strategy, 2014
Housing Supplementary Guidance, 2012
Mayor's Economic Development Strategy, 2010
London Enterprise Panel's Jobs and Growth Plan 2013
Land for Industry and Transport SPG 2012
Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience
Mayor's Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context SPG 2014
Accessible London: Achieving an inclusive environment SPG 2014
Mayor's Transport Strategy, 2010
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy, 2002
Souder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy, 2004
Cleaning London's Air - Mayor's Air Quality Strategy, 2010
Mayor's Cultural Strategy Cultural Metropolis (2010)
Mayor's Cycle Safety Action Plan
Mayor's River Action Plan, 2013
Mayor's East and South East London Sub-regional Transport Plan – 2014 update
London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2011
Making Business Sense of Waste: The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy
Managing Risks & Increasing Resilience: The Mayor's climate change adaptation strategy 2011
Delivering London's Energy Future: the Mayor's climate change mitigation and energy strategy 2011
Thames Catchment Flood management Plan, 2009
Securing London's water future: The Mayor's water strategy 2011
Thames Waterway Plan
Thames River Basin Management Plan 2009-2015
All London Green Grid SPG 2012
London Foundations SPG 2012
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan
The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG 2014
Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Equal life chances for all 2014
Planning for Equality and Diversity in London. Mayor's SPG (2007)
Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100 plan)

Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMPs) (October 2015)
Port of London Authority Plan
Estuary Edges Guidance
Green Capital: Green Infrastructure for a Future City (2016)
Local Plans and Programmes
Royal Greenwich Core Strategy with Detailed Policies, 2014
Greener Greenwich Supplementary Planning Document, 2014
Planning Obligations Guidance Supplementary Planning Document, 2015
Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD, 2009
Kidbrooke Area SPD, 2008
Woolwich town centre Masterplan SPD, 2012
Eltham town centre Masterplan SPD, 2012
Charlton Riverside Masterplan SPD, 2012
Greenwich Peninsula West SPD, 2012
Spray Street SPD, 2015
Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (various dates)
Biodiversity Action Plan, 2010
Royal Greenwich Playing Pitch Strategy, 2015
Royal Greenwich Sports Facilities Strategy, 2015
Air Quality Action Plan 2002
Greenwich Climate Change Strategy, 2011
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2012
Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2015-2018
Greenwich Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, 2015-2018
Greenwich Smart City Strategy, 2015
Children and Young Peoples Plan, 2014-2017
Greenwich Cycling Strategy, 2014
Visit Greenwich Business Plan, 2015-2016
Royal Borough of Greenwich Equality Objectives, 2012-2016
Parking Strategy, 2014
Smart Cities Strategy, 2015
Homelessness Strategy, 2014-2019
Anti-Poverty Strategy, 2012
Thames Estuary 2100 briefing for Royal Borough of Greenwich

4 STAGE A2: Baseline Information

- 4.1 Task A2 of the SA process is to collect all the relevant environmental, social and economic baseline information.
- 4.2 Baseline information on the current conditions in Royal Greenwich has been sourced from government agency websites, Census data, Office for National Statistics and local datasets. The baseline provides the starting point for predicting and monitoring effects, helping to identify potential sustainability issues that the SA Report will address.
- 4.3 A brief summary of the socio-economic and environmental characteristics of the borough is provided below. A more detailed review of the baseline data is provided in Appendix A2. The baseline information has been collected under a number of subtopics, intended to correlate as closely as possible with those listed in Annex I of the SEA Directive:
- (a) Biodiversity
 - (b) Population
 - (c) Human health
 - (d) Fauna
 - (e) Flora
 - (f) Soil
 - (g) Water
 - (h) Air
 - (i) Climatic factors
 - (j) Material assets
 - (k) Cultural heritage
 - (l) Landscape
- 4.4 There is a great deal of available information and demographic and statistical indicators that could be listed, but as stated in SEA guidance the level of information should be relevant and appropriate to the spatial scale of the plan. Analysis of the baseline data shows that there is a fairly comprehensive data set around social, economic and environmental conditions in the borough.

Socio-economic characteristics

- 4.5 Royal Greenwich has experienced significant population growth over the past 15 years, which has changed the socio-economic characteristics of the borough. The 2011 Census put the borough's population at 255,483, a 19% increase from the previous Census in 2001, which represent the sixth highest growth rate in London. In the five years since the 2011 Census the borough's population has continued to grow and the population now stands at 273,000, an 8.4% increase.

- 4.6 The borough's population is projected to grow by almost 23% over the next 25 years (62,000 additional residents), which will place increased pressure on housing and services. The borough has a higher proportion of younger people than London which has implications for education provision. While the proportion of older people is below the London average, the numbers are rising which will continue to impact the borough's health services.
- 4.7 The borough is extremely diverse with almost 40% of the borough's population from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background. The largest minority ethnic groups are Black African (14.5%) and Other Asian (6.6%). The GLA project that over the next 25 years, the BAME population will increase by 11%, and by 2041 half of the borough's population will be from a BAME background. The Black African, Other Asian and Chinese populations are projected to see the greatest growth.
- 4.8 Economic activity in Greenwich is slightly below the London average and Greenwich has a higher unemployment rate than London as a whole.
- 4.9 Royal Greenwich is the 78th most deprived local authority on the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, out of the 326 local authorities in England. Royal Greenwich has seen a considerable improvement in terms of its relative deprivation rankings since 2010 (ranked 28th most deprived), and is the most improved London borough in terms of its relative position on the deprivation rank.
- 4.10 The 2011 Census counted 101,045 households in Royal Greenwich. Forty-three per cent of borough households are owned by the occupants (43%), which is below the London average, while over half (54%) of households in the borough are rented. Royal Greenwich has a significantly higher percentage of social rented properties compared to London, which compensates for the lower levels of private rented accommodation. The average house price in Royal Greenwich is £273k, almost £100k below the London average.
- 4.11 The percentage of children in Royal Greenwich attaining level 4 or above at key stage 2 was better than the London and England average - maintaining a 3 year trend. However attainment at key stage 4 (GCSE) was below the London and national average and has been in decline over the last three years, in line with the London trend. At key stage 3, Royal Greenwich's children outperformed London and England in Maths and English.
- 4.12 Life expectancy in Greenwich is slightly below the national average. Inequalities exist between the poorest and most affluent areas of the borough, with male residents in the most deprived parts of the borough expected to live 4.8 years less than residents of the most affluent area, and female residents expected to live 5.9 years less than those in the most affluent areas.

Environmental characteristics

- 4.13 The borough has a rich historic environment, both natural and built, including the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, the 20 diverse conservation areas and the three historic gardens and parks. Open space constitutes a third of Royal Greenwich's total area, but due to the geographical distribution some parts of the borough are still considered be deficient in terms of access to open space.

- 4.14 Much of the Royal Greenwich waterfront falls within flood zones 2 and 3. Royal Greenwich is fully defended from tidal flooding from the River Thames by the Thames Barrier and raised defences. Despite this a breach to the raised defences together with an extreme tide level, would have significant consequences to Thamesmead, parts of Charlton and Greenwich Peninsula.
- 4.15 Air quality is an area of particular concern, and the whole of Royal Greenwich has been designated an Air Quality Management Area.

5 STAGE A3: Identifying the key sustainability, health and equality issues

5.1 The sustainability issues set out in Table 4 were identified during the SA of the Core Strategy. Having reviewed the relevant plans and programmes (see Appendix A1) and identified baseline information (see Section 4 and Appendix A2), it is considered that the main sustainability issues identified during the SA of the Core Strategy remain the main sustainability issues of relevance to the Site Allocations. These issues have been updated in the below table to reflect the current position and to include health and equality issues.

Table 3 Sustainability, health and equality issues

Theme	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Energy and Carbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage further reduction in CO₂ emissions, particularly those from buildings. • Promote energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes. • Promote development of renewable technology. The most promising sources of renewable energy generation are likely to be solar heated hot water, photovoltaic cells, water source heat pumps, and combined heat and power.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole of the borough has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area for particulate matter and Nitrogen Dioxide, which indicates the seriousness of air pollution in Royal Greenwich. • The main sources of atmospheric pollutants are road transport, although there are important industrial sources to the north of the Royal Borough and close to its boundaries.
Waste and Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third of all household waste in the borough is recycled or composted. • Increasing population will have an impact on waste generation and management, in both financial and environmental terms. • Further reduce waste production, promote sustainable sourcing and waste management principles. • Inappropriately located facilities
Flood risk and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the borough's riverfront falls within flood zones 2 and 3 (susceptible to a 1 in 100 years flood event). Whilst the borough benefits from existing tidal flood defences, a breach in the raised defences coinciding with an extreme tide level (though very unlikely) would have extreme consequences and cause flooding in parts of Thamesmead, Charlton Riverside and the Peninsula. • Development should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, and incorporate facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey-water. • Developments in areas of flood risk must incorporate flood resilient design and apply the sequential approach when allocating uses on a site, including seeking opportunities for flood water attenuation through open space.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and protected species should be protected and where possible enhanced. • Identify opportunities to protect and enhance green corridors within the borough.
Open and Green Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and enhancement of parks and open spaces throughout the borough • Improve access to open space and nature for people.

Theme	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the Borough's heritage assets and seek opportunities to address those on the Heritage at Risk register. • Protect the borough's conservation areas, buildings, monuments, parks and gardens that play an important role in defining the borough's character. • Ensure archaeological sites of importance are preserved. There are 31 areas of High Archaeological Potential within the Borough, the primary areas of potential being located along the river frontage and in the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site and vicinity.
Riverfront & Maritime Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the use of the river to best serve the local community and tourism, whilst not compromising its usability for transport. • The river frames some of the Borough's key historic buildings and is a waterway rich in biodiversity, a transport route, and an archaeological and recreational resource.
Views & Vistas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the borough's views and vistas, a number of which are locally and regionally significant and are an important element in the character of the Borough, from impacts resulting from new development. .
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	
Population and population growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth will place increased pressure on the need for housing, community and social services and facilities. • Two fifths of the borough's population is from a BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) background. As Greenwich becomes more diverse, so the borough's social infrastructure will need to accommodate the differing cultural needs. • Greenwich has a higher proportion of school-aged people than London as a whole, which places pressure on the borough's education provision. • While the proportion of older people in the borough is below the London average, they are an increasing demographic, which will increasingly impact the borough's health services. • Successful cultural integration and cross cultural interaction will help to deliver of a vibrant community environment and can improve the quality of life for all residents.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased affordable housing for local residents is required to address the increasing cost of housing within the borough and in London as a whole and compensate for Royal Greenwich's lower than average household incomes. • Over half of the borough's households live in rented housing, with a significantly higher percentage of social rented properties available than London as a whole. • Greenwich has a higher proportion of one person and lone-parent households than London. • The housing mix should reflect the identified need and demand. • Future housing growth will likely place increased pressure on other land uses. • Council stock should meet the Decent Homes standard.
Deprivation, Poverty and Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich has seen a significant improvement in relative deprivation rankings since 2010. • There remains a wide gap between the boroughs poorest and most affluent

Theme	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
	<p>neighbourhoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parts of the borough are among the most deprived areas in the country. • Poverty has adverse effects on residents' health and well-being. • The overall crime rate is below the London average. • Ensure development designs out crime
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increasing numbers of older residents in the borough will place added pressure on health and social care services. • Life expectancy in Greenwich is below the national average, and inequalities exist within the borough between the poorest and most affluent areas. • A higher proportion of borough residents rate their health as "not good" when compared to the national average and physical activity in the borough is also below the national average. • Ability to access public transport services and employment is extremely important. • New development must be designed to cater for the disabled. • Seek opportunities through development for additional open space.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North-South public transport connections should be improved. • There are limited cross river services. • Some areas of the borough have a greater than average reliance on the car as a mode of transport. • Planned and potential transport infrastructure improvements will help to deliver more sustainable development. • Public transport accessibility for people with mobility concerns. • Encouraging walking and cycling permeability through developments.
Business and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of jobs for local people within the borough. Unemployment in Greenwich is above the London average. • Training and skills development should be promoted to reduce unemployment and enable residents to positively contribute to the employment base. • Start-up businesses should be encourage and supported. • Existing employment areas should be protected and enhanced. • Existing employment uses should be supported
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth in the under-16 population means there is increasing pressure to provide additional school places. • Impact of Royal Greenwich's lower than average adult qualification levels on employment opportunities. • Lower than average GCSE results make access to higher education difficult for residents of Royal Greenwich.

6 STAGE A4: Developing the IIA Framework

- 6.1 A set of 17 sustainability objectives were developed during the SA of the Core Strategy. As set out in the previous section, the sustainability issues identified following the review of the relevant plans and programmes and the baseline are consistent with the issues identified during the SA of the Core Strategy.
- 6.2 Therefore, it is appropriate to use the same objectives for the assessment of the Site Allocations Local Plan, with minor updates to ensure that health and equalities issues have been fully integrated into the framework. These objectives describe the outcomes that the Site Allocations should seek to achieve, and will be used to check and refine the policies as the Local Plan develops.
- 6.3 Following consultation on the draft Scoping Report, a set of prompt questions has been developed for each objective to assist in the assessment of emerging allocations. Where it is considered that the policy will make a noticeable contribution to the achievement of the objective, through a positive response to the prompt questions, a significant positive effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will materially hinder achievement of the objective, through a negative response to the prompt questions, a significant negative effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will not have a significant effect on the objective, through a neutral response to the prompt questions, a significant neutral effect will be recorded.
- 6.4 Table 4 below indicates the relationship between SEA issues and the identified IIA objectives for ease of reference.

Table 4 Relationship between SEA issues and identified IIA objectives

Key SEA Issues	IIA Objectives
Accessibility	5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15.
Air Quality	1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Climate Change	1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Community Cohesion	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11.
Cultural Heritage & Character	3, 4, 11, 15.
Economic Prosperity	5, 6, 7, 9, 13.
Education & Awareness	3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.
Environment & Biodiversity	1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Equality & Social Inclusion	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15.
Human Health & Wellbeing	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16.

Landscape, Flora & Fauna	1, 4, 15, 16.
Population & Growth	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15.
Sustainable Living	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Water & Soil	1, 12, 15, 16.

Table 5 IIA Objectives

IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
<p>1. Create environments that support good health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create conditions that support the improvement of mental and physical health and wellbeing? • Increase use and ease of access to green spaces for all residents, particularly those with mental and physical health concerns? • Reduce health inequalities? • Reduce the proliferation of activities with negative health externalities? • Improve access to a full range of coordinated health and social care services/facilities in all sectors for all residents? • Ensure that the built and natural environments promote health and wellbeing, including by facilitating physical activity and active travel and encouraging social interaction? • Increase food growing opportunities? • Support fully inclusive health, recreation, leisure and sport facilities that meet the needs of the whole community? • Reduce fuel poverty? • Manage noise issues and their effect on individual health? • Improve air quality?
<p>2. Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support an approach to design that reduces opportunities for criminal and anti-social behaviour? • Increase access to community services, including youth clubs and community activities? • Increase access, and reduce inequality of access, to economic opportunities and further education?
<p>3. Preserve and enhance the significance of areas and buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value and their setting in and around Royal Greenwich? • Enable the Royal Borough’s heritage and culture to be understood, explored and appreciated as much as possible by as wide a range of

	<p>people as possible?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect views of historically important landmarks and buildings valued in local views? • Ensure Royal Greenwich’s historic environment contributes to social and cultural life in the borough? • Successfully balance access and energy efficiency requirements with the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets? • Increase the equality of access to heritage assets?
<p>4. Create places, spaces and buildings that are well-designed, integrate effectively with one another, respect identified views and vistas, and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure high-quality architecture and urban design that enhances local character and distinctiveness? • Promote design, scale and density that is sensitive to its location? • Ensure consideration of the spaces between the buildings to provide an attractive, functional and sustainable public realm? • Result in the creation of robust and adaptable buildings that can respond to change over their life? • Make the built environment safer and more inclusive? • Preserve and enhance identified views and vistas?
<p>5. Support the creation of opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen opportunities for residents to access employment, particularly those groups experiencing above average unemployment? • Tackle barriers to employment by increasing provision of services such as childcare and skills-training? • Reduce inequality in the provision of education and skills training?
<p>6. Improve opportunities for prosperity and economic growth.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a range of businesses of different types and sizes? • Provide space in the right locations for different types of businesses to develop, grow and thrive? • Support the provision of infrastructure to serve a diverse range of businesses? • Promote diverse, vibrant and economically thriving town and local centres that serve the needs and wellbeing of the population?
<p>7. Increase participation in, and improve access to, education, skills-based training, and life-long learning.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequality in access to education and skills training?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of educational facilities in locations with good public transport connectivity? • Provide facilities that support life-long learning, such as libraries, community centres and further education colleges?
<p>8. Ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that housing is of a good standard, including in terms of energy efficiency? • Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet the identified need as much as possible? • Improve the diversity of housing types, sizes, prices and tenures? • Ensure tenures are fully integrated? • Encourage development at a high-standard, and at an appropriate density, size and mix? • Provide for housing that meets the diverse and changing needs of the population?
<p>9. Enhance the area as a business and tourist destination.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of tourism-related uses in appropriate locations? • Increase accessibility of tourist attractions within the borough to ensure that they provide equal access? • Increase public transport accessibility to tourism and business centres within the borough? • Encourage a vibrant social environment that attracts visitors to the borough while respecting the needs of residents?
<p>10. Ensure community services and facilities are accessible to everyone.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to community services and address specific challenges in access for vulnerable groups? • Support the expansion and upgrading of community facilities, particularly in areas of the borough with high levels of deprivation? • Expand access to health services to support the increasing needs of an aging population? • Support the creation of community facilities that reflect and support the diversity of the borough's multi-cultural population? • Support the delivery of integrated and accessible early-years services necessary to ensure that vulnerable children have the best

	start in life?
<p>11. Encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote equity between population groups and those with protected characteristics? • Support the active engagement of the wider community in decisions that affect their area? • Encourage the development of an active and connected, strong and cohesive community? • Secure high-quality architecture and urban design that enhances local character and distinctiveness? • Promote an approach to design that places people at the heart of the design process? • Improve connections with facilities/amenities?
<p>12. Minimise waste, maximise reuse and recycling of waste, and increase landfill diversion.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of local, sustainable materials? • Promote the use of renewable sustainable energy sources? • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources? • Ensure the design is appropriate for the lifetime of the development? • Support the circular economy? • Provide opportunities for businesses to benefit from the circular economy? • Support the reduction of the volume of waste produced in Royal Greenwich, including construction and demolition waste, food and household waste? • Support the “Waste Hierarchy”? • Increase the proportion of waste recycled or composted? • Support the provision of infrastructure to deal with residual waste in the most sustainable way?
<p>13. Reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development that integrate with accessible and sustainable methods of transportation.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity within the borough and at the wider London scale? • Encourage a model shift from private vehicles to active and public transport? • Reduce the need to travel by increasing the mix and density of uses

	<p>within neighbourhoods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road safety for all, prioritising pedestrians and cyclists? • Improve the accessibility of the borough’s transport network? • Support the provision of infrastructure to support sustainable transport options, such as cycle parking and electric vehicle charging points? • Enhance the capacity of the public transport network? • Reduce harmful emissions from transport and their impact on residents? • Reduce the negative impacts of servicing and freight?
<p>14. Address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and improve the borough’s ability to adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions associated with buildings and transport? • Promote the use of low and zero carbon energy technologies including expanding or creating decentralised energy networks? • Reduce inequality in access to heating and reduce fuel poverty? • Encourage an approach to design that responds to climate change? • Reduce the impacts of climate change, including flooding and the urban heat island effect? • Encourage design that improves the microclimate? • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? • Encourage a design approach that includes flood defences where necessary? • Steer development away from the parts of the borough with high flood risk?
<p>15. Protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and the open space network, improving public access where appropriate.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase protection and improve opportunities for biodiversity? • Ensure that development has no harmful effects on biodiversity and that development resulting in net gain in biodiversity is encouraged? • Ensure that development supports the creation and improvement of strategic and connected green infrastructure? • Ensure that development does not increase flood risk? • Protect existing trees and increase tree planting? • Increase the amount of biodiverse roofspace and soft landscaping, and encourage the creation of green walls?

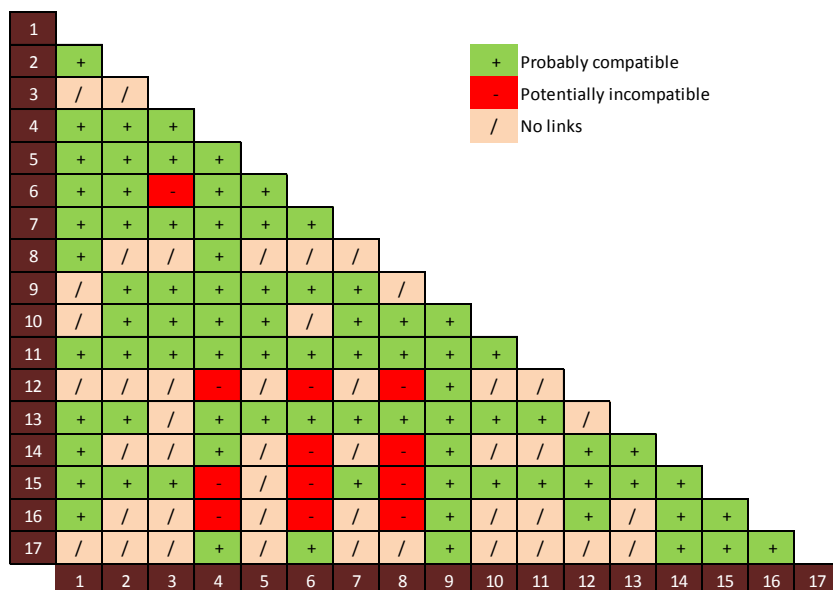
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection of the priority species identified in the Greenwich BAP? • Increase access to nature where appropriate? • Develop or enhance green corridors and routes between larger green spaces? • Maximise opportunities for engagement with wildlife, including environmental education? • Support positive management of green infrastructure in a way that supports biodiversity? • Improve access to, and the connectivity of, the Green Chain?
<p>16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise air, water, and soil pollution and their negative impacts on human health? • Support the improvement in air quality in line with national and international standards? • Support the sustainable use of water resources? • Prevent soil pollution and restore contaminated land? • Protection of natural resources, including water? • Ensure that development is supported by the necessary sewerage and water infrastructure?
<p>17. Reduce and Manage Flood Risk</p>	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steer development away from areas of the borough with the highest flood risk? • Ensure that developments in areas of high flood risk include mitigation measures to address surface and fluvial flooding? • Ensure that sites in areas of high tidal flood risk include provision for the creation or improvement of flood defences? • Ensure that no development prejudices the Environment Agency's ability to improve flood defences in line with its strategic plans?

1. Create environments that support good health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities.
2. Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime.
3. Preserve and enhance the significance of areas and buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and their settings.

4. Create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate effectively with one another, respect identified views and vistas, and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character.
5. Support the creation of opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment.
6. Improve opportunities for prosperity and economic growth.
7. Increase participation in, and improve access to, education, skills-based training, and life-long learning.
8. Ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
9. Enhance the area as a business and tourist destination.
10. Ensure community services and facilities are accessible to everyone.
11. Encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging.
12. Minimise waste, maximise reuse and recycling of waste, and increase landfill diversion.
13. Reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development that integrate with accessible and sustainable methods of transportation.
14. Address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and improve the Borough's ability to adapt to climate change.
15. Protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and the open space network, improving public access to these areas where appropriate.
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.

- 6.5 A compatibility assessment of the IIA objectives has been undertaken to better understand how the objectives integrate within one another and identify any potential conflict areas that may exist. The compatibility assessment highlights potential incompatibilities between objectives in order to identify areas where conflicts might occur between these objectives within the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 6.6 The compatibility matrix highlights several potential conflicts, and the following commentary considers how these could be mitigated going forward.

Figure 2 IIA Objectives Compatibility Matrix



- 6.7 Objectives 6 and 3: Improving opportunities for prosperity and economic growth has the potential to lead to increased pressure for development of heritage assets or within their settings. Policies can help to mitigate this potential conflict by ensuring that the impact of development is taken into account so that heritage assets can be conserved and enhanced.
- 6.8 Objectives 4 and 12: The inclusion of facilities to accommodate waste and recycling within new developments has the potential to detract from the aesthetic quality of the buildings and their engagement with the public realm, particularly in relation to the location of bin stores. Policies can ensure that the detailed design of developments incorporates facilities for waste and recycling in a way that is sensitive to the overall design of the scheme and does not detract from the quality of the public realm.
- 6.9 Objectives 4 and 15: The development of new buildings and neighbourhoods could result in a reduction or degradation in the quality of open space. Policies can help ensure that new developments reprovide any open space and enhance biodiversity through the provision of soft landscaping and biodiverse roofs.
- 6.10 Objectives 4 and 16: New development has the potential to result in increased air pollution and the degradation of natural resources such as water and soil. Policies can mitigate this impact by ensuring that new development does not occur in areas where it is likely to have a significant negative impact on natural resources. It can also ensure that new development mitigates the

impacts to natural resources by remediating soil and ensuring that it does not result in increased emissions.

6.11 Objectives 6 and 12: Growth in the local economy is likely to result in an increase in waste and has the potential to reduce landfill diversion if not managed appropriately. Policies can ensure that new businesses divert as much waste from landfills as possible by ensuring that they include suitable facilities for recycling and encouraging them to use reuse materials and use recycled materials.

6.12 Objectives 6 and 14: A growing economy has the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions through the construction of new buildings, more intensive use of older, energy inefficient buildings, and increased vehicle movements to support new businesses. Policies can ensure that new construction minimises greenhouse gas emissions through restrictions on the type of equipment that can be used. Policies can also ensure that businesses have access to appropriate and energy efficient buildings by allocating land for new commercial and industrial uses. Finally, policies can mitigate the impact of economic expansion on vehicle movements by ensuring that new businesses are located in areas with good public transport connectivity and encouraging and supporting active transport.

6.13 Objectives 6 and 15: The objective of growing the economy could undermine the protection, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity and open spaces. Expanding businesses might build on previously open land and the types of work carried out by the businesses could make habitats unsuitable for certain species. Policies can ensure that open space that has high habitat value is protected from development. Policies can also ensure that new development includes measures to mitigate its impact on habitats and that it re-provides any open space and habitats that are lost.

6.14 Objectives 6 and 16: Growth in certain sectors of the economy, particularly heavy industry, have the potential to contaminate or overuse natural resources and increase all forms of pollution. Policies can ensure that these impacts are mitigated by filters and systems within the building and that industries that could have a detrimental impact on natural resources are located where there is no risk of contaminating the soil, water or other natural resources.

6.15 Objectives 8 and 12: The need to increase the provision of housing within the borough could result in an increase in the volume of waste, both through the construction process and through the resultant population increase. Policies governing the management of waste during construction can ensure that as much of the waste as possible is reused on site and that all other waste is managed in a way that mitigates the negative impacts. Policies supporting the provision of suitable recycling facilities can mitigate the impact on waste resulting from an increase in the number of residents.

6.16 Objectives 8 and 14: Increased construction of new housing has the potential to increase the emissions of greenhouse gases through the construction process, from the occupation of the building itself and through transportation by the residents. Policies can reduce and mitigate the emissions from construction by mandating the use of low-emissions equipment. Policies can also ensure that new houses are constructed to be highly energy efficient, reducing emissions from heating and cooling. Finally, policies governing the location of new development can ensure that higher density housing is located in areas of high public transport accessibility and that all housing is developed to incorporate infrastructure for active transport.

6.17 Objectives 8 and 15: New residential development has the potential to reduce open space, and negatively impact biodiversity. If housing is developed on existing open space, it can damage habitats thereby reducing biodiversity. Policies can ensure that new development only occurs in areas where it will not result in a reduction in the amount of open space and that it includes soft landscaping that enhances biodiversity by providing for improved habitats.

6.18 Objectives 8 and 16: The development of new housing also has the potential to cause a detriment to air quality and natural resources. Development in inappropriate locations can damage sensitive ecosystems and expose residents to poor air quality. Policies governing the location of new development can ensure that it does not damage existing ecosystems and those governing the detailed design of new housing can ensure that poor air quality is mitigated. The use of natural resources can also be limited by policies that enforce water and energy efficiency.

7 STAGE A5: Consulting relevant authorities on the scope of the IIA

- 7.1 In accordance with Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, this Scoping Report underwent public consultation for a five week period from the 23rd February to the 29th March 2016. The statutory SEA bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) were directly consulted. Because the IIA has a broader scope than environmental issues, as well as consulting with the statutory bodies the document was also made publicly available on the Royal Greenwich website alongside the Site Allocations Local Plan Issues and Options Paper to invite wider feedback.
- 7.2 A total of 4 responses were received. A summary of the responses and how this Scoping Report has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Report is included at Appendix A3.
- 7.3 In seeking comments we have asked consultees to consider the following questions:
- Q1. Are there any plans, policies and programmes that have not been included in Section 5 and Appendix A1, which are relevant to the sustainability appraisal of the Site Allocations Local Plan?
 - Q2. Are there any sources of baseline data in Section 6 and Appendix A2, which have been omitted and should be considered as part of the sustainability appraisal of the Site Allocations Local Plan?
 - Q3. Do any of the sustainability issues in Section 7 need to be added to or amended? If so please state why.
 - Q4. Do any of the sustainability objectives in Section 8 need to be added to or amended? If so please state why.

APPENDIX AI – Plan, Policies, Programmes and Strategies

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
Improve the health and well-being of the local community and local environment	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) • EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan • Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Health and Well Being Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Greenwich Children and Young People’s Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and growth • Human health & well being • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity • Water and soil • Climate change
To provide a wide range of high quality designed homes, both affordable and market housing and of varying dwelling types, sizes and tenures.	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development guidance on designing development in a changing climate <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and growth • Human health & well being • Sustainable living • Equality & social inclusion
To widen opportunities for home ownership by improving the affordability of housing and increasing overall housing provision	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality & social inclusion • Sustainable living • Human health & well being
To create a strong sense of community able to support vulnerable and disadvantaged people	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Greenwich Children and Young People’s Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and growth • Equality & Social Inclusion
To provide quality education, social support and learning for all	<p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich Children and Young People’s Plan • Greenwich School Organisation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Education & awareness • Equality and social inclusion
To improve attendance at school and raise the levels of educational attainment	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Schools for the Future <p>Local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education & awareness • Equality & social inclusion

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan Greenwich School Organisation Plan 	
To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime	<p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health & well being Community cohesion
To reduce discrimination and improve opportunity and equality	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Equality Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion
To provide high quality and accessible services for all groups of people	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Mayor of London Transport Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Equality & social inclusion Human health & well being
To provide high quality accessible local health care facilities and services which are sufficient to meet the needs of and accessible to the entire community	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Well Being Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Equality & social inclusion Human health & well being
To encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport and reduce reliance on the private motor vehicle	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Mayor of London Transport Strategy South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Population & growth Human health & well being Air quality Water and soil Accessibility Equality & social inclusion
To ensure access to open space to all groups of people	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Environment & biodiversity Human health & well being Water & soil Accessibility Sustainable living

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To improve public transport and accessibility	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy • South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Local Implementation Plan • Masterplans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Air quality • Water and soil • Accessibility • Equality & social inclusion • Sustainable living
To prioritise the needs of pedestrians, people with disabilities, cyclists and public transport users before the private motor vehicle;	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, • Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Accessibility • Sustainable living • Environment & biodiversity • Air quality • Climate change
To maximise recreation and leisure opportunities and improve the quality and provision of facilities and infrastructure	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Environment & biodiversity • Human health & well being • Water & soil • Accessibility • Sustainable living
To reduce adverse impacts of noise and vibration generated by traffic, development and other noise sources	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, • Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being
To reduce traffic congestion and improve transport energy efficiency.	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Air quality • Climate change • Accessibility

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, Local Implementation Plan 	
To provide people with a range of employment opportunities in conjunction with the training and other services and facilities that will enable people to access these opportunities.	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Equality Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion
To regenerate the most disadvantaged areas of the Borough	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion Sustainable living
To reduce poverty and tackle financial exclusion	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan Greenwich Equality Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion Sustainable living
To improve equality and cultural cohesion by removing barriers to participation and enjoyment of cultural opportunities	<p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Equality Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion
To raise cultural awareness, improve cultural diversity and promote cross culture interaction	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic England Guidance (2016) <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Greenwich Equality Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being Equality & social inclusion Community cohesion
To conserve and/or enhance areas identified as having significant landscape character and biodiversity values	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) European landscape Convention <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape, flora & fauna Environment & biodiversity
To protect areas, places and buildings that exhibit cultural heritage values and are of	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Landscape Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community cohesion Human health & well being

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
historical and/or archaeological importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Convention (1972) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Historic England Guidance (2016) • Historic England Advice Note 8 <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity
To conserve sites of importance for nature conservation	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Biodiversity Action Plan, 2006 • EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • European Landscape Convention <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Action Plan • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health & well being • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity • Water & soil
To protect flora and fauna which are important on an international, national and local scale	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan • EU Biodiversity Action Plan • EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EEC) • European Landscape Convention <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Green Capital: Green Infrastructure for a Future City (2016) <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Action Plan • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity • Water & soil
To maintain and enhance Metropolitan Open Land and the Green Chain	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention <p>National</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & soil
To improve air quality	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan • European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 • UK Climate Change Programme <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Mayor's Air Quality Strategy • Air Quality Action Plan 2002 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Air Quality Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Air quality • Climate change • Sustainable living
To protect the water environment	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames River Basin Management Plan • Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment & biodiversity • Landscape, flora & fauna • Water and soil
To protect soils against erosion and pollution and conserve land with significant geological characteristics	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan • EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and soil • Environment & biodiversity • Landscape, flora & fauna

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	
To reduce flood risk	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan • Thames River Basin Management Plan • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Thames Estuary 2100 briefing for RBG (2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and soil • Climate change
To reduce the generation of waste and to encourage re-use and recycling of waste	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 75/442/EEC Waste • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity
To provide sufficient opportunities for new waste facilities of the right type and capacity, in the right place and at the right time	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity • Human health & well being
To secure the recovery or disposal of waste in the nearest and most efficient location, with minimal harm to the environment, and	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
whilst meeting the needs of the local community.	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment & biodiversity • Human health & well being
Prudent use of natural resources, particularly water.	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2006/12/EC Waste • Directive 2000/60/EC Water • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Thames River Basin Management Plan • Draft Thames Waterway Management Plan • Thames Corridor Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity
To contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gases emissions	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Climate Change Programme • NPPF <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity
To increase energy efficiency	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • NPPF • Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development guidance on designing development in a changing climate <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To promote the use of previously developed land, ensuring that new developments make efficient and appropriate use of land	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Water & soil • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity • Human health & well being
To encourage the remediation of contaminated land	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and Soil • Environment & biodiversity
To promote buildings that are environmentally efficient to build and operate	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development guidance on designing development in a changing climate <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and growth • Human health & well being • Climate change • Air quality • Water & soil • Environment & biodiversity
To harness renewable energy potential and maximise its use	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • UK Sustainable Development Strategy <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Energy Strategy 2001 • Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development guidance on designing development in a changing climate <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Air quality • Sustainable living
To implement effective spatial planning and infrastructure provision to reduce flood risk.	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan • Thames River Basin Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & soil • Climate change • Sustainable living

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Thames Waterway Management Plan • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Thames Estuary 2100 briefing for RBG 	
To minimise the extent of noise pollution, specifically the number of households that suffer adverse impacts from noise sources	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being
Reduce dependence on the private motor vehicle.	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol • The Paris Agreement <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor's London Transport Strategy • South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Local Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Accessibility • Sustainable living • Environment & biodiversity • Air quality • Climate change
To prevent major accidents and/or hazards involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences in the unlikely event of one occurring.	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human Health & well being • Environment & biodiversity • Sustainable living • Water & Soil • Landscape, flora & fauna
To provide a built environment characterised by excellence in urban design and architecture, that enhances public realm and open spaces, and prioritises the environment for pedestrians and cyclists.	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • BREEAM • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • Estuary Edges Guidance • Historic England Guidance <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Sustainable living • Cultural heritage & character • Equality & social inclusion • Human health & well being
To promote economic growth and employment	<p>International/European</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health & well being • Equality & social inclusion • Economic prosperity
<p>To establish a clear centre hierarchy, safeguard and enhance the viability and vitality of town centres, and reinforce the role of neighbourhood centres/parades.</p>	<p>International/European</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy • UK Sustainable Development Strategy <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage & character • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Accessibility
<p>Increase the prosperity and diversity of local businesses</p>	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health & well being • Sustainable living • Economic prosperity
<p>To improve the competitiveness of local business and enterprise and maximise opportunities for local business growth</p>	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Equality & social inclusion • Economic prosperity
<p>To provide a high quality business environment</p>	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Economic prosperity
<p>To strengthen Greenwich's position as a visitor destination and expand tourism across the Borough</p>	<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Convention (1972) <p>National</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic prosperity • Human health & well being

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic England Guidance <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of London Authority Plan <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	
<p>To ensure that economic development is sustainable and takes social and environmental considerations into account to provide improved quality of life for residents</p>	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • East London Sub-Regional Framework <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Economic prosperity • Human health & well being • Environment & biodiversity • Climate change • Sustainable living • Air quality
<p>To promote the image of Greenwich as a business location for modern business and investment</p>	<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • East London Sub-Regional Framework <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Economic prosperity • Human health & well being • Environment & biodiversity • Sustainable living

APPENDIX A2 – Baseline Data

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
ENVIRONMENT				
Species population and areas of priority habitat	<p>The following priority habitats and species have been identified on the basis that they are nationally and/or locally rare (or in decline) and are distinct to Greenwich:</p> <p>Priority Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acid Grassland and Heath land • Gardens • Parks and Green Spaces • Wasteland • Waters Edge, Rivers, Ponds and Wetland • Woodland <p>Priority Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bats • Black Poplar • Black Redstart • Hedgehog • Stag Beetle • Water Vole 	No direct comparators or targets available		Greenwich Biodiversity Action Plan, March 2010
Designated sites	<p>There are two SSSIs in Greenwich Borough</p> <p>There are 55 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Greenwich</p>	No direct comparators or targets are available.	The Core Strategy recognises the importance of protecting designated sites. Policy OS4 states that the borough's "rich biodiversity and geodiversity will be protected, restored and enhanced, including the priority habitats and species identified in the Greenwich Biodiversity Action Plan, with a presumption against the development".	Core Strategy with Detailed Policies, July 2014
Areas lacking accessible wildlife sites	Areas of wildlife deficiency are generally areas more than 1km from a Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance for nature conservation to which the public has access. Figure 7 in the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies displays the areas of the borough that are more than 1km from an accessible wildlife site.	No direct comparators or targets are available.	There are pockets surrounding Peninsula, Woolwich, New Eltham, and stretching from Kidbrooke towards Greenwich where accessibility to Wildlife sites is reduced.	Core Strategy With Detailed Policies (July 2014)
Flood risk	<p>Environment Agency mapping of flood risk shows that the Borough contains areas of floodplain categorised as Flood Zones 2 and 3, the majority of which lie along the Thames waterfront and some along other main rivers.</p> <p>The Borough's strategic flood risk assessment report (2011) also identifies levels of flood risk within the Borough from fluvial, tidal and other sources, to inform spatial planning.</p>	No comparators or targets applicable.	A strategic flood risk assessment report was published by the Council in 2011 to assist the Royal Borough in making spatial planning decisions and inform the Core Strategy.	<p>Environment Agency Flood Mapping: http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?topic=floodmap&layerGroups=default&lang=_e&ep=map&scale=7&x=531500&y=181500</p> <p>Royal Borough of Greenwich Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2011</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source																				
Land Use	Greenwich Total area: 4,786ha % for Domestic Buildings: 8.54% % for Non Domestic Buildings: 5.05% % for Road: 14.6% % for Path: 1.1% % for Rail: 0.5% % for Domestic Gardens: 23.2% % for Greenspace: 34.4% % for water: 1.7% % for other land uses: 11%	London Total area: 159,624ha Area of Domestic Buildings: 8.7% Area of Non Domestic Buildings: 4.7% Area of Road: 12.3% Area of Path: 0.7% Area of Rail: 1.1% Area of Domestic Gardens: 23.8% Area of Greenspace: 38.2% % for water: 2.8% % for other land uses: 7.5%	The urban fabric of Greenwich is closely aligned with London. There are no significant differences worth commenting on.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk																				
Open Space	Open space constitutes 30% of Royal Greenwich's total area. This equates to a provision of 5.6ha of open space per 1,000 population.	<p>The National Playing Fields Association (now Fields in Trust) established a minimum standard for open space provision (The Six Acre Standard) - 6 acres (2.4ha) of recreational space is required for every 1,000 people.</p> <p>This standard was incorporated into the <i>Planning and Design for Outdoor Play and Recreation</i> (2008).</p> <p>Fields In Trust have published <i>Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard</i> (October 2015), which provides benchmark guidelines for a range of open space and equipped play areas.</p>	<p>Royal Greenwich has an extensive and varied provision of open space and recreational facilities. Open space constitutes 30% of Royal Greenwich's total area, ranging from local woodlands to large formal parks. The provision of open space such as at Eltham Common and Greenwich Park contributes to a high quality, attractive environment and has many positive functions. A major swathe of open spaces stretching through the central, eastern and southern parts of the Borough forming part of an area of Metropolitan Open Land known as the 'Green Chain'. The Green Chain stretches through four of South East London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham and fulfils a variety of functions including recreational, ecological, historical, amenity and physical breaks in the urban environment.</p> <p>The high level of growth expected in the borough will create increasing competition for land in Royal Greenwich and open spaces will therefore come under increasing pressure. The heritage value of Royal Greenwich's open spaces should also be considered, including the various registered historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>The Geographical distribution of open spaces in the Borough causes some accessibility issues in certain areas (see Figure 5. Open Space Deficiency Areas in RBG Core Strategy).</p>	<p>Core Strategy with Detailed Policies, July 2014</p> <p>Planning and Design for Outdoor Play and Recreation</p> <p>Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard, October 2015</p>																				
Areas of Public Open Space Deficiency	<p>Areas deficient in access are deemed to be those that are further than 400m from a local park, 1,200m from a district park and 3,200m from a metropolitan park. Figure 5 in the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies (July 2014) shows that there are areas of the borough that are deficient in access to a local park and district park.</p> <p>Greenwich- Percentage of household with access to:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Open Space</td> <td>82.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local parks</td> <td>31.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District Parks</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metropolitan Park</td> <td>60.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Park</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Open Space	82.6	Local parks	31.3	District Parks	48	Metropolitan Park	60.5	Regional Park	0	<p>London- Percentage of household with access to:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Open Space</td> <td>51.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local parks</td> <td>38.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District Parks</td> <td>35.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metropolitan Park</td> <td>55.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional Park</td> <td>26</td> </tr> </table>	Open Space	51.5	Local parks	38.3	District Parks	35.6	Metropolitan Park	55.6	Regional Park	26	Provision of new development, particularly residential initiatives may assist in addressing these deficiencies that currently exist.	Core Strategy with Detailed Policies (July 2014)
Open Space	82.6																							
Local parks	31.3																							
District Parks	48																							
Metropolitan Park	60.5																							
Regional Park	0																							
Open Space	51.5																							
Local parks	38.3																							
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Metropolitan Park	55.6																							
Regional Park	26																							

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Sporting & Leisure Facilities	<p>The Royal Borough has a vast amount of public open space totalling 881.1 hectares. The standard of public open space provision in the Borough is 3.8ha per 1000 population.</p> <p>The Royal Borough's Open Space study found that there are 252 sports pitches throughout the Borough.</p> <p>This includes 173 football pitches, 20 rugby pitches and 25 cricket pitches; all of which are open to the community.</p> <p>In addition to this the Borough has local:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletics tracks; • Sailing clubs; • Basketball courts; • Tennis courts; • Swimming pools; • Allotments; • Gyms and leisure centres. 		<p>Greenwich Council is currently undertaking further investigations into the provision of sports and leisure facilities within the Borough. The results of this study will be fed into the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>Future planning policy needs to recognise and respond to any community need for additional facilities.</p>	<p>Greenwich Playing Pitch Strategy Report 2015</p> <p>Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014</p>
Walkways and Cycleways	<p>Royal Greenwich has comprehensive network of Greenways allowing traffic-free routes for pedestrians and cyclists. This includes the riverside cycle and walkway that stretches for 13.8km along the Thames, and the 3km 'Ridgeway' above the Thames Outfall Sewer between Plumstead and Thamesmead.</p> <p>New cycle routes are being implemented as part of the Royal Greenwich Cycling Strategy, adopted in April 2014, and a Walking Strategy is also planned. The Cycling Strategy includes developing off-street and on-street networks, including 'primary' routes on main roads in the Borough, providing separation from traffic and pedestrians where possible.</p> <p>In addition there is a fairly extensive network of open spaces within the Borough that form part of the Green Chain walking network that runs from Crystal Palace to Erith and the Thames Barrier to Chislehurst.</p>	<p>Royal Greenwich performs better than average amongst Outer London Boroughs in terms of walking and cycling mode share according to the London Travel Demand Survey produced by TfL</p>		<p>Royal Greenwich Cycling Strategy 2014</p> <p>Royal Greenwich Local Implementation Plan for transport 2011</p>
River Frontage	<p>Greenwich Borough has a long 13km of frontage to the River Thames.</p>	<p>No comparators or targets available.</p>	<p>The Borough's river frontage is an important community asset that any future policy needs to conserve and enhance. Policy should seek to improve the permeability and integration of the river with regard to existing and new developments.</p>	<p>Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
CLIMATE CHANGE				
Air quality	<p>There are 9 detailed air quality monitoring sites in Greenwich. These predominantly occur next to major roads in the Borough being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GR4 - A210 Bexley Road; • GR5 - A206 Trafalgar Road • GR6 - A2 Rochester Way • GR7 - A2 Blackheath Hill • GR8 - A206 Woolwich Road • GR9- A205 Westhorne Avenue • GR10 - A206 Plumstead Road • GR12 - Peartree Way • GR13 - A206 Plumstead High Street <p>NO2 annual average levels on the A2 have fluctuated near and above the National Air Quality Standards since 1998.</p> <p>The AQMA has shown that local road transport contributes 28-80% towards NOx concentrations, depending on location.</p>	<p>No comparators of targets applicable.</p> <p>National air quality standard for NO2 is 40mg/m3 annual average; and Hourly objective of 200mg/m3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year.</p>	<p>Greenwich designated the whole of the Borough as an Air Quality Management Area in 2001 and an Air Quality Action Plan was published in 2002.</p> <p>The Greenwich Peninsula has also been designated as the first Low Emission Zone in the UK.</p> <p>Since 2002, several Air Quality Action Plan Progress Reports and Air Quality and Screening Assessment reports have been completed.</p> <p>Future policy needs to recognise the potential impacts that development has on the environment and continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.</p>	<p>http://www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk/downloads/download/183/air_quality_reports</p>
Emissions	<p>Greenwich Borough emits 1,004,457 tonnes of CO2 per year comprising the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry and Commercial - 316,447 t/yr • Transport- 258,016 t/yr • Domestic - 429,174 t/yr <p>The Borough has a total area of 50.44km2 which means that emissions are at a rate of 19,913 tonnes per km2 per annum.</p>	<p>London emits 41.59 million tonnes per year and has a total area of 1706km² which means that London emissions are at a rate of 24,378.6 tonnes per km² per annum.</p> <p>National level at 2003 was 572465 K tonnes.</p>	<p>Based on the data, Greenwich produce below the London average for their annual emission rate. This could be due to a variety of factors including the type of land uses in Greenwich, the extent of parkland etc. Whilst this is the case, policy should continue to promote the reduction of local emissions through initiatives such as more sustainable forms of transport and more environmentally friendly development.</p>	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/437384/2005_to_2013_UK_local_and_regional_CO2_emissions_statistical_release.pdf</p>
Energy use per household	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>2011: 15,090kWh 2012: 14,790kWh 2013: 14,581 kWh</p>	<p>London</p> <p>2011: 16,410kWh 2012: 16,150kWh 2013: 16,117kWh</p>	<p>The statistics for both Greenwich and London show that between 2011 and 2013 there was a slight reduction in domestic energy consumption.</p>	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/481867/NOVEMBER_2015_-_Sub-national_total_final_energy_consumption_statistics_FINAL.xlsx</p>
Renewable Energy	<p>In 20014-15 59.12% of waste in the Borough was used to recover electrical energy at the SELCHP incineration facility in Lewisham.</p> <p>In addition to this, the most promising sources of renewable energy generation are likely to be solar heated hot water, photovoltaic cells, water source heat pumps, and combined heat and power. During 2014 and 2015 9000m2 Solar PV was proposed in planning submissions. A further programme of 1MW of solar panel installations is being investigated for 2016. Additionally, the feasibility of a water source heat pump to provide 1MW of heat for a district heating network is currently being investigated.</p>	<p>United Kingdom: 2%</p> <p>Difficult to draw comparisons due to lack of data.</p>	<p>The percentage of renewable electricity, nationwide, generated in 2014 accounted for 7% of all energy consumed. This has increased 1.4% from 2013.</p>	

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Waste management	<p>Household waste per capita:</p> <p>381kg in 2012-13 401kg in 2013-14 406kg in 2014-15</p> <p>% served by kerbside recycling:</p> <p>100.0% in 2012-13 100.0% in 2013-14 100.0% in 2014-15</p> <p>% of household waste recycled:</p> <p>24.11% in 2012-13 23.39% in 2013-14 19.59% in 2014-15</p> <p>% of household waste composted:</p> <p>15.80% in 2012-13 15.32% in 2013-14 14.63% in 2014-15</p> <p>% of household waste incinerated:</p> <p>56.73% in 2012-13 53.60% in 2013-14 59.12% in 2014-15</p> <p>Incinerated waste in the Borough was used to recover electrical energy at the SELCHP incineration facility in Lewisham.</p>	44.8% of waste in England was recycled/composted in the year up to December 2014	<p>The Borough is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and forms part of a voluntary grouping of authorities that co-ordinate their duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in consultation with the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Much of the borough's new developments are flats, which can present significant challenges with regard to the recycling of household waste. Evidence suggests that with regards to new development in the borough is made up of flats, where recycle 30% of the waste. Regeneration in the borough largely comprises flats has placed a downward pressure on the recycling rate, as flats recycle less than other households on average.</p>	-
No of days per year pollution exceeds the governments standards	<p>In Greenwich there are no major polluting industrial sources. The predominant source of air pollution coming from congested roads within the Borough. The monitoring points had the following exceedences for 200mg/1hr (18 allowed per year):</p> <p>For 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GR4 - A210 Bexley Road - 0 • GR5 - A206 Trafalgar Road - 5 • GR7 - A2 Blackheath Hill - 0 • GR8 - A206 Woolwich Road - 26 • GR9- A205 Westthorne Avenue - 0 	Under Investigation		www.defra.gov.uk

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CHARACTER				
Number and extent of Conservation Areas	<p>As of 2014 there were 20 Conservation Areas, and a World Heritage Site- the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site located within the Royal Borough.</p> <p>The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site was inscribed in 1997 and includes the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich Park and some of Greenwich town centre, and has buffer zones on all sides.</p> <p>Historic landscapes also form a key part of Greenwich Borough. There are 4 registered historic gardens and parks within the Royal Borough listed on Historic England's 'National Heritage List for England' and 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England', these being Greenwich Park, Well Hall Pleasance, Eltham Palace and Repository woods.</p> <p>In addition to this, the Countryside Commission has identified the Shooters Hill Ridge area as Heritage Land due to its high landscape value, historic parks, ancient countryside, and nature conservation value.</p>	None available	Greenwich Borough Council needs to ensure that the setting and integrity of conservation sites and areas of historical significance are preserved and enhanced.	<p>Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014</p> <p>www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/ www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> <p>Strategic Guidance for Heritage Land in London</p>
Number of listed buildings and proportion at risk	<p>At present there are 566 Heritage Assets on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest in Royal Greenwich.</p> <p>16 of these are considered to be at risk, 4 of which are grade I and II*, which equates to 0.7%.</p> <p>11 are Grade II secular buildings at risk, which equates to 1.9%.</p>	<p>Nationally, 3.9% of grade I and II* listed buildings (excluding places of worship) are on the Register. In London the percentage is also 3.9% (64 listed secular buildings).</p> <p>2.6% (428) of London's grade II listed secular buildings are on the Register</p>	<p>Royal Greenwich is significantly lower than the national and London averages for Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk, and lower than the London average for Grade II listed buildings at risk.</p> <p>Since 2011 the Royal Borough has reduced the number of its listed secular buildings at risk by 37.5%.</p> <p>Royal Greenwich's Local Plan encourages the enhancement of the Borough's heritage assets and in particular its listed buildings at risk, as a stimulus and catalyst for regeneration.</p> <p>The situation regarding Buildings at Risk is stable for existing entries.</p>	<p>Historic England National Heritage List for England, available at www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> <p>Historic England Heritage at Risk Register, available at www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/</p>
Archaeology	<p>The Royal Borough's Local Plan identifies areas of high archaeological potential. There are presently 31 areas of HAP within the Borough representing 1719 hectares or 34% of the Borough. The primary areas of potential being located along the river frontage and in the maritime district and scattered throughout the rest of the Borough.</p> <p>For the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, English Heritage (now Historic England) recorded 50 sites, up from 34 sites the previous year (not all within Areas of High Archaeological Potential) with pre-planning determination material being submitted in addition to post-determination planning conditions relating to heritage requirements.</p>	None available	Greenwich has large tracts of land that exhibit varying degrees of archaeological importance. Any future policy should recognise this and ensure the preservation of such sites.	<p>Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014</p> <p>English Heritage- Areas of High Archaeological Potential: Appraisal, published by the Borough in 2012</p>
Waterfront and Maritime Environment	<p>The River Thames is a major linear open space that frames some of the Borough's key historic buildings. It is a waterway rich in biodiversity, a transport route, and an archaeological and recreational resource. At 13km, Greenwich Borough has the longest waterfront of any London Borough.</p> <p>This comprises a variety of land uses, extensive areas of environment and historical significance, 6 safeguarded wharves and a well-developed pedestrian walking path along the river frontage.</p>	None available	The waterfront is an area with significant natural and historical attributes including but not limited to Woolwich Royal Arsenal, the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, and strategic open spaces such as Greenwich Park.	<p>GLA Safeguarded Wharves Review, 2011</p> <p>Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Views & Vistas	Greenwich has a number of locally significant views and vistas looking in all directions, 12 such Local Views are identified in the Royal Borough's Local Plan 2014, with others also noted in conservation character area appraisals for the Borough. In addition to this the Royal Borough has 2 of the 26 designated views that are required to be protected by the London Plan, these being the panorama views to central London from Greenwich Park and Blackheath Point. Also protected is the vista from General Wolfe Statue in Greenwich Park to St Paul's Cathedral.	No comparators or target applicable.	Any future policy needs to seek to preserve the existing significant views and vistas within the Borough.	Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014
HEALTH & WELL BEING				
Life expectancy at birth	Greenwich (2012-14) Male: 79 yrs Female: 82.5 yrs	England (2012-14) Male: 79.6 yrs Female: 83.2 yrs	Life expectancy in Royal Greenwich remains shorter than the national average. This is true at birth and at age 65, and is true for both males and females. Latest data show that inequalities in male life expectancy between the poorest and the most affluent areas within the Royal Borough is reducing, with male residents of the most deprived areas of Greenwich now expected to live 4.8 years less than the residents of the most affluent areas. Latest figures however show that inequalities in female life expectancy between the poorest and the most affluent areas of the Royal Borough had increased, with female residents of the most deprived areas of Greenwich now expected to live 5.9 years less than female residents of the most affluent areas.	Office for National Statistics, 2015 Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-2018)
Physically active adults <i>Proportion of population undertaking physical activity</i>	Greenwich <30 mins: 29.1% 30-89 mins: 6.2% 90-149 mins: 8.3% 150+ mins: 56.4%	England <30 mins: 27.7% 30-89 mins: 7.9% 90-149 mins: 7.4% 150+ mins: 57.0%	Greenwich is slightly less physically active than the England average in terms of there being a larger proportion of the population participating in less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week.	Public Health England, Active People Survey (2014-15)
Self-Assessed General Health	Greenwich 2011: 83.1% of residents reported that they had "Good" or "Very Good" health	England 2011: 81.4% of residents in England reported that they had "Good" or "Very Good" health.	Greenwich has a higher proportion of residents reporting "good" health than the England average.	ONS Census 2011, QS302EW
Notifiable offences recorded by the police	Greenwich Total Notifiable Offences – 21,012 offences – 78.2 per 1,000 population Violence Against The Person – 6,835 offences (3.5% of MPS total) Robbery – 439 offences (2.0% of MPS total) Burglary in a Dwelling – 1,283 offences (2.7% of MPS total) Theft of a Motor Vehicle – 604 offences (2.7% of MPS total) Theft from a Motor Vehicle – 1,476 offences (3.0% of MPS total)	London (Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)) Total Notifiable Offences – 708,896 offences – 83.1 per 1,000 population Violence Against The Person – 197,434 offences Robbery – 21,906 offences Burglary in a Dwelling – 47,335 offences Theft of a Motor Vehicle – 22,051 offences Theft from a Motor Vehicle – 49,929 offences	Greenwich has a lower crime rate than in London as a whole: 78.2 compared to 83.1 total notifiable offences Per 1,000 population. Within Greenwich "Violence against the person" represents the largest number of offences.	Metropolitan Police Service (2014/15)
Deprivation	2015 rankings for Greenwich (out of 326 LAs - 1 = most deprived): • Average deprivation score – 78th most deprived LA in England. • Income scale – 40th most deprived LA in England • Employment scale – 51st most deprived LA in England	2010 rankings for Greenwich (out of 326 LAs - 1 = most deprived): • Average deprivation score – 28th most deprived LA in England • Income scale – 39th most deprived LA in England • Employment scale – 51st most deprived LA in England	Greenwich's deprivation score rankings suggest that the levels of deprivation in the borough have improved since 2010. Greenwich has seen the greatest improvement in deprivation ranking in London, and is the 14th most deprived London borough.	The English Indices of Deprivation (2010 & 2015)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
POPULATION & GROWTH				
Population and net population flows	<p>The Royal Borough population is anticipated to grow by 79,455 people between 2011 and 2041 from 255,483 to 334,938 – accounting for the 9th largest population increase across London boroughs.</p> <p>Peninsula ward is expected to see the largest population increase - an increase of over 35,000 residents, ranking it 3rd in London. Woolwich Riverside is will also see significant population increases with 18,940 new residents.</p> <p>The age cohorts estimated to see the largest increase in numbers are 65-74 (12,100 people), ages 75-89 (11,140 people) and ages 55-59 (7,920 people), which is likely to significantly impact health provision.</p> <p>Between 2011 and 2041 the 4-10 age group will increase by 5,280 and 11-15 by 3,900, placing additional pressure on primary and secondary school provision.</p>	<p>Between 2011 and 2041 London's population is estimated to increase by approximately 2.14 million people. The largest growth is expected to occur in Tower Hamlets (140,787 people), Barnet (128,408 people) and Newham (122,180 people). Greenwich has the 9th largest population increase of London boroughs.</p>	<p>The borough's population is forecast to grow by 31% between 2011 and 2041, which is above the London average (26%).</p>	Greater London Authority 2014 SHLAA Population.
Population Density	Greenwich has a population density of 53.8 people per hectare.	London has a population density of 52 people per hectare.	The population density in Greenwich is higher than the London average	ONS Census 2011, QS102EW
Resident Age Profile	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>0 to 5 yrs: 24,831 (9.8%) 6 to 15 yrs: 30,563 (12.0%) 16 to 24 yrs: 32,908 (12.9%) 25 to 44 yrs: 87,698 (34.5%) 45 to 64 yrs: 52,441 (20.6%) 65+ yrs: 26,116 (10.3%) All Ages: 254557</p>	<p>London</p> <p>0 to 5 yrs: 8.5% 6 to 15 yrs: 11.3% 16 to 24 yrs: 12.3% 25 to 44 yrs: 35.5% 45 to 64 yrs: 21.2% 65+ yrs: 11.1% All Ages: 8,173,941</p>	Greenwich has a very similar age profile to that of the rest of London. Greenwich has a higher proportion of younger residents, and slightly less older residents.	ONS Census 2011, QS103EW
Resident Ethnicity	<p>Greenwich (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62.5% White • 11.7% Asian / Asian British • 19.1% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British • 4.8% Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups • 1.9% Other Ethnic Groups 	<p>London (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59.8% White • 18.5% Asian / Asian British • 13.3% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British • 5.0% Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups • 3.4% Other Ethnic Groups 	<p>Greenwich has a higher proportion of White residents than London as a whole, with 37.5% of the population from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background, compared to 40.2% for London.</p> <p>As a proportion of the population, Greenwich has a higher proportion of residents from <i>Black / African / Caribbean / Black British</i> background, but fewer residents from an <i>Asian / Asian British</i> background. Despite this from 2001-2011 the largest growth has occurred amongst the South Asian, Other Black and Other White groups.</p>	ONS Census 2011, QS201EW
Religion	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>Christian 52.9% Buddhist 1.7% Hindu 3.6% Jewish 0.2% Muslim 6.8% Sikh 1.4% Other Religion 0.4% No Religion 25.5% Religion Not Stated 7.6%</p>	<p>London</p> <p>Christian 48.4% Buddhist 1.0% Hindu 5.0% Jewish 1.8% Muslim 12.4% Sikh 1.5% Other Religion 0.6% No Religion 20.7% Religion Not Stated 8.5%</p>	Greenwich has a higher proportion of Christians and people stating "No Religion" than London as a whole, but a lower proportion of Hindu's, Jews and Muslims.	ONS Census 2011, QS208EW
TRANSPORT				

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Transport modes to work	Greenwich Work Mainly at or From Home: 2.5% Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram: 9.7% Train: 14.8% Bus, Minibus or Coach: 10.2% Taxi: 0.3% Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped: 0.7% Driving a Car or Van: 17.5% Passenger in a Car or Van: 1.2% Bicycle: 1.5% On Foot: 4.1% Other Method of Travel to Work: 0.6% Not in Employment: 36.9%	London Work Mainly at or From Home: 3.3% Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram: 14.7% Train: 8.7% Bus, Minibus or Coach: 9.2% Taxi: 0.3% Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped: 0.8% Driving a Car or Van: 18.3% Passenger in a Car or Van: 1.1% Bicycle: 2.6% On Foot: 5.8% Other Method of Travel to Work: 0.5% Not in Employment: 34.6%	The Borough is well connected by overland rail and bus services which are reflected in the proportions shown. Almost double the proportion of journeys to work are made by train compared to the average work journey in London. Whereas there are proportionately less work journeys made in Greenwich by underground etc. compared to London possibly due to there being only one underground station in the borough (North Greenwich) despite the 5 DLR stations also present. Car use represents accounts for a lower proportion of journeys to work than London as a whole, as does bicycle and on foot modes.	ONS, 2011 Census, Method of Travel to Work (QS701EW)
Percentage of households with a car	Greenwich 58% of households within has access to a car or van in 2011.	London 58.4% of households in London have access to at least one car or van, compared to the national average being 74.2%.	The proportion of the population able to access a vehicle in Greenwich is similar to that seen in London but less than the national average.	ONS, 2011 Census, Car or Van Availability (QS416EW)
HOUSING				
Housing tenure	Greenwich Owned outright: 16,585 (16.4%) Owned with a mortgage: 27,134 (26.9%) Shared ownership: 1,580 (1.6%) Social Rented: 34,662 (34.3%) Private Rented: 20,004 (19.8%) Living Rent Free: 1,080 (1.1%) All Households: 101,045	London Owned outright: 21.1% Owned with a mortgage: 27.1% Shared ownership: 1.3% Social Rented: 24.1% Private Rented: 25.1% Living Rent Free: 1.3% All Households: 3,266,173	Greenwich is generally consistent with the rest of London with regard to the proportion of people who currently own their homes or are in the process of paying them off. However, the Borough has a significantly higher percentage of Council rented homes in comparison to London although this compensates for the lack of privately rented accommodation. Policy needs to ensure the improvement of housing standards within the Borough.	ONS, 2011 Census, Tenure - Households (QS405EW)
Average house prices	Greenwich (2014) Median Dwelling Price: £315,000	London (2014) Median Dwelling Price: £365,000 England (2014) (2014) Median Dwelling Price: £198,000	Greenwich is one of the cheaper locations in London to purchase a dwelling with average prices almost £50,000 below the London average, but above the national average. The data used is relatively dated and should be reviewed prior to the Sustainability Appraisal being undertaken. Policy should ensure adequate provision for affordable housing.	Average House Prices, Ward, LSOA, MSOA published by GLA
Households	Greenwich (2011) One person households: 22,952 (22.7%) Over 65 living alone households: 9,418 (9.3%) Other over 65 Households: 3,866 (3.8%) Households with no children: 13,402 (13.3%) Cohabiting Households with children: 23,158 (22.9%) Lone Parent Households: 14,644 (14.5%) Other Household Types: 13,605 (13.5%) All Households: 101,045	London (2011) One person households: 718,536 (22.0%) Over 65 living alone households: 312,022 (9.6%) Other over 65 Households: 134,063 (4.1%) Households with no children: 449,554 (13.8%) Cohabiting Households with children: 749,760 (23.0%) Lone Parent Households: 413,464 (12.7%) Other Household Types: 488,774 (15.0%) All Households: 3,266,173	Greenwich has a significantly higher proportion of one person households and lone parent households. The Borough also has a higher proportion of pensioners and households with dependent children.	ONS, 2011 Census, Household Composition - Households (QS113EW)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Housing provision	Greenwich Year Completions 2008-09: 783 2009-10: 548 2010-11: 1,059 2011-12: 1,323 2012-13: 922 2013-14: 1,321	No direct comparators.	The London Plan target for completions is 2,010 households per annum. Greenwich Completions are below the London Plan target, however Royal Greenwich is well placed to respond to any upturn in the market as is demonstrated by the high levels of permissions in recent years. The completions figure is expected to rise in coming years with the continued implementation of major schemes such as the Greenwich Millennium Village, Royal Arsenal, the Peninsula and Kidbrooke Village. Between 2008/09 and 2013/14, on average 43% of gross completed dwellings have been affordable.	Greenwich Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14
Indicator of homelessness numbers	Greenwich (2014/15) Number of homeless households: 364 (0.3% of all households) Homeless households in temporary accommodation: 397 LA Dwellings let to Homeless households in Priority Need: 75	London (2014/15) Number of households homeless: 17,530 (0.5% of all households) Homeless households in temporary accommodation: 48,240 LA Dwellings let to Homeless households in Priority Need: 5,430	The proportion of homeless households in Greenwich is below the London average.	Table 784: Local Authority Summary: Local authorities' action under the homelessness provisions of the 1985 and 1996 Housing Acts (financial year) Local authority, 2014-15 R
ECONOMY				
Employment	Greenwich All Usual Residents aged 16-74: 186,722 Economically Active: 132,073 (70.7%) Full-time: 71,844 (38.5%) Part time: 20,697 (11.1%) Self-employed: 18,305 (9.8%) Unemployed: 11,518 (6.2%) Student: 9,709 (5.2%) Economically Inactive: 54,649 (29.3%) Retired: 15,695 (8.4%) Student: 13,957 (7.5%) Looking after home/family: 9,577 (5.1%) Long term sick or disabled: 8,621 (4.6%) Other: 6,799 (3.6%)	London All Usual Residents aged 16-74: 6,117,482 Economically Active: 71.7% Full-time: 39.8% Part time: 10.9% Self-employed: 11.7% Unemployed: 5.2% Student: 4.1% Economically Inactive: 28.3% Retired: 8.4% Student: 7.8% Looking after home/family: 5.2% Long term sick or disabled: 3.7% Other: 3.2%	The Economic Activity rate in Greenwich is slightly below the London average. Greenwich has a slightly higher unemployment rate than London as a whole.	ONS, 2011 Census, Economic Activity (QS601EW)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Employment by Sector	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 0.1% B Mining and Quarrying: 0.1% C Manufacturing: 3.0% D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply: 0.3% E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities: 0.5% F Construction: 7.4% G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles: 12.2% H Transport and Storage: 5.0% I Accommodation and Food Service Activities: 6.7% J Information and Communication: 5.0% K Financial and Insurance Activities: 7.7% L Real Estate Activities: 1.8% M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities: 8.1% N Administrative and Support Service Activities: 6.9% O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security: 6.5% P Education: 10.2% Q Human Health and Social Work Activities: 12.0% R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities: 6.1% T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use: 0.2% U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies: 0.2%</p>	<p>London</p> <p>A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 0.1% B Mining and Quarrying: 0.1% C Manufacturing: 3.2% D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply: 0.3% E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities: 0.4% F Construction: 6.6% G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles: 13.1% H Transport and Storage: 5.0% I Accommodation and Food Service Activities: 6.3% J Information and Communication: 6.9% K Financial and Insurance Activities: 7.7% L Real Estate Activities: 2.0% M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities: 10.9% N Administrative and Support Service Activities: 5.9% O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security: 5.0% P Education: 9.6% Q Human Health and Social Work Activities: 10.7% R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities: 5.9% T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use: 0.3% U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies: 0.2%</p>	<p>Greenwich is generally consistent with the employment characteristics of London. However the following industries do differ the most from the London average: *J Information and communication (1.9 percentage points lower in RBG compared to London) *M Professional , Scientific & Technical activities (2.8 percentage points lower in RBG) *O Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (1.5 percentage points more in RBG) *Q Human Health and Social Work activities (1.3 percentage points more in RBG)</p>	<p>ONS, 2011 Census, Industry (QS605EW)</p>
Socio-economic classification	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74: 186,722 Large Employers and Higher Managerial and Administrative Occupations: 2.1% Higher Professional Occupations: 8.8% Lower Managerial, Administrative and Professional Occupations: 20.6% Intermediate Occupations: 11.8% Small Employers and Own Account Workers: 8.6% Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations: 5.6% Semi-Routine Occupations: 12.5% Routine Occupations: 8.8% Never Worked and Long-Term Unemployed: 9.0% Not Classified: 12.2%</p>	<p>London</p> <p>All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74: 6,117,482 Large Employers and Higher Managerial and Administrative Occupations: 2.5% Higher Professional Occupations: 10.7% Lower Managerial, Administrative and Professional Occupations: 23.1% Intermediate Occupations: 11.8% Small Employers and Own Account Workers: 9.4% Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations: 5.0% Semi-Routine Occupations: 10.4% Routine Occupations: 7.4% Never Worked and Long-Term Unemployed: 8.3% Not Classified: 11.4%</p>	<p>Greenwich has a lower proportion of people in the upper socio-economic classification such as people in higher managerial or professional occupations, and exhibits a higher percentage of people working in the lower supervisory and routine occupations.</p> <p>Greenwich exhibits a student population directly comparable to that of London.</p>	<p>ONS, 2011 Census, NS-SeC (QS607EW)</p>

APPENDIX A3 – Summary of Consultation Responses

Respondent	Comments Submitted	Updates to Scoping Report
1. Environment Agency	<p>7.1. The following documents should also be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100 plan) • Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMPs) (October 2015) • Port of London Authority Plan (PLA) • Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) briefing for Royal Borough of Greenwich • Estuary Edges Guidance • Green Capital Green Infrastructure for a Future City (2016) 	7.2. The recommended documents have been added to Table 3.
2. Historic England	<p>7.3. The following document should also be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic England Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (2016) 	7.4. The recommended document has been added to Table 3.
3. Natural England	7.5. Natural England has confirmed that it does not wish to comment on the Draft Scoping Report.	7.6. None required.
Respondent	Comments Submitted	Updates to Scoping Report
4. Charlton Community Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlton Community Gardens objects to the separation of environmental, economic and social impacts within the objectives. • The compatibility matrix does not attempt to integrate objectives and actions. • Appendix A1 should be updated to include a transport policy or a fair wage strategy. 	<p>7.7. A section has been added following the compatibility matrix seeking opportunities to integrate objectives with policies where the objectives have potential for incompatibility.</p> <p>7.8. Appendix A1 includes all relevant plans and policies that are currently in force. It includes several transport policies and the Greenwich Equality Policy.</p>