

Royal Borough of Greenwich

Local Plan

Site Allocations Proposed Submission

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report

October 2020

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1 Introduction

- I.1 This document is the report on the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Royal Greenwich Site Allocations Local Plan Proposed Submission document. This document represents the third stage of the IIA for the Site Allocations Local Plan, following on from the draft IIA Scoping Report in 2016 (Stage A) and the Interim IIA Report (Stages B/C) published alongside the Site Allocation Preferred Approach document in August 2019. The IIA process is carried out alongside the plan production process, and makes recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative outcomes.
- I.2 The Site Allocations Local Plan provides specific policy for key sites in order to ensure that the vision and objectives of the Local Plan's strategic policies (as set out in the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies) are implemented. It supports a strategic and proactive approach to development and change, by ensuring that the most suitable sites are brought forward and that the most appropriate combination of uses and scale of development is promoted on each site.
- I.3 The Site Allocations Proposed Submission document is the third document in the preparation of Royal Greenwich's Site Allocations Local Plan. This IIA Report is subject to public consultation alongside the Site Allocations Proposed Submission document. We are inviting comments from **8th November 2021 to 20th December 2021**. Responses can be submitted as follows:
- **By email:** planning.policy@royalgreenwich.gov.uk
 - **By post:** Royal Borough of Greenwich, Planning Policy Team, 5th Floor, The Woolwich Centre, 35 Wellington Street, Woolwich, London, SE18 6HQ
- I.4 We will take all views into account and a summary of the comments received will be made public. If you'd like to be kept informed of the process please provide your contact details to be added to the Planning Policy Consultation Database.

2 What is an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)?

- 2.1 The IIA brings together a number of assessments of the social, environmental and economic impacts of planning under a single framework, 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) is 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 Royal Borough's legal duties to carry out comprehensive assessment of the Plan and its proposed policies within one integrated process.
- 2.2 Integrating the assessment in this way ensures a comprehensive assessment to inform development of plan policies. As many of the issues considered in the assessments overlap in practice, an integrated approach will produce better recommendations and outcomes. 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 Assessment (HIA). Overall, the IIA will assess the extent to which the emerging Site Allocation Local Plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant sustainability (environmental, economic, social), health and equality objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.3 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation. SAs incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations'), which implement the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive') on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.
- 2.4 SA ensures that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues. The SA should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts – economic, social and environmental – of each of the proposals in the Plan. SA is integral to the preparation and development of a Local Plan, and the Royal Borough's approach to undertaking SA is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 2.5 The Equality Act 2010 includes a public sector 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 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 into the IIA objectives and therefore is considered in the assessment of the Site Allocations Local Plan.

Health Impact Assessment

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 that 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, affecting 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 an SEA or SA. The HIA is built into the IIA objectives and therefore is considered in the assessment of the Site Allocations Local Plan.

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.

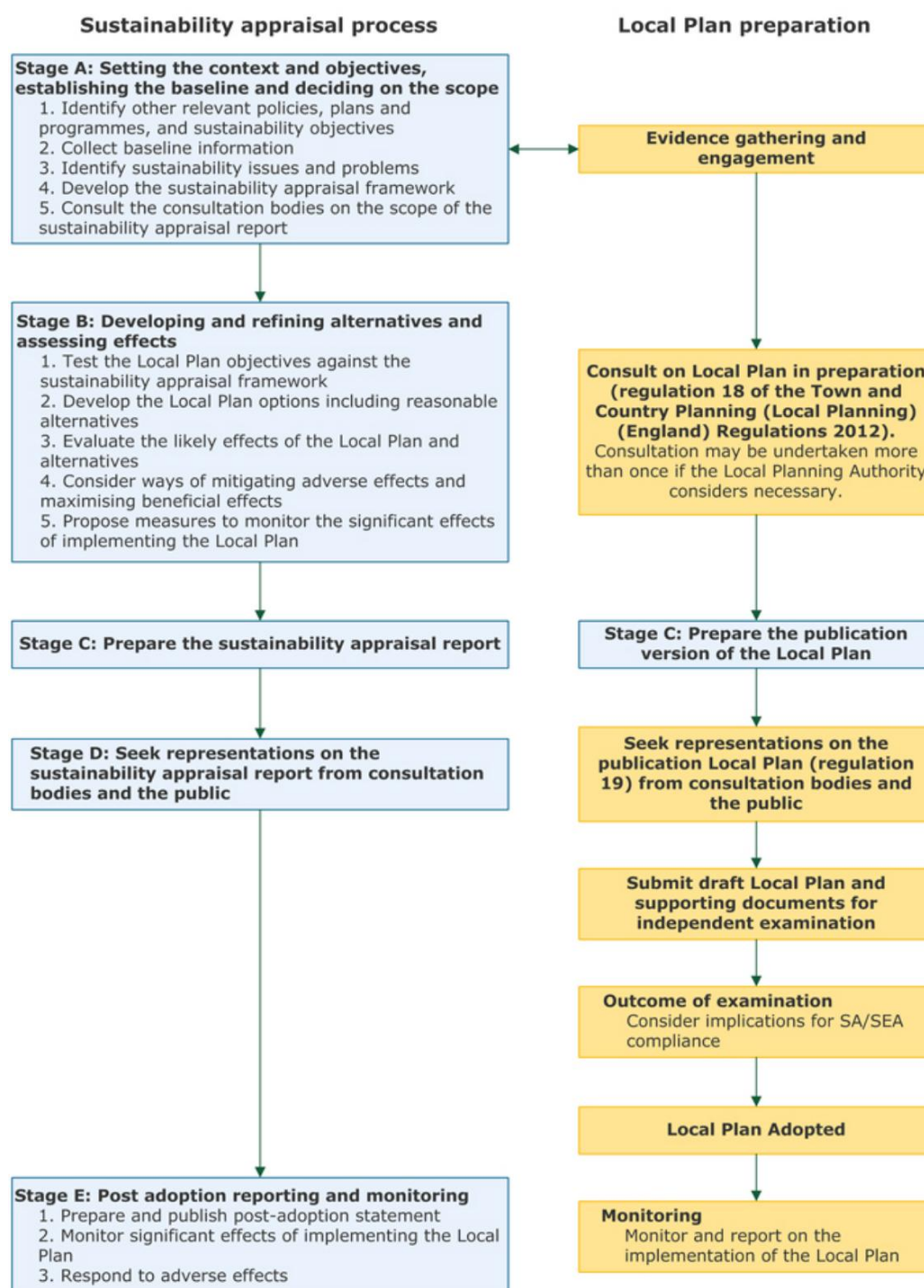
2.11 Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive require an Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site. The requirement for HRA in the UK is set down in the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994 in England and Wales, amended 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. Nonetheless, for completeness an updated HRA screening analysis has been completed for the Site Allocations and has confirmed that the Appropriate Assessment Stage is not required.

3 IIA Report for Site Allocations Proposed Submission

- 3.1 The methodology used for the IIA process for the Site Allocation Local Plan is based on the five key stages set out for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process 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.

Figure 1 The Sustainability Appraisal Process (Planning Practice Guidance, Ref 11-013-20140306)



3.2 Table I summarises the IIA process to date against the stages set out in Figure I.

Date	Action
<i>Stage A</i>	<i>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope</i>
February 2016	Consultation was undertaken on the Draft IIA Scoping Report for six weeks in February/March 2016, alongside consultation on the Site Allocations Issues and Options document. A summary of the responses received and the subsequent changes to the final IIA Scoping Report is included in Appendix A3. Consultation responses were received from all three statutory bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England) and their comments incorporated where appropriate.
<i>Stage B</i> <i>Stage C</i>	<i>Developing and refining alternatives and assessing their effects</i> <i>Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</i>
August 2019	The Interim IIA Report published alongside the Site Allocations Preferred approach assessed the emerging Site Allocations Local Plan against the objectives established in Stage A and the reasonable alternative of not allocating sites. Consultation was undertaken for 8 weeks from August to October 2019 and three comments were received on the IIA.
October 2020	This IIA Report predicts and evaluates the significant effects of the Site Allocations Proposed Submission 2020 document, as assessed against updated baseline data. It takes into account comments received on the Interim IIA report.
<i>Stage D</i>	<i>Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public</i>
August 2019	The Interim IIA Report and the Site Allocations Preferred Approach 2019 were published for an eight week consultation period. The feedback received from this has informed the Site Allocations Proposed Submission 2020 document.
November 2021	The Site Allocations Proposed Submission 2021 document is now available in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). This IIA Report is available as a supporting document to the Proposed Submission document.
<i>Stage E</i>	<i>Post adoption monitoring and reporting</i>
	This IIA makes recommendations for how significant and uncertain effects of the Site Allocations Local Plan should be monitored.

3.3 This report updates Stages B and C of the IIA to reflect changes that have been made to the Site Allocations in response to the Regulation 18 Preferred Approach consultation. Refer to Appendix A4 for a summary of the changes that have been made to the allocations between Regulation 18 and Regulation 19 and a summary of the sustainability implications. Consultation on this IIA Report alongside the Proposed Submission document fulfils Stage D of the process, and this IIA Report is the final version of the IIA that will be submitted for examination.

3.4 For completeness, Stage A is also summarised in this report and the baseline data for the borough updated.

4 STAGE A: The IIA Framework

Stage A1: Relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 As set out in the paragraph 2.18, the IIA Scoping for the Site Allocations 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.
- 4.3 The plans and programmes reviewed that are relevant to the Site Allocations Local Plan are listed in Figure 2. Appendix A1 organises these plans and policies under common sustainability themes, to indicate how they relate to the achievement of sustainability.

Figure 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
Sounder 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

Stage A2: Baseline Information

- 4.4 Task A2 of the SA process is to collect all the relevant environmental, social and economic baseline information. 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 IIA Report will address.
- 4.5 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; this will be updated prior to preparation of the next version of the Site Allocations. 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

- 4.6 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.

Socioeconomic characteristics

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 The borough is very 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.
- 4.10 Economic activity in Greenwich is slightly below the London average and Greenwich has a higher unemployment rate than London as a whole. 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.

- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 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

- 4.14 The borough has a rich historic environment, both natural and built, including the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, the 22 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.
- 4.15 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.
- 4.16 Air quality is an area of particular concern, and the whole of Royal Greenwich has been designated an Air Quality Management Area.

Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability, health and equalities issues

- 4.17 The sustainability issues set out in Figure 3 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 5 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 equalities issues.

Figure 3 Sustainability, health and equalities issues

Theme	Key Sustainability, Health and Equalities 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. 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
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.
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 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 neighbourhoods. • 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.

Stage A4: Developing the IIA Framework

- 4.18 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.
- 4.19 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.
- 4.20 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 neutral effect will be recorded.
- 4.21 Figure 4 below indicates the relationship between SEA issues and the identified IIA objectives for ease of reference.

Figure 4 Relationship between SEA issues and identified IIA objectives

Key SEA Issues	IIA Objectives
Biodiversity	13,14,15,16
Population	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13
Human health	1,2,4,5,6,7,8,10,13,16
Fauna	13,14,15,16
Flora	13,14,15,16
Soil	12,15,16
Water	12,15,16
Air	1,12,13,14,16
Climatic factors	8,12,13,14,15,16,17
Material assets	7,8,10,17
Cultural heritage	3,4,7,9,11
Landscape	1,4,9,13,15

Figure 5 IIA Objectives

IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
1. Create environments that support good health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities.	<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?
2. Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime.	<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?
3. Preserve and enhance the significance of areas and buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings.	<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 people as possible? • 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?

IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
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>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?
5. Support the creation of opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment.	<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?
6. Improve opportunities for prosperity and economic growth.	<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?
7. Increase participation in, and improve access to, education, skills-based training, and life-long learning.	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequality in access to education and skills training? • 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?
8. Ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.	<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?

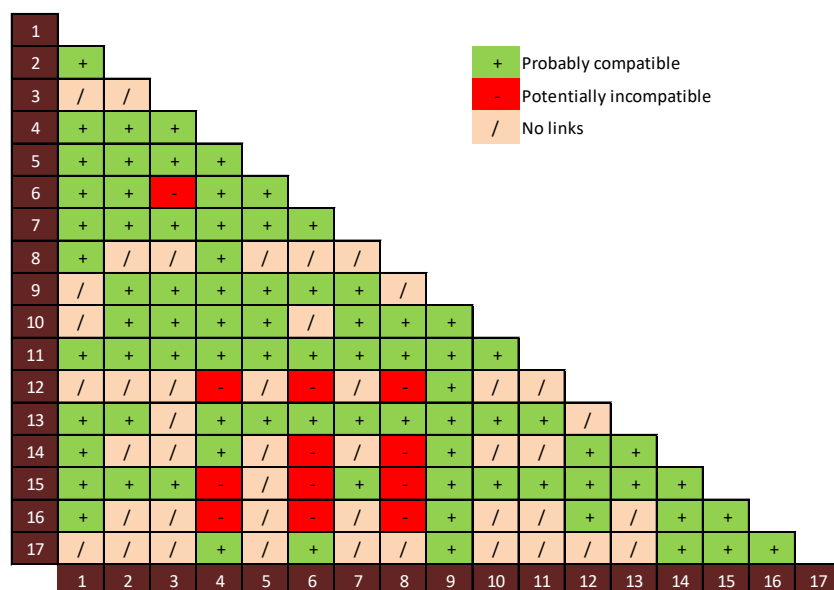
IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
9. Enhance the area as a business and tourist destination.	<p>Will the allocation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of tourism-related uses in appropriate locations? • Increase accessibility of tourist attractions within the borough to ensure 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?
10. Ensure community services and facilities are accessible to everyone.	<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?
11. Encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging.	<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?
12. Minimise waste, maximise reuse and recycling of waste, and increase landfill diversion.	<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"?

IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 within neighbourhoods? • 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?

IIA Objective	Prompt Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of biodiverse roofspace and soft landscaping, and encourage the creation of green walls? • 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?
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.	<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?
17. Reduce and Manage Flood Risk	<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?

- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 The compatibility matrix highlights several potential conflicts, and the following commentary considers how these could be mitigated going forward.

Figure 6 IIA Objectives Compatibility Matrix



- 4.23 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.
- 4.24 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.
- 4.25 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 reprove any open space and enhance biodiversity through the provision of soft landscaping and biodiverse roofs.
- 4.26 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.

- 4.27 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.
- 4.28 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.
- 4.29 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.
- 4.30 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.
- 4.31 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.
- 4.32 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.

- 4.33 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.
- 4.34 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.

Stage A5: Consulting relevant authorities on the scope of the IIA

- 4.35 In accordance with Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, the draft IIA 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.
- 4.36 In seeking comments, consultees were asked 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.
- 4.37 A total of 4 responses were received. A summary of the responses and how the Scoping Report has been updated to take account of the comments received on the draft Report is included at Appendix A3.

5 STAGE B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

- 5.1 At this stage in plan preparation, an assessment has been carried out in line with the IIA Framework of the 17 objectives and their prompt questions (refer to Figure 5). For each of the allocations in the Proposed Submission document, the appraisals consist of a series of assessment matrices that score against each objective and provide associated sustainability, health and equality commentary.

Stage B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework

- 5.2 The purpose of the Site Allocations Local Plan is to facilitate the delivery of the vision and strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy. The objectives of the Core Strategy, including options for the spatial distribution of development in Royal Greenwich, were comprehensively appraised as part of the SA of the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies. It is not intended to repeat this element of SA as part of the IIA of the Site Allocations. This approach is consistent with Government advice that SA should be proportionate and not repeat policy assessment that has been undertaken previously. Additionally, the outcome of the SA of the objectives/ spatial strategy of the Core Strategy has been used to inform the requirements of the allocations within the Proposed Submission document to ensure growth is delivered in a sustainable way.

Stage B2: Developing options including reasonable alternatives

- 5.3 The SEA directive requires the environmental report to consider '*reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scale of the plan or programme*' and give '*an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with*' (Article 5.1 and Annex I (h)). The aim of developing and appraising different options is to compare the sustainability impacts of alternative ways of addressing and achieving the same objectives. The options should be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each in order to allow for meaningful comparisons.
- 5.4 The alternatives that have been assessed in this IIA are:
- not to allocate the site; and
 - the site allocation as proposed in the preferred approach document.

The alternative to not allocate represents a reactive approach; albeit one relying on the existing Local Plan, including the Core Strategy and the London Plan, which have been subject to SAs and found to have a positive impact on sustainability objectives. The Proposed Submission allocations have been based on the objectives of the Core Strategy and include site-specific measures that make them sufficiently distinct from the reactive alternative.

- 5.5 The alternatives identified above were selected because they are both realistic and deliverable. A 'do nothing' alternative was considered that did not take into account the policies of the Local Plan; however, this alternative was not carried forward because such an approach was not considered reasonable as it is not realistic. For

example, it would not be reasonable or realistic to consider sites within the IIA for uses that are counter to current Local Plan policy designations which are not proposed to be altered within the Site Allocations document.

- 5.6 It should be noted that both the site allocation and the reactive approach are based on the policies of the Local Plan - in the absence of an allocation, proposals would still be required to comply with the policies in the Core Strategy which has been found to have a positive impact on sustainability objectives. As such, the magnitude of difference between the alternatives is relatively low. This has been taken into account when assessing the significance of the effects of the proposed allocations against the baseline alternative of no allocation.
- 5.7 Overall, allocating sites is considered to have a generally positive impact in relation to sustainability, health and equality when compared the alternative of not allocating sites.
- The site allocations support the provision of necessary infrastructure in a way that is coordinated and encourages shared use. They emphasise equality of access to facilities by directing them to the most accessible locations. The alternative scenario would see these facilities provided in a piecemeal way that may reduce their accessibility, particularly for those from outside the proposed development. The alternative scenario also presents the risk of duplication of some infrastructure, making inefficient use of land, or the under provision of other infrastructure, particularly where it would need to serve several development sites or a wider neighbourhood.
 - Matters such as active transport that require coordination of routes benefit substantially from a holistic approach. In the absence of site allocations directing the location of these routes, there is a significant risk that routes would not link up or would not serve key destinations.
 - The allocations include extensive descriptions of context and provide guidance and expectations regarding how this context should be addressed by development. This will result in a greater sense of place and local identity and deliver improvements in the built environment, particularly in areas that have an existing fragmented character.
 - The allocations also place a particular emphasis on preserving and enhancing the historic environment. This is especially significant on sites that could be considered borderline in terms of their impact on heritage assets – locations where core strategy policies would have less weight due to the distance from designated heritage assets, but where sensitivity to the historic environment would enhance the area.
 - The allocations balance the need for significant new housing (including a substantial quantum of affordable housing) with supporting economic growth in town centres and key employment areas. This helps ensure the continuing viability of town centres and access to workspace for small and emerging businesses. The alternative scenario could see key sites developed in a way that prioritises the highest-value uses, potentially undermining the viability of town centres and negating opportunities to provide new workspace.

Stages B3 and B4: Evaluating likely effects, consideration of mitigation and maximisation of benefits of the proposed approach

- 5.7 The purpose of Stage B3 (evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives) is to predict the social, environmental, economic, health and equality effects of the proposed Local Plan, as well as the sustainability, health and equality implications of the policies in general. The SEA Directive requires that the environmental report provides information on the likely significant effects, including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects on the environment.
- 5.8 The purpose of Stage B4 (consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects) is to set out the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the Site Allocations. Mitigation measures also include proactive avoidance of adverse effects and measures to enhance positive effects.

Methodology for Stages B3 and B4

- 5.9 The analysis for Stages B3 and B4 has been carried out in a matrix format and includes considerations about possible long-term and short-term, and some cumulative, effects in line with guidance. Stages B3 and B4 have been combined in the matrices in order to highlight how the measures proposed in Stage B4 have been informed and drawn from the assessment of effects in Stage B3.
- 5.10 A qualitative approach to the assessment of impacts has been adopted in line with current practice, and the scale shown in Figure 7 has been used to demonstrate the level and quality of the effects.

Figure 7 Options Appraisal Matrices Key

Major Positive	
Minor Positive	
Neutral	
Minor Negative	
Major Negative	
Uncertain	?

- 5.11 Impacts have been assessed as follows:

- major positive are likely to have a long-term, borough- or London-wide positive impact
- minor positive are likely to have a short-term and/or localised positive impact
- neutral are unlikely to have any significant impact relative to the baseline alternative
- minor negative are likely to have a short-term and/or localised negative impact
- major negative are likely to have a long-term, borough- or London-wide negative impact

- uncertain is where there is an uncertain relationship to the objective of there is insufficient information at this stage for an appraisal to be made

5.12 The IIA process provides a useful tool in identifying issues and suggesting possible forms of mitigation. It tests the performance and robustness of policies against the Royal Borough's sustainability objectives. Mitigation measures can take a wide range of forms:

- Changes to options, including bringing forward new options
- Adding or deleting options
- Refining options in order to improve the likelihood of beneficial effects and to minimise adverse impacts
- Technical measures to be applied during the implementation stage

Stage B5: Monitoring significant effects

5.14 The SEA directive requires that the Environmental Report (in this case the IIA) include details of the proposed monitoring process. It is essential that the performance of the Local Plan is regularly monitored to ensure that it is meeting its objectives and that any negative impacts are minimised/eliminated. This monitoring will also be key to ensuring that the Local Plan remains current and relevant. Revisions to the Local Plan may also be necessary in light of changes in legislation.

5.15 In terms of the monitoring itself, many of the indicators identified for baseline data will be particularly useful. These indicators will allow determination of the accuracy of the IIA predictions of effects outlined in this report, and to determine if the Local Plan is contributing to the achievement of the IIA objectives. Monitoring of the Site Allocations Local Plan performance against the IIA objectives will take place as part of the AMRs.

Limitations of the IIA process

5.16 While the process scrutinises comprehensively, many issues are largely dependent upon implementation, and to some extent upon the policies from other development plan documents. There are some uncertainties and limitations that exist in the IIA process, which are summarised below:

- In a number of cases, indicators have been identified despite there being no baseline data currently available with which to establish trends or measure effects. It was not always possible to predict effects on the basis of qualitative data.
- There is a risk that officers may make their own assumptions about the possible effects arising from a particular option. However, consultation on the IIA Report is seen as adding value in allowing professionals and interested stakeholders to review the effects identified.
- Difficulties have been identified in respect of predicting the impact of the DPD in the long term, which has further complicated the process of accurately appraising the sustainability of the proposals.

- Difficulties associated with and distinguishing between and separating out the influence of the Local Plan from other external factors. For example whilst the predicted trends for a particular baseline indicator may suggest that the situation is worsening over time, possibly because of various factors beyond the control of the Local Plan, the Local Plan itself may still have a positive influence.

6 Integrated Impact Assessment Matrices

Charlton Riverside

CRI Angerstein Triangle		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes provision for workspace to support SMEs, which would support the economic sustainability of the borough. Improvements to pedestrian and cycles routes and the connection to the railway and bus routes will encourage the use of sustainable transport. Enhancements to the adjacent SINC will support	The mitigation measures adjacent to the A102 will improve air quality to the surrounding neighbourhoods and reduce the impact of noise pollution. The improvement of walking and cycling routes will enhance opportunities for active transport.	The allocation includes workspace, which will enhance equality of access to employment opportunities and to workspace for SMEs. Improvements to the surrounding pedestrian and cycling routes will improve equality of access. More detail regarding designing out crime would

ecological sustainability. Increased detail regarding the design of residential development enhances its relationship to the surrounding neighbourhoods.		enhance the equality of access within the site, particularly given its inherent lack of permeability.
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CR2 Charlton Riverside Central		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation will deliver a significant quantum of new flexible workspace, which will have a significant, long-term positive impact on the economic sustainability of the borough. The allocation seeks to enhance accessibility to the	The allocation includes the potential for formal sports and recreation facilities to be included as part of the community uses. It also recommends the inclusion of a new health centre to serve the new community. It also includes less formal	The allocation includes enhancements to the public transportation and active transport networks. This will substantially improve equality of access to employment on the site relative to the baseline scenario. The inclusion of new

<p>site by public transport and active transport. The inclusion of new green space will enhance the biodiversity of the area. While the site is located in an area of high flood risk, it includes extensive measures to address flooding, including SUDS and enhancements to the EA's tidal flood defences. While the use of sustainable materials is addressed in the Core Strategy policies, the allocation could be expanded to include measures to enhance the sustainability of existing businesses and to ensure that new employment space minimises energy use.</p>	<p>measures, for example improvements to the Thames Path and the inclusion of a new local park, which will enhance opportunities for recreation and generally support improvements in health. The proposed buffer planting between the site and the adjacent industrial sites and safeguarded wharf will also ensure support the health of future residents and workers.</p>	<p>community facilities and a school will also improve equality of access to these services for the small number of existing residents and the enhanced public transport service will make these facilities accessible more widely across the northern part of Royal Greenwich. The allocation could be expanded to include provision of a skills academy to provide training in relation to the businesses and uses within the area.</p>
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Former Siemens Brothers' Works	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.	

16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
<p>The allocation is focused on the delivery of affordable, flexible workspace that brings the historic Siemens buildings back into full use. As such, it supports the economic sustainability of the borough as a whole. The allocation recommends that the workspace be incorporated into a hub of creative uses, building on the present uses in the area. This would support the diversification of the Royal Borough's economy and dovetail with the creation of the Creative Quarter in Woolwich. The reintroduction of workspace use into the historic buildings will support their long-term maintenance, maintaining the historic character of the area. The heritage assets in this site are of national and borough-wide importance, therefore the retention and reuse of these assets has a significant positive impact. The allocation also proposes a new public open space and improved connections to the Thames Path and the existing surrounding open spaces. These measures will enhance public access to green space and reinforce the biodiversity of the area. The allocation should be expanded to address flood risk, including ensuring the development of the site contributes to the EA's TE2100 plan and the inclusion of SUDS.</p>	<p>Improving walking and cycling routes to and through the site will encourage recreation, as will the introduction of new public open space and improving links to existing open space. While the allocation does not include health facilities, it is adjacent to Charlton Riverside Central, which will include community facilities, potentially including health, sport and recreation facilities. More explicit reference to creating walking and cycling connections to the new health facility in Charlton Riverside Central would enhance the allocation, particularly given the poor existing walking/cycling environment.</p>	<p>The delivery of a creative workspace hub on this site will have a significant positive impact on both access to employment and access to opportunities for expansion for SMEs. It will benefit from improved walking and cycling links to the surrounding areas. Improvements to the Thames Path and the walking and cycling routes around the site will improve equality of access to recreation and to facilities on and around the site.</p>	

Eltham

EI Orangery Lane		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation delivers public realm improvements, and is car-free, supporting a reduction in car journeys. It also supports the economic sustainability of Eltham Town Centre by introducing workspace for SMEs. More detailed discussion of urban greening, for example in the proposed public square, could include enhancements to the biodiversity and	Public realm improvements and increased permeability would encourage walking, and car-free development supports active transport. Inclusion of public open space could increase access to recreation space for local residents. Detailed discussion of the proposed public realm could address play and recreation.	The inclusion of workspace increases equality of access to employment for residents of Eltham. The creation of an accessible pedestrian route through the site would improve equality of access into and around the town centre.

measures that address climate change and surface water flood risk.		
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E3 260 Eltham High Street		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The repositioning of the existing workspace would support objectives around economic sustainability. The allocation also includes requirements for planting to support biodiversity and expects development to respond to the	The allocation does not include any health facilities on-site, but seeks to improve pedestrian connectivity and increase the density of housing in an area with good walkability.	The allocation includes enhanced routes through the site, which would improve equality of access through the area. The reprovided workspace has the potential to improve equality of access to employment and to facilities for SMEs.

existing character of the area, enhancing the sense of place.		
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Greenwich Peninsula

GPI Enderby Place		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes significant measures to improve the character and appearance of the area and to reinforce its connection to the river. The allocation also addresses flood risk, requiring development to include measures to support the Environment Agency's TE2100 plan. The allocation also supports the remediation of contaminated land across Greenwich Peninsula where there is a high level of soil contamination.	Improvements to the Thames Path will encourage active transport and recreation. The allocation also includes the provision of playspace for future residents. Mitigation measures have also been included to ensure that future residents are not impacted by the adjacent industrial sites and busy roads.	Improvements to the Thames Path and the introduction of active uses and overlooking would enhance the equality of access to recreation. Significant improvements to bus services will enhance the equality of access to employment and community services for the development itself and the wider neighbourhood, which has relatively high rates of deprivation.

GP2 Morden Wharf		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes significant measures to improve the character and appearance of the area and to reinforce its connection to the river. The inclusion of a significant quantum of employment floorspace would support the economic sustainability of the borough. Improvements to bus services, and the provision of bus stands in connection with site GPI, would improve access to employment by public	Improvements to the Thames Path will encourage active transport and recreation. The allocation also includes the provision of playspace for future residents. Further, the inclusion of a local park will improve access to recreation space for the wider neighbourhood, which currently lacks access to a local park. Mitigation measures have also been included to ensure that	The increase in workspace would increase opportunities for SMEs to work cooperatively with the existing industries and to expand. Improvements to the Thames Path and the introduction of active uses and overlooking, and the creation of a new local park, would enhance the equality of access to recreation, particularly in an area with a high level of deprivation.

transport. The allocation also addresses flood risk, requiring development to include measures to support the Environment Agency's TE2100 plan. The allocation also supports the remediation of contaminated land across Greenwich Peninsula where there is a high level of soil contamination.	future residents are not impacted by the adjacent industrial sites and busy roads.	
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GP3 Site East of A102, West of Millennium Way		
IIA Objective	Likely Effects	
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary

<p>The provision of a new neighbourhood and the specific design and layout included in the allocation will support the sense of place and create an environment that responds well to its surroundings and creates a human scale. The provision of a public green space supports biodiversity and ecosystem enhancement. The allocation should be updated to address flood risk, potentially taking the opportunity to include SUDS infrastructure. Black redstarts are a protected species that has habitats on Greenwich Peninsula, development proposals should include measures to protect and expand their habitat.</p>	<p>The inclusion of a new public green space and new pedestrian and cycle routes through the site will enhance opportunities for recreation and active transportation. In particular, improved walking and cycling routes between this site and the town centre and tube station at North Greenwich will significantly improve opportunities for active transport. The allocation also includes extensive air and noise pollution mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Extensive workspace is provided as part of the allocation enhancing access to employment and to space for SMEs. The site is currently very car-oriented, the allocation would improve access to the various facilities and opportunities of the peninsula for those without a car and especially for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>
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GP4 Knight Dragon	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation seeks to create a large, mixed-use neighbourhood, with a focus on employment related to design. It would significantly support the economic sustainability of the borough. It would also improve the character of the area, supporting the social and environmental sustainability. By supporting the Environment Agency's TE2100 Plan, the allocation also reduces flood risk and support's the borough's adaptation to climate change.	The allocation includes community facilities, recommending a GP's surgery, which would serve the new neighbourhood. It also includes recreation spaces that would support healthy lifestyles.	The allocation would improve access to employment by developing employment uses in an area of high public transport accessibility. It also improves physical access in the area and to the tube station.	

GP5 Phases 3, 4 and 5 Greenwich Millennium Village	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation includes measures related to the enhancement of biodiversity in relation to, and building on, the Ecology Park. These measures also support attenuation of flood water. The allocation improves the aesthetic character of the area and enhances the public realm.	Improvements to the public realm and the creation of new routes through the site would support active transport. The allocation also improves connections to the Ecology Park and includes greening more widely, which would have a positive effect on the health of future residents and visitors. Access to formal health facilities could be challenging given the location of the site.	Improvements to the public realm will make the ecology park and the site more broadly more accessible to those with mobility impairments. The inclusion of employment space also expands opportunities for residents to access employment. The isolated nature of the site could exacerbate inequalities in access to services.	

Greenwich Creekside

GCI Brookmarsh Industrial Estate and Saxon Wharf		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The improvements to flood defences in this area will significantly enhance the ability of the area to adapt to climate change. The scale of the site and the need to provide employment uses mean that larger-scale ecological improvement measures would not be feasible. The retention and intensification of B-use workspace, alongside other town centre uses will significantly enhance the economic sustainability of the town centre	The introduction of public access to the Creekside could encourage recreation and active transport, but the scale of the site and the inclusion of the BI workspace makes the introduction of additional health facilities challenging. Intensifying housing and employment uses in an area with good walkability supports active transport more broadly and reduces reliance on cars.	The retention and intensification of the existing industrial workspace supports equality of access to employment and to entrepreneurial opportunities, particularly on this site, which has a high level of public transport accessibility.

and the borough more widely, and support local SMEs. Further, the allocation protects the operations of Brewery Wharf.		
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Kidbrooke

KI Huntsman		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures to support environmental sustainability and to enhance biodiversity. It also includes measures to address surface water drainage. The nature and location of the site mean that most non-residential uses would be inappropriate, limiting the site's ability to address economic sustainability objectives.	The allocation includes routes through the site that would support active transport. It could include open space that would provide space for children's play and for recreation. It is located within close proximity of the future Kidbrooke health centre.	The routes through the site would provide accessible routes from the Cator Estate to the community facilities in Kidbrooke Village and future residents will benefit from close proximity to the community facilities within the Village Centre.

K2 Kidbrooke Village		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes significant measures to address biodiversity and environmental sustainability, including flood risk and integration with surrounding green spaces. It does not address economic sustainability as the development is expected to be residential-led. Social sustainability is supported through the introduction of community facilities that are designed to serve the wider community and build connections between the development site and surrounding neighbourhoods.	The allocation includes community facilities and extensive green spaces that provide opportunities for recreation. The provision of a supermarket within the Hub also enhances access to healthy food. The allocation also includes the provision of a GP's surgery. Given the scale of the site, the allocation could include provision of a public leisure centre.	The allocation would enhance connectivity with the surrounding neighbourhoods and improve access to the community facilities. It includes several community facilities within the site, including a community centre and a GP's surgery, which are located in the Hub neighbourhood, which has the greatest level of public transport accessibility.

K3 Kidbrooke Station Square		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes workspace suitable for SMEs, which supports the economic sustainability of the borough. It also includes measures to enhance environmental sustainability, including building connections between the surrounding green spaces to enhance biodiversity.	The allocation includes measures to encourage active transport, with improved pedestrian and cycle routes and connections to the railway station.	The focus on enhancing public transport accessibility and accessibility through the site more broadly, for those with mobility impairments would significantly enhance equality of access in the area. Further, the colocation of SME workspace with the railway station and bus station would enhance access to employment opportunities for those reliant on public transport.

K4 Former Thomas Tallis School		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures to support ecological sustainability, including connecting green spaces on the site to the surrounding ecosystems. It also includes measures to support social sustainability, including provision of a community facility and publicly accessible open space. It does not address economic sustainability due to the location and nature of the site.	The allocation includes publicly accessible open spaces that provide opportunities for recreations. It also includes improvements to the public realm that would support active transport. It does not include any on-site health facilities due to the proximity to the Kidbrooke Village Health Centre.	The allocation includes provision of a community facility, which would be accessible to the wider Kidbrooke area. It includes improvements to the public realm along Kidbrooke Park Road which would improve equality of access.

Plumstead

PI Motor Services Site		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation supports improvements to the character of the site and its integration into the character of the town centre. It includes commercial space, but could provide more specific recommendations for the nature of the commercial space and its layout/location within the site.	The site does not include any specific measures to address health, but would improve the pedestrian experience of the area and of the high street, encouraging walking.	The provision of commercial uses fronting the high street could improve access to employment and local services. Improvements to the public realm along the high street improve access to services around the town centre.

P2 Car Wash Site		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures to support the economic sustainability of the town centre by retaining employment floorspace and creating new workspace. It also addresses sense of place by improving the character of the high street and retaining the brick warehouse building. It could be improved by addressing environmental sustainability, potentially including greening.	The allocation does not introduce any new health facilities; however, the improvement of the public realm along the high street would encourage walking.	The allocation would improve access to workspace, particularly for SMEs by retaining the existing low-cost workspace and introducing new workspace.

P3 Former Power Station		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures focused on supporting the economic sustainability of the area by retaining industrial workspace and intensifying the industrial use of the site. In preserving the industrial use, the allocation does not present an opportunity to introduce housing. It could be improved by addressing environmental sustainability.	The site does not propose to introduce any health facilities onto the site, but it does seek to intensify the industrial use, which would increase the employment on a site that has good pedestrian and cycling connectivity.	The intensification of the industrial uses on the site would increase access to employment on a site that is well-connected to public transport.

P4 Former Plumstead Leisure Centre

IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The size and constraints of the site mean that it is only suitable for housing and therefore cannot address sustainability objectives related to employment and economic growth. The allocation could include more detail surrounding planting and environmental sustainability.	The allocation seeks to increase the density of housing in a walkable neighbourhood, supporting active transport, but does not propose any on-site health facilities.	The delivery of new housing in a highly accessible area supports equality of access to town centre services and public transport.

Thamesmead & Abbey Wood

T1 Broadwater Dock		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes a large area of public open space, which supports objectives around access to open space, preserving and enhancing biodiversity and ecosystems and supporting active transport. Improved connections to the river also support greater engagement with estuarial ecology. It also includes a new school, which supports educational objectives. Ensuring that the site contributes to the TE2100 plan will	A new publicly accessible green space would increase opportunities for recreation, and the provision of walking and cycling routes would support active transport. Connections to the river will also allow the site to connect with the Thames Path, providing a continuous walking and cycling route across London. The integration of the new primary school with the walking and	The allocation includes provision of a new primary school, which would improve equality of access to education, particularly integrated with walking and cycling routes towards Woolwich and Plumstead. It also improves access to public open space and recreation opportunities.

ensure that it reduces and manages flood risk and adapts to climate change.	cycling routes would encourage active transport among children and inculcate positive behaviours.	
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T2 Pettman Crescent Gyratory		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes numerous measures to address the impacts of the major roads surrounding the site. These include reducing the volume of traffic and mitigating the air pollution. In addition, the allocation supports sustainable transport and retains the employment land,	The allocation introduces measures to mitigate the health impacts of the major roads surrounding the site. It also includes pedestrian and cycling infrastructure to encourage active transport.	By improving public transport and active transport accessibility to the site, and reducing the levels of traffic, the allocation improves equality of access into and around the site, which enhances equality of access to employment.

supporting the economic sustainability of the borough.		
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T3 Thamesmead Waterfront		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes provision of a new through-school to serve the area, significantly enhancing the social sustainability of the area. It also seeks to open the MOL to the public and to make significant enhancements to the biodiversity and environmental value of the wider area,	The introduction of new public green space increases opportunities for recreation and better connectivity with the riverfront enhances the area for active transport and connects the site with wider recreation opportunities along the Thames Path. The development of a new school	The development of improved public transport links will increase equality of access to employment and services for residents of Thamesmead. The proposed new school will increase equality of access to education and the MOL will provide access to green space.

including improving landscaping on the landfill site. The allocation also includes new public transport connections to reduce reliance on cars in Thamesmead. By contributing to the TE2100 plan, the allocation will reduce flood risk and support the borough's adaptation to climate change.	will also enhance opportunities for active transport among students.	
T4 Thamesmead Town Centre		
IIA Objective	Likely Effects	
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation addresses objectives related to economic sustainability by introducing a more diverse range of town centre uses into the site. Additional, high-quality housing supports social	Improved access to the green and blue spaces adjacent to the town centre and to the riverfront provide greater opportunity for recreation. The allocation also introduces improved connections	The improved public transport connections increase equality of access to employment and services, and improved pedestrian connections to

sustainability, in addition to improved access to local community facilities. Improved connections to the surrounding green and blue spaces support environmental sustainability, though improved flood mitigation should be included as part of the improved landscaping.	to the nearby health facilities and enhances connectivity in the wider area, encouraging active transport.	nearby facilities will improve equality of access to community facilities.
T5 Thamesmere Civic Site		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation addresses social sustainability objectives by enhancing the library and leisure centre and through the provision of new, high-quality housing. It also seeks to improve access to adjacent green spaces. The site is in an area of	The allocation includes improvements to the leisure centre, and introduces improved connections to surrounding green spaces, encouraging active transport and recreation.	Improved leisure centre and library provision would improve equality of access to community facilities. Improvements to public transport will also significantly enhance the accessibility of these services. Improvements to the adjacent public

high flood risk; the allocation could include landscaping measures that respond specifically to flooding.		realm also support improved equality of access to facilities.
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T6 Cross Quarter and Lyndean Industrial Estate		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation seeks to enhance the character of the area and improve the public realm. It also supports the economic sustainability of the area by retaining and enhancing the existing B-use floorspace. It should include measures to address flood risk and to increase biodiversity.	The allocation would improve the public realm, encouraging active transport. It could include additional measures to address health objectives, including public open space and cycle infrastructure.	The allocation supports improved equality of access to employment and economic activity by retaining the B-use floorspace. Its location adjacent to a Roma/Traveller site will enhance the accessibility of employment for these marginalised groups. It also increases residential

		density in an area with very good public transport accessibility, thereby increase access to employment and services. It could introduce new routes through the site to improve access from the neighbourhood to the west to Harrow Manorway.
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T7Abbey Wood Telephone Exchange		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures to address objectives around design and character of the development. It could include more details to	The allocation includes measures to mitigate the noise impacts of the railway and seeks to improve the public realm to improve walkability.	The allocation provides a significant uplift in residential density in the area around the future

address environmental and social sustainability. It could also include measures to address flood risk through landscaping or attenuation systems.	It could include additional measures related to active transport.	Crossrail station, enhancing equality of access to public transport.
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Woolwich

WI Mortgramit Square		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The site allocation seeks to ensure that the scale and design of development on the site reflects the character of the existing neighbourhood. The significance of the adjacent heritage assets is prioritised in this allocation, resulting in a major positive impact on heritage preservation. Objective 9 could be strengthened by identifying a specific community use based on identified deficiency in this part of the town centre.	The site allocation does not propose to introduce any new health facilities into the area; however it is in close proximity to the existing Ferryview Health Centre. It is also located adjacent to the Waterfront Leisure Centre and within easy walking distance of the site proposed for the future leisure centre, allowing residents to access services that support healthy lifestyles. By introducing higher-density housing into the	The allocation does not include any site-specific measures related to affordable housing, but does include an allocation for community uses. This allocation is intended to be flexible to allow the development of the site to support the uplift in residents in this part of the town centre more broadly. The existing condition of Mortgramit Square includes inconsistent paving and significant slopes, making it difficult to use or completely

Objective 15 could be strengthened in this allocation by identifying the types of habitats that should be provided in the podium garden.	town centre, the site allocation would also support active transport.	inaccessible to users with mobility impairments. The allocation requires this route to be improved to render it fully accessible, or to be replaced by a fully accessible route. This will increase the equality of access to public spaces within the town centre.
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W2 Waterfront Leisure Centre		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The potential negative impact of developing a site within an area of high flood risk is outweighed by the value of introducing a public open space	While the allocation does not introduce any health facilities, it includes improvements to the Thames Path and an area of public open space,	The allocation of the site will allow the leisure centre to move to a more accessible location and facility. It also improves the safety and security of

adjacent to the river and opening views from the town centre core to the river. Public access to the river enhances public understanding of biodiversity, particularly where the public realm can step down to the level of the river. The allocation expects development to engage with the Environment Agency and to support the TE2100 plan, however it could elaborate on how the flood defences could be incorporated into the public realm.	which would improve opportunities for recreation and active transport. The site allocation could include additional measures to support recreation and active transport.	the Thames Path and introduces a route that is more accessible from the town centre, making access easier for vulnerable people.
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W3 Bunton Street	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.	
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.	
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.	

Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary
The allocation includes measures to increase the permeability of the site and to introduce active frontages on all the streets and routes. These measures will reduce the fear of crime in the site; support the integration of the site with those around it; and increase the sense of place.	The allocation does not introduce any health facilities into the site, but increased permeability would support active transport between different parts of the town centre. The allocation could be updated to include the provision of health facilities if they are required in this part of the town centre.	The allocation introduces a new through route, which would be fully accessible and would support access to Powis Street for mobility-impaired residents. The allocation would also support the activation of Macbean Street, decreasing fear of crime and increasing comfort for vulnerable people.

W4 Macbean Street		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary

The allocation includes specific measures to address design and to improve the permeability and security of the site. It could be improved by introducing measures to address biodiversity and energy efficiency. The provision of community facilities could be appropriate for this site, but must be considered in the context of the cumulative uplift in population resulting from the sites in this area.	The layout of the site encouraged by the allocation is intended to support walking by increasing permeability. The allocation could be improved by introducing more measures related specifically to active transport and recreation.	The allocation introduces an accessible route through the site and introduces overlooking to public spaces, increasing the sense of safety. The allocation also requires the re-provision of the existing educational use, which serves marginalised students; improving the quality of its facilities would significantly enhance equality of access to education.
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W5 Calderwood and Monk Street Car Parks		
IIA Objective		Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.		
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 where appropriate.		
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.		
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.		
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary

By significantly reducing the amount of car parking in the town centre, the allocation is supporting objectives around reducing car use. It also significantly improves the public realm and general appearance of the site, and supports goals around employment. It does not specifically include measures related to biodiversity and resource management, which could be addressed in an updated allocation.	The existing car park provides a venue for anti-social and illegal activities that target vulnerable people and have a major detrimental impact on their health and well-being. Reducing opportunities for these activities has the potential to improve health outcomes for vulnerable people, particularly if coupled with enhanced outreach activities. By reducing car parking, the allocation is supporting active transport. It also improves the public realm around the site, which supports walkability. It could include more measures related to cycling, and there is the potential for this site to include a cycle parking hub to support the educational facility and trips by bicycle into the town centre more generally.	The introduction of employment uses alongside the retention of the existing supermarket will enhance access to employment. Improving the safety of routes around the site, both by reducing vehicle traffic and by introducing overlooking will improve equality of access in this part of the town centre. Reducing the accessibility of the town centre by car makes access more egalitarian.
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W6 Island Business Site	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
By creating routes through the site and introducing a public open space at the centre, the allocation supports objectives related to design and sense of place. It also seeks to retain a proportion of the existing employment floorspace through re-provision in a format that better serves the occupiers. The allocation does not introduce any site-specific measures to support environmental sustainability, apart from the requirement to provide some planting.	The site does not include any specific measures to improve health. By increasing housing density within the town centre and improving permeability through the site, it can support a walkable environment.	The allocation includes accessible routes through the site, which would improve access through the town centre for those with mobility impairments. The provision of improved office space for SMEs can increase equality of access to entrepreneurship. The allocation also includes the re-provision of the Millennium Performing Arts College in an enhanced venue, which will improve access to education in the town centre.	

W7 Love Lane	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation would create a high-quality design that includes areas of public open space, supporting sense of place and belonging. It also includes measures to protect the setting of the Grade II* listed Royal Artillery Barracks. It does not include measures to enhance biodiversity or to protect resources. It could be improved by adding specific biodiversity expectations for the open and green spaces.	The allocation includes several measures to improve the walkability of the site and includes a requirement to provide a significant area of play space to support children's recreation. It could be improved by adding measures to encourage cycling.	The allocation includes a community use, and expects this to be provided in the form of a nursery to support the early years needs of children within the development and in the wider area. The allocation requires the routes through the site to be fully accessible and supports public realm improvements that would increase the safety of the routes.	

W8 Former Post Office	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation seeks to protect and enhance the existing character of the town centre, with a specific focus on enhancing the setting and significance of the Grade II listed Equitable Building. Due to relatively small size of the site and the expected scale of development, the provision of any additional open space would not be feasible, but the allocation includes improvements to existing open spaces around the site.	No site-specific measures are proposed to support health, though the allocation includes improvements to the public realm that would encourage walking. The provision of additional food and drink floorspace could have minor negative health impacts, but supports the expansion of an existing cluster of businesses in the area.	The allocation includes the provision of small-scale food and drink units, which could improve access to shop space for local businesses.	

W9 Viscount House & Tramshed	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation makes a number of significant public realm improvements that would enhance the character and appearance of the area. It could be improved by making more specific reference to biodiversity, particularly given the scale of the site. It could also propose the creation of a district energy system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	The allocation includes the provision of a new leisure centre, which will significantly encourage healthy behaviours. The allocation also supports the inclusion of bookable facilities for health services. Improvements to the public realm will encourage walking. The provision of additional food and drink floorspace could have minor negative health impacts, but supports the expansion of an existing cluster of businesses in the area.	The allocation of this site for a new leisure centre will greatly enhance equality of access to health facilities by placing the leisure centre in a more accessible location and by enhancing the accessibility of the facility itself.	

W10 DLR Over-station Development	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The small size of the site, and the constraint of building atop the DLR station entrance make the delivery of sustainability goals challenging. The allocation supports a positive relationship between the site and the adjacent townscape and listed buildings, enhancing the sense of place. It could include more specific measures to support biodiversity, particularly given the lack of green space in the area.	The allocation does not include any health related measures. The site is adjacent to the site projected for the future leisure centre, and it will improve the surrounding public realm, encouraging walking. The small scale of the site precludes the inclusion of public green space. The allocation could include a community health facility, for example a GP's office, depending on the needs of the broader area and the delivery of these services elsewhere in the town centre.	The inclusion of a hotel in the allocation would support the goal of increasing access to employment. The allocation also includes flexible workspace and is located atop the DLR station and adjacent to the railway station and bus stops, increasing the accessibility of employment in the town centre.	

W11 Spray Street	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.	
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.	
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.	
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary
The allocation includes several measures to improve the character of the area and to enhance the settings of listed buildings. It also includes measures related to economic sustainability centred on the town centre's night time economy. It could be expanded to include measures related to biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions and surface water flooding.	The allocation expects development on the site to be car free. It also increases permeability and improves the public realm, encouraging walking, particularly from the residential neighbourhoods to the east and southeast.
	Equality Commentary
	The allocation supports increased access to employment opportunities in the town centre. It also introduces fully accessible routes through and spaces within the site.

W12 Arsenal Way Industrial Estate	
IIA Objective	Likely Effects
1. Create environments that support good health and well-being 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 protect their setting.	
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 where appropriate.			
16. Seek to improve air quality and protect natural resources such as soil, land and ecosystems.			
17. Reduce and manage flood risk.			
Sustainability Commentary	Health Commentary	Equality Commentary	
The allocation supports the economic sustainability of the town centre by preserving industrial uses. It does not introduce any environmental sustainability measures and could be improved by introducing measures to support biodiversity.	The allocation includes pedestrian improvements to routes connecting the site to public transport.	The allocation supports equality of access to employment by ensuring that industrial uses are maintained in an area with high public transport accessibility. The allocation could include a more flexible use class designation to allow for skills-training facilities.	

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The IIA process has allowed prediction of the likely effects of the Site Allocations Proposed Submission against the IIA objectives. Given that the IIA process is iterative, it has also allowed the opportunity to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive effects where these arise and, ultimately, to improve the sustainability, health and equality impact of the Site Allocations Local Plan as it has progressed from the Preferred Approach (Regulation 18) to Proposed Submission (Regulation 19) stages.
- 7.3 Overall, the Site Allocations Proposed Submission document is considered to have a generally positive impact in relation to sustainability, health and equality. There will be some uncertainties; however no significant negative effects were identified through the appraisal at this stage.
- 7.4 **Strengths:** The Site Allocation proposals have been appraised as performing strongly against the objectives in the IIA Framework. The proposed Site Allocations are particularly effective at contributing to objectives around design (Objectives 3 and 4), economic development (Objectives 5 and 6), sustainable transport (Objective 13) and access to housing (Objective 8). The sites will positively reinforce the spatial strategy of the Core Strategy, and enable the delivery of housing and employment in sustainable locations that make the best use of previously developed land.
- 7.5 **Uncertainties:** Overall, there will be some uncertainties regarding potential long-term effects, as contexts and external factors will inevitably change over time. However the proposals reflect a considered effort to achieve a balance between planning certainty and future proofing for flexibility, where this is required.
- 7.6 **Negative effects:** No significant negative effects were identified through the appraisal of the preferred approach document. Minor negative effects were identified in relation to flood risk on several sites. This reflects the high flood risk present across large areas of Royal Greenwich and the fact that much of the borough's brownfield sites are located in areas of high flood risk.
- 7.7 As well as the effects listed above, it is acknowledged that many sustainability issues result from the accumulation of multiple small and often indirect effects. While these effects might be positive, there is also the potential for cumulative effects to be negative. It is important therefore that these cumulative and synergistic effects are also appraised. The appraisal process has indicated that most of the predicted effects are generally either positive or neutral.
- 7.8 There may be scope to consider the cumulative/synergistic effects during the monitoring stage, at which time the appraisal of other key Local Plan documents will also have been undertaken. The monitoring of objectives and indicators will also be conducted through the Royal Borough's Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR). Over time, patterns or cumulative effects may emerge that the IIA process may not have identified at this stage in the evolution of the Site Allocations Local Plan.

APPENDIX A1 – Plans, 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	International/European <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) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Health and Well Being Strategy Local <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.	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <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 Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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	Local <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

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To improve attendance at school and raise the levels of educational attainment	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Schools for the Future Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich Children and Young People's Plan • Greenwich School Organisation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education & awareness • Equality & social inclusion
To improve safety, reduce crime and fear of crime	Local <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	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Plan Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Mayor of London Transport Strategy Local <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	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Well Being Strategy Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <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 Local <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

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To ensure access to open space to all groups of people	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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
To improve public transport and accessibility	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <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 Local <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;	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EEC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Port of London Authority Plan Local <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

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To reduce traffic congestion and improve transport energy efficiency.	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan Port of London Authority Plan Local <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 Air quality Climate change Accessibility
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.	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Port of London Authority Plan Local <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	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Local <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	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Local <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	Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic England Guidance (2016) Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) European landscape Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape, flora & fauna Environment & biodiversity

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
character and biodiversity values	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Biodiversity Action Plan 	
To protect areas, places and buildings that exhibit cultural heritage values and are of historical and/or archaeological importance	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention • World Heritage Convention (1972) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Historic England Guidance (2016) • Historic England Advice Note 8 Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community cohesion • Human health & well being • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity
To conserve sites of importance for nature conservation	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Biodiversity Action Plan, 2006 • EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • European Landscape Convention National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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	International/European <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 National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage & character • Landscape, flora & fauna • Environment & biodiversity • Water & soil

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Capital: Green Infrastructure for a Future City (2016) Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Action Plan Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	
To maintain and enhance Metropolitan Open Land and the Green Chain	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Landscape Convention National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage & character Landscape, flora & fauna Environment & biodiversity Water & soil
To improve air quality	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol EU 7th Environmental Action Plan European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 UK Climate Change Programme Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Mayor's Air Quality Strategy Air Quality Action Plan 2002 Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <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 Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment & biodiversity Landscape, flora & fauna Water and soil

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
To protect soils against erosion and pollution and conserve land with significant geological characteristics	International/European <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) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and soil • Environment & biodiversity • Landscape, flora & fauna
To reduce flood risk	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan • Thames River Basin Management Plan • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 75/442/EEC Waste • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • 25 Year Environment Plan • Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy Local <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	International/European <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

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
right place and at the right time	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • 25 Year Environment Plan • Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018) • Independent Review into Serious and Organised Crime in the Waste Sector (2018) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 whilst meeting the needs of the local community.	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Strategy • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of London Waste Strategy Local <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
Prudent use of natural resources, particularly water.	International/European <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) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <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 Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol • EU 7th Environmental Action Plan National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Sustainable living • Air quality • Environment & biodiversity

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Climate Change Programme • NPPF Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	
To increase energy efficiency	National <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 Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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 promote the use of previously developed land, ensuring that new developments make efficient and appropriate use of land	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 Local <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	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF Regional <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 Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Sustainable Development Strategy National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • UK Sustainable Development Strategy Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Air quality • Sustainable living

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
	<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 Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	
To implement effective spatial planning and infrastructure provision to reduce flood risk.	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Estuary Edges Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan • Thames River Basin Management Plan • Draft Thames Waterway Management Plan • Thames Estuary 2100 Plan • Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy • Thames Estuary 2100 briefing for RBG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & soil • Climate change • Sustainable living
To minimise the extent of noise pollution, specifically the number of households that suffer adverse impacts from noise sources	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF Local <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.	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyoto Protocol • The Paris Agreement National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor's London Transport Strategy • South East London Sub-Regional Transport Plan • Port of London Authority Plan Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human Health & well being • Environment & biodiversity

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
consequences in the unlikely event of one occurring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) BREEAM UK Sustainable Development Strategy Estuary Edges Guidance Historic England Guidance Local <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	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Sustainable Development Strategy UK Sustainable Development Strategy National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Local <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
To establish a clear centre hierarchy, safeguard and enhance the viability and vitality of town centres, and reinforce the role of neighbourhood centres/parades.	International/European <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Sustainable Development Strategy UK Sustainable Development Strategy National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Local <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
Increase the prosperity and diversity of local businesses	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The London Plan 2015 Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health & well being Sustainable living Economic prosperity
To improve the competitiveness of local business and enterprise	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & growth Human health & well being

Sustainability Theme	Relevant Plan, Programme and/or Policy	SEA Topic(s)
and maximise opportunities for local business growth	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework • Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality & social inclusion • Economic prosperity
To provide a high quality business environment	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & growth • Human health & well being • Economic prosperity
To strengthen Greenwich's position as a visitor destination and expand tourism across the Borough	International <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Convention (1972) National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic England Guidance Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of London Authority Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Greenwich Core Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic prosperity • Human health & well being
To ensure that economic development is sustainable and takes social and environmental considerations into account to provide improved quality of life for residents	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • East London Sub-Regional Framework Local <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
To promote the image of Greenwich as a business location for modern business and investment	Regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan 2015 • East London Sub-Regional Framework Local <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	No direct comparators or targets are available.	There are pockets surrounding Peninsula, Woolwich, New Eltham, and stretching from Kidbrooke towards Greenwich	Core Strategy With Detailed Policies (July 2014)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	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.		where accessibility to Wildlife sites is reduced.	
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 (2019) 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 2019 to assist the Royal Borough in making spatial planning decisions and inform the Core Strategy.	<p>Environment Agency Flood Mapping</p> <p>Royal Borough of Greenwich Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2019</p>
Land Use	<p>Greenwich</p> <p>Total area: 4,786ha</p> <p>% for Domestic Buildings: 8.54%</p> <p>% for Non Domestic Buildings: 5.05%</p> <p>% for Road: 14.6%</p> <p>% for Path: 1.1%</p> <p>% for Rail: 0.5%</p> <p>% for Domestic Gardens: 23.2%</p> <p>% for Greenspace: 34.4%</p> <p>% for water: 1.7%</p> <p>% for other land uses: 11%</p>	<p>London</p> <p>Total area: 159,624ha</p> <p>Area of Domestic Buildings: 8.7%</p> <p>Area of Non Domestic Buildings: 4.7%</p> <p>Area of Road: 12.3%</p> <p>Area of Path: 0.7%</p> <p>Area of Rail: 1.1%</p> <p>Area of Domestic Gardens: 23.8%</p> <p>Area of Greenspace: 38.2%</p> <p>% for water: 2.8%</p> <p>% for other land uses: 7.5%</p>	The urban fabric of Greenwich is closely aligned with London. There are no significant differences worth commenting on.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Publicly-accessible Open Space	Open space constitutes 30% (1,387.14ha) of Royal Greenwich's total area. This equates to	Fields in Trust provides a benchmark standard for quantum of recreation	Population growth, particularly in the north of the borough, has reduced the quantum of open space per 1,000 people.	RBG Green Infrastructure Study (2017)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source																				
	<p>a provision of 4.8ha of open space per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Publicly-accessible open space: 822.1ha (2.8ha per 1,000 pop).</p> <p>Outdoor sports facilities: 343.36ha (1.19ha per 1,000 pop).</p>	<p>space per 1,000 population: 1.2ha of playing pitches and 1.6ha of all outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>The Royal Borough's Green Infrastructure Study recommends a standard of 2.68ha of publicly-accessible open space per 1,000 people, based on current provision.</p>	<p>The level of outdoor sports provision is now below the Fields in Trust guidance. Policies within the Local Plan preserve existing open space and outdoor sports facilities.</p>	<p>Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play, April 2018</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><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><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	<p>Provision of new development, particularly residential initiatives may assist in addressing these deficiencies that currently exist.</p>	<p>Core Strategy with Detailed Policies (July 2014)</p>
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																							
District Parks	35.6																							
Metropolitan Park	55.6																							
Regional Park	26																							
Sporting & Leisure Facilities	<p>Artificial Grass Pitches</p> <p>Number of full-size pitches scaled to account for hours available for community use: 7.7</p>	<p>Artificial Grass Pitches</p> <p>London</p>	<p>Artificial Grass Pitches</p> <p>While Royal Greenwich has among the highest levels of provision of AGPs in London, it still satisfies only 63% of the</p>	<p>Sport England Strategic Assessment of Need for Artificial</p>																				

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Pitches per 10,000 population: 0.3</p> <p>% of demand satisfied: 63.0%</p> <p>Sports Halls</p> <p>Number of badminton court equivalent sports halls: 54</p> <p>% of demand satisfied: 79.3%</p> <p>Number of sports halls (badminton court equivalents) per 10,000 population: 1.88</p> <p>Swimming Pools</p> <p>Number of swimming pools: 13</p> <p>% of demand satisfied: 92.8%</p> <p>Pool space per 1,000 population: 11.4m²</p>	<p>Number of full-sized pitches scaled to account for hours available for community use: 141.7</p> <p>Pitches per 10,000 population: 0.21</p> <p>% of demand satisfied: 55.4%</p> <p>Sports Halls</p> <p><i>London</i></p> <p>Number of sports halls (badminton court equivalents): 2,631.7</p> <p>% of demand satisfied: 85.1%</p> <p>Number of sports halls (badminton court equivalents) per 10,000 population: 3</p> <p>Swimming Pools</p> <p><i>London</i></p> <p>Number of swimming pools: 400</p>	<p>overall demand. There is, therefore, a need to increase the number of AGPs within the borough and to enhance the public availability of the existing AGPs. With only one new AGP in the pipeline in the whole of London, the level of unsatisfied demand is set to increase in all boroughs. The greatest demand for AGPs is in the north of the borough, while most of the pitches are in the south. Improved public transport links would enhance access to these facilities.</p> <p>Sports Halls</p> <p>Greenwich scores significantly lower proportionally in number of sports halls than the London average. It also has a much higher proportion of unsatisfied demand. While across London there is scope to bring institutional sports halls into more public use, this is not the case in Greenwich, as all sports halls are being used as intensively as possible. The borough needs 14.1 sports halls (badminton court equivalents) to meet its existing demand (as measured in 2017), and 27.5 sports halls to meet the projected demand by 2041. With no net additional sports hall provision in the pipeline, it will be essential for the borough to retain provision in the short term and expand provision aggressively in the medium to long term.</p>	<p>Grass Pitches 2017-2041</p> <p>Sport England Strategic Assessment of Need for Sports Halls 2017-2041</p> <p>Sport England Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools 2017-2024</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		<p>% of demand satisfied: 93%</p> <p>Pool space per 1,000 population: 11m²</p>	<p>Swimming Pools</p> <p>Greenwich is nearly precisely at the London average in terms of both pool space per 1,000 population and percent of demand met. The vast majority of the unmet demand for swimming pools is due to lack of access by those without access to a car; therefore, policies should focus on enhancing the accessibility of existing swimming pools and ensuring that new housing is within walking distance of swimming pools wherever possible.</p>	
Walkways and Cycleways	<p>The proportion of adults who reported doing any walking (at least 10 minutes) or cycling (any distance or length of time) for any purpose at least 5 times per week in Royal Greenwich in 2017/18 was 39.6%. In 2015/16: 42.8%.</p> <p>The proportion who reported doing any walking or cycling for any purpose at least once per month in 2017/18 was 82.0%. In 2015/16: 80.1%</p> <p>Mode Share of Trips (3-year average, 7-day week) 2014/15-2016/17</p> <p>Public Transport: 27%</p>	<p>Proportion of adults doing any walking or cycling at least 5 times per week</p> <p>2017/18</p> <p>London: 41.7%</p> <p>England: 35.6%</p> <p>2015/16</p> <p>London: 40.4%</p> <p>England: 34.2%</p> <p>Walking or cycling at least once per month</p>	<p>There has been a slight decline in the proportion of adults who reported doing any walking or cycling at least 5 times per week in Greenwich from 2015/16 to 2017/18. This is in marked contrast to the London- and England-wide proportions, which have both seen a slight increase over the same period. It is not clear why this reduction has occurred.</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the proportion of adults who reported doing any walking or cycling at least once per month. This increase is slightly higher than the increase for London and England.</p>	<p>Department for Transport Statistics 2018</p> <p>Transport for London Travel Demand Survey 2017/18</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Private Vehicle: 41%	2017/18	Royal Greenwich's mode share includes a significantly higher proportion of private vehicle trips than Greater London and a slightly lower proportion of trips made by walking or cycling.	
	Cycling: 2%	London: 81.3%		
	Walking: 30%	England: 79.7%		
		2015/16	The primary Greenwich – Woolwich/Plumstead route includes mandatory cycle lanes, which have been widened, with improvements to junctions in 2015/16. This route is set for transformative change as part of TfL's cycle superhighway route 4. Other improvements to cycling infrastructure around the borough were carried out in 2015/16, including wider mandatory lanes on the Rochester Way – North Greenwich route. These should result in a high proportion of cycling trips and more residents cycling in the period to 2023.	
		London: 80.6%		
		England: 79.0%		
		Mode Share of Trips (3-year average, 7-day week) 2014/15-2016/17		
		Greater London		
		Public Transport: 28%		
		Private Vehicle: 36%		
		Cycling: 3%		
		Walking: 33%	A partial pedestrianisation and reduction in vehicle traffic in Greenwich Town Centre will enhance the walking environment and increase rates of walking.	
		Inner London		
		Public Transport: 38%		
		Private Vehicle: 21%		
		Cycling: 4%		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		Walking: 38%		
CLIMATE CHANGE				
Air quality	<p>There are 12 detailed air quality monitoring sites in Greenwich. These are mostly located next to major roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GR4 - A210 Bexley Road; • GR5 - A206 Trafalgar Road • GN5 – Hoskins Street • GN6 - John Harrison Way • GB6 - A2 Rochester Way • GR7 - A2 Blackheath Hill • GR8 - A206 Woolwich Road • GR9- A205 Westhorne Avenue • GN0 - A206 Plumstead Road • GN2 - Peartree Way • GN3 - A206 Plumstead High Street • GN4 – Fiveways <p>Annual Mean NO₂ Concentration (in µg/m³)</p> <p>2012</p> <p>GR4: 22</p> <p>GR5: 44</p> <p>GB6: 47</p>	<p>National air quality standard for NO₂ is 40µg/m³ annual average; and</p> <p>Hourly objective of 200µg/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>While the annual mean NO₂ levels fluctuate between years, there is a clear trend downwards, which becomes more significant after 2016.</p> <p>This trend is also visible in the number of hourly means exceeding 200µg/m³, with marked reductions at Woolwich Road and Fiveways.</p> <p>From October 2021, roughly half of the borough will be within the Ultra Low Emissions Zone, which imposes a charge on vehicles that do not meet emissions standards. This should result in lower levels of NO₂ being recorded at testing sites within the zone.</p> <p>Some reductions in PM₁₀ and PM₂ levels are also visible, but these are less marked than the reductions in NO₂.</p>	Royal Greenwich Annual Air Quality Status Report 2018

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	GR7: 48			
	GR8: 71			
	GR9: 44			
	GN0: 45			
	GN2: 37			
	GN3: 39			
	GN4: 52			
	2014			
	GR4: 20			
	GR5: 38			
	GB6: 45			
	GR7: 44			
	GR8: 75			
	GR9: 43			
	GN0: 38			
	GN2: 36			
	GN3: 37			
	GN4: 53			
	2016			

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	GR4: 21			
	GB6: 45			
	GR7: 46			
	GR8: 64			
	GR9: 42			
	GN0: 39			
	GN2: 30			
	GN3: 36			
	GN4: 46			
	2018			
	GR4: 16			
	GN5: 43			
	GN6: 34			
	GB6: 39			
	GR7: 35			
	GR8: 57			
	GR9: 38			
	GN0: 35			
	GN3: 33			

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	GN4: 40			
Emissions	<p>CO₂ Emissions (in kt CO₂)</p> <p><u>2005</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 445.6</p> <p>Domestic: 494.3</p> <p>Transport: 337.9</p> <p>Total: 1,276.5</p> <p>Total per capita: 5.5</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 463.3</p> <p>Domestic: 466.2</p> <p>Transport: 286.7</p> <p>Total: 1,214.3</p> <p>Total per capita (in t): 4.9</p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 261.5</p> <p>Domestic: 350.7</p> <p>Transport: 265.6</p> <p>Total: 875.2</p>	<p>CO₂ Emissions (in kt CO₂)</p> <p>UK</p> <p><u>2005</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 245,975</p> <p>Domestic: 153,001.3</p> <p>Transport: 137,023.4</p> <p>Total: 527,063.8</p> <p>Total per capita (in t): 8.7</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 208,474.5</p> <p>Domestic: 145,435.9</p> <p>Transport: 126,148.7</p> <p>Total: 469,345.9</p> <p>Total per capita (in t): 7.5</p> <p><u>2015</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 163,638.6</p>	<p>The significant decline in CO₂ emissions from 2005 onwards in the domestic and industrial and commercial sectors is due in large part to the National Grid's shift away from carbon-emitting generation. While the Royal Borough has no control over electricity generation, policies should push for increased use of electricity over carbon emitting fuel to take advantage of this shift.</p> <p>There has been a much more gradual reduction in emissions from transport, reflecting a gradual modal shift away from private vehicles. With emissions-free private vehicles slow to emerge, policies should focus on encouraging modal shift through car-free development and development focused on locations with good public transport.</p>	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2017.

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Total per capita (in t): 3.2</p> <p><u>2017</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 220.7</p> <p>Domestic: 312.4</p> <p>Transport: 266.4</p> <p>Total: 796.9</p> <p>Total per capita (in t): 2.8</p>	<p>Domestic 108,929.5</p> <p>Transport: 125,682.7</p> <p>Total: 387,057.3</p> <p>Total per capita (in t): 5.9</p> <p><u>2017</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 136,057</p> <p>Domestic: 98,101.3</p> <p>Transport: 128,666.3</p> <p>Total: 351,501.3</p> <p>Total per capita (in t) 5.3</p> <p>Greater London</p> <p><u>2005</u></p> <p>Industry and Commercial: 20,244.8</p> <p>Domestic: 17,072.2</p> <p>Transport: 9,755.4</p> <p>Total: 47,059.6</p> <p>Total per capital (in t): 6.3</p>		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		<u>2010</u> Industry and Commercial: 19,834.1 Domestic: 16,298.1 Transport: 8,618.6 Total: 44,720 Total per capita (in t): 5.5 <u>2015</u> Industry and Commercial: 13,607 Domestic: 12,301.9 Transport: 8,010.3 Total: 33,874.4 Total per capita (in t): 3.9 <u>2017</u> Industrial and Commercial: 10,765.4 Domestic: 10, 970.1 Transport: 8,022 Total: 29,709.1 Total per capita (in t): 3.4		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Energy use per household	Average domestic electricity consumption (in kWh) 2005: 3,977	Average domestic electricity consumption (in kWh)	The statistics show a significant decline in domestic electricity consumption between 2010 and 2015, which is less pronounced in London and England, where the most substantial drop is between 2005 and 2010.	Sub-nation Final Electricity Consumption, 2018
	2010: 3,922	<u>London</u> 2005: 4,274		
	2015: 3,555	2010: 3,988		
	2018: 3,331	2015: 3,790	In terms of domestic gas consumption, there is a significant decline at all three levels between 2005 and 2010, though the reduction is largest in Greenwich. This levels off across the levels in later years, with a slight increase at the London level between 2015 and 2017, though Greenwich continues to decline gradually.	Sub-national Final Energy Consumption, 2017
		2018: 3,549		
	Average domestic gas consumption (in kWh)	<u>England</u>		
	2005: 16,933	2005: 4,618		
	2010: 12,638	2010: 4,163		
	2015: 11,200	2015: 4,072	Improved on-site energy efficiency may be able to increase the rate at which energy use reduces in the next few years.	(Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)
	2017: 10,526	2018: 3,794		
		Average domestic gas consumption (in kWh)		
		<u>London</u>		
		2005: 17,044		
		2010: 13,866		
		2015: 11,658		
		2017: 11,673		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		<u>England</u> 2005: 16,909 2010: 13,640 2015: 11,926 2017: 11,899		
Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Generation (in kWh/household) 2014: 15.75 2015: 26.07 2016: 32.27 2017: 33.82 2018: 37.94	Renewable Energy Generation (in kWh/household) <u>London</u> 2014: 104.13 2015: 129.31 2015: 151.82 2017: 153.3 2018: 183.4 <u>England</u> 2014: 1,660.18 2015: 2,218.92 2016: 2,057.7 2017: 2,305.93 2018: 2,421.07	The significantly lower rate of renewable energy generation in Greenwich reflects the fact that there are no large energy generating facilities in the borough. At all three levels, the rate of renewable energy generation has increased steadily, with a particularly large increase from 2014-2015; this reflects the shift within the National Grid from fossil fuel-based electricity generation to renewable. As part of the National Grid, Greenwich benefits from this shift.	Renewable Electricity by Local Authority, 2014-2018 (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Waste management	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	<p>The percentage of waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has declined steadily in the borough from 2009 to 2019, which is particularly concerning given that these rates have increased (albeit by modest proportions) for both London and England. This reduction might be caused by an increasing proportion of the population living in apartments rather than houses, which typically have lower rates of recycling and are often not served by borough composting programmes. Policies are in place to ensure that new developments incorporate sufficient capacity for recycling and composting, however these policies must be enforced and prioritised.</p> <p>The overall level of household waste collected in the borough has declined steadily at a rate similar to those of London and England.</p>	<p>Local Authority Collected Waste: Annual Results Tables</p> <p>(Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)</p>
	2009-10: 35.4%			
	2014-15: 34.3%	<u>London</u>		
	2018-19: 33.4%	2019-10: 31.8%		
		2014-15: 33.1%		
		2018-19: 33.4%		
	Collected household waste per person (in kg)			
	2009-10: 439	<u>England</u>		
	2014-15: 406.1	2009-10: 39.7&		
	2018-19: 373.5	2014-15: 43.7%		
		2018-19: 43.5%		
		Collected household waste per person (in kg)		
		<u>London</u>		
		2009-10: 385.3		
		2014-15: 362.7		
		2018-19: 332.7		
		<u>England</u>		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		2009-10: 453.4 2014-15: 433.9 2018-19: 409.3		
No of days per year pollution exceeds the governments standards	Number of hourly means exceeding 200µg/m³ NO₂ (see Air Quality indicator for locations) 2012 GB6: 21 GR8: 27 GN0: 1 GN2: 2 GN4: 1 2013 GB6: 11 GR8: 8 GR9: 4 GN2: 2 GN4: 7 2014 GR5: 5	National government's hourly mean objective of no more than 18 occurrences of an hourly mean exceeding 200µg/m ³ .	The number of hourly means exceeding the government's maximum concentration of NO ₂ have reduced significantly within the borough. This reflects similar trends across London as a result of more restrictive requirements for new vehicles. The introduction of the Ultra-low Emissions Zone across roughly half of the borough from 2021 should reduce this further.	Royal Greenwich Annual Air Quality Status Report 2018 London Air Quality Network Summary Report 2017 (King's College London)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	GB6: 10			
	GR8: 26			
	GR9: 1			
	GN4: 2			
	2015			
	GB6: 2			
	GR8: 6			
	GN4: 1			
	2016			
	GB6: 3			
	GR8: 24			
	GR9: 9			
	GN0: 1			
	2017			
	GB6: 1			
	GR8: 7			
	GR9: 2			
	2018			
	GN5: 1			

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CHARACTER				
Number and extent of Conservation Areas	<p>As of 2020 there were 23 Conservation Areas, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p> <p>7 conservation areas also include Article 4 directions to restrict permitted development rights.</p>	<p>There is little regional or national data on conservation areas or the area they cover. LB Lewisham has 28 conservation areas and LB Bexley has 23 conservation areas. However, it is difficult to compare because the conservation areas vary significantly in size and they are based on the character of the areas, meaning that a greater or lower number is not an indication of the success of the local plan.</p>	<p>Between 2015 and 2020 the Royal Borough created three new conservation areas. The Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area recognises the significance of the historic Siemens factory complex and the innovative post-modern architecture of the Thames Barrier and its associated infrastructure. The Charlton Riverside Conservation Area recognises the role Charlton's relationship to the river has played in the industrial development of the borough. Finally, the Woolwich Conservation Area seeks to preserve the fine-grained character of the town centre, including the consistent high street and monumental civic buildings.</p>	<p>Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014</p>
Number of listed buildings and proportion at risk	<p>At present there are 540 Listed Buildings and Structures, 4 Registered Parks and Gardens, and 12 Scheduled Ancient Monuments 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>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>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
			The situation regarding Buildings at Risk is stable for existing entries.	
Archaeology	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.	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.	Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014 English Heritage- Areas of High Archaeological Potential: Appraisal, published by the Borough in 2012
Waterfront and Maritime Environment	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. 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.	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.	GLA Safeguarded Wharves Review, 2011 Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014
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.	No comparators or target applicable.	Existing policies within the Core Strategy and the London Plan are effective at ensuring the protection of designated views.	Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies – Adopted July 2014

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Two of the 26 designated views that are protected by the London Plan originate within Royal Greenwich, these being the views to central London from Greenwich Park and Blackheath Point.			
HEALTH & WELL BEING				
Life expectancy at birth	Female	<u>London</u>	While the borough-wide life expectancy is roughly in line with the England average, it lags somewhat behind the London average.	Officer for National Statistics, 2019
	2001-2003: 79.9	Female		
	2004-2006: 80.5	2001-2003: 80.8		
	2007-2009: 81.6	2004-2006: 81.8		
	2010-2012: 82.1	2007-2009: 82.7		
	2013-2015: 82.6	2010-2012: 83.6		
	2016-2018: 83.0	2013-2015: 84.1		
		2016-2018: 84.5		
	Male	Male		
	2001-2003: 74.1	2001-2003: 76.0		
	2004-2006: 75.1	2004-2006: 77.3		
	2007-2009: 76.1	2007-2009: 78.3		
	2010-2012: 78.4	2010-2012: 79.5		
	2013-2015: 79.0	2013-2015: 80.2		
	2016-2018: 79.5	2016-2018: 80.7		
			There is a significant discrepancy between life expectancy in more and less deprived Middle Super Output Layers within the borough. The lowest male life expectancy, for example, is 73.8 years in Greenwich 007 which covers parts of Plumstead. The highest is 82.3 years in Greenwich 021, which covers Blackheath and Vanbrugh Park. Similarly, the lowest female life expectancy is 76.4 years in Greenwich 002, which covers the majority of Thamesmead and the highest is 87.8 in Greenwich 027, which covers part of Eltham. This difference between highest and lowest life expectancy by Middle Super Output Layer is significant, and contrast with, for example, Lewisham, where the discrepancy is 7.2 years for males and 9.6 years for females. The contrast is even more significant with Bexley, where the difference between the highest and lowest life expectancies for females is 8.4 years.	

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		<u>England</u> Female 2001-2003: 80.7 2004-2006: 81.5 2007-2009: 82.1 2010-2012: 82.9 2013-2015: 83.1 2016-2018: 83.2 Male 2001-2003: 76.2 2004-2006: 77.2 2007-2009: 78.1 2010-2012: 79.1 2013-2015: 79.5 2016-2018: 79.6	There is a range of policy responses to improving life expectancy and reducing the inequality. Improving the quality of housing, access to health facilities, access to affordable healthy food, employment opportunities and physical activity all play a role and are promoted through the core strategy.	
Physically active adults	Percentage of physically active adults 2015/16: 65.9% 2016/17: 65.8%	Percentage of physically active adults <u>London</u>	Public Health England changed their method of reporting physical activity in 2015/16 to better reflect their overall goal of encouraging a regular, moderate level of physical activity. The new threshold for physically active is effectively the minimum	Public Health England Physical Activity Data Tool, 2019

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	2017/18: 66.0%	2015/16: 65.8% 2016/17: 64.6% 2017/18: 66.4% <u>England</u> 2015/16: 66.1% 2016/17: 66.0% 2017/18: 66.3%	<p>necessary to be leading a healthy lifestyle and requires at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity (e.g. walking, low-intensity cycling) or 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity, or a combination of the two, per week.</p> <p>Greenwich's rate of physical activity is very close to the London and England averages. It has not increased by a statistically significant amount within the reporting period, suggesting that more needs to be done to encourage physical activity among adults.</p>	
Self-Assessed General Health	Percentage reporting "Good" or "Very Good" health 2011: 83%	Percentage reporting "Good" or "Very Good" health <u>London</u> 2011: 83.8% <u>England</u> 2011: 81.4%	<p>Greenwich has a slightly higher rate of self-reported good or very good health than the English average and a slightly lower rate than the London average. This data was not collected in the 2001 census, so it cannot be tracked over time. Further, the self-reporting of health includes inherent biases that make comparing data difficult. This should not be taken as a proxy of general health.</p>	ONS Census 2011, QS302EW
Notifiable offences recorded by the police	Number of offences (rate per 1,000 population in brackets) 2018/19 Total Notifiable Offences– 26,551 (91.7) Violence against the person	Offences per 1,000 population 2018/19 <u>London</u>	<p>Greenwich's overall rate of notifiable offences is slightly lower than that for London. In general rates of violent crimes are slightly higher in Greenwich than for London and non-violent crimes slightly lower.</p>	Metropolitan Police Service (2018/19)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Homicide: 9 (0.03) Violence with injury: 2,854 (9.85) Violence without injury: 5,056 (17.46) <u>Sexual Offences</u> Rape: 294 (1.02) Other sexual offences: 445 (1.54) <u>Possession of weapons</u> Possession of firearm with intent: 15 (0.05) Possession of firearms offences: 15 (0.05) Possession of article with blade or point: 97 (0.33) Possession of other weapon: 88 (0.3) <u>Burglary</u> Burglary – Business and Community: 620 (2.14) Burglary – Residential: 1,941 (6.7) <u>Arson and Criminal Damage</u> Arson: 91 (0.31) Criminal Damage: 2,050 (7.08) <u>Drug Offences</u>	Total notifiable offences: 96.85 <u>Violence against the person</u> Homicide: 0.014 Violence with injury: 8.75 Violence without injury: 15.45 <u>Sexual Offences</u> Rape: 0.93 Other sexual offences: 1.37 <u>Possession of weapons</u> Possession of firearm with intent: 0.04 Possession of firearms offences: 0.07 Possession of article with blade or point: 0.38 Possession of other weapon: 0.36 <u>Burglary</u> Burglary – Business and Community: 2.38 Burglary – Residential: 6.74	The rates of sanction detection – notifications that result in charges or a non-judicial penalty – are roughly the same as those for London. It is notable that the rates of sanction detection are extremely low for violent crimes except homicide.	

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Drug Trafficking: 58 (0.2) Possession of Drugs: 844 (2.91) Sanction Detection Rate 2018/19 Total Notifiable Offences: 9.75% <u>Violence against the person</u> Homicide: 100% Violence with injury: 17.1% Violence without injury: 9.57% <u>Sexual Offences</u> Rape: 2.04% Other sexual offences: 6.97% <u>Possession of weapons</u> Possession of firearm with intent: 20% Possession of firearms offences: 80% Possession of article with blade or point: 53.61% Possession of other weapon: 57.95% <u>Burglary</u>	<u>Arson and Criminal Damage</u> Arson: 0.23 Criminal Damage: 6.15 <u>Drug Offences</u> Drug Trafficking: 0.27 Possession of Drugs: 3.99 Sanction Detection Rate 2018/19 Total Notifiable Offences: 9.31% <u>Violence against the person</u> Homicide: 99.18% Violence with injury: 16.1% Violence without injury: 9.45% <u>Sexual Offences</u> Rape: 2.7% Other sexual offences: 8.61% <u>Possession of weapons</u>		

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Burglary – Business and Community: 10.32%</p> <p>Burglary – Residential: 4.74%</p> <p><u>Arson and Criminal Damage</u></p> <p>Arson: 2.2%</p> <p>Criminal Damage: 8.73%</p> <p><u>Drug Offences</u></p> <p>Drug Trafficking: 89.66%</p> <p>Possession of Drugs: 46.92%</p>	<p>Possession of firearm with intent: 20.94%</p> <p>Possession of firearms offences: 56.56%</p> <p>Possession of article with blade or point: 58.57%</p> <p>Possession of other weapon: 65.73%</p> <p><u>Burglary</u></p> <p>Burglary – Business and Community: 9.73%</p> <p>Burglary – Residential: 3.11%</p> <p><u>Arson and Criminal Damage</u></p> <p>Arson: 7.91%</p> <p>Criminal Damage: 8.14%</p> <p><u>Drug Offences</u></p> <p>Drug Trafficking: 87.05%</p> <p>Possession of Drugs: 48.91%</p>		
Deprivation	Percentage of Households Below 60% of the Median Income	Indices of Multiple Deprivation are presented as rankings against all local authorities in England, therefore the comparator is	Greenwich has significant variations in deprivation across the borough. The proportion of households with incomes below 60% of the national median differs by nearly 15% before housing costs and 22.5% after housing costs. The significant	The English Indices of Deprivation (2015 & 2019)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Before Housing Costs</p> <p>2019</p> <p>Highest Middle Super Output Layer: 24.1% in Greenwich 006 (Plumstead)</p> <p>Lowest Middle Super Output Layer: 9.4% in Greenwich 021 (Blackheath-Vanbrugh Park)</p> <p>After Housing Costs</p> <p>2019</p> <p>Highest Middle Super Output Layer: 38.6% in Greenwich 011 (Woolwich-Plumstead Common)</p> <p>Lowest Middle Super Output Layer: 16.1% in Greenwich 032 (New Eltham)</p> <p>Deprivation Rankings (by local authority)</p> <p>2019</p> <p>Overall: 60th most deprived</p> <p>Income Rank: 39th</p> <p>Employment Rank: 90th</p> <p>Education, Skills and Training Rank: 193rd</p>	<p>contained within the statistic.</p>	<p>difference in the rates before and after housing costs demonstrates that housing affordability is a key driver of poverty and inequality in the borough.</p> <p>Greenwich's position in the indices of multiple deprivation ranking has declined considerably since 2015. While the borough's ranking in many of the measures has risen, the overall ranking has been dragged down significantly by deprivation related to housing, reflecting the results of other statistics that point to housing as a key driver of poverty.</p>	

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Health and Disability Rank: 132nd</p> <p>Crime Rank: 36th</p> <p>Living Environment Rank: 73rd</p> <p>Barriers to Housing and Services: 17th</p> <p>Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) Rank: 34th</p> <p>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Rank: 20th</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Overall: 78th most deprived</p> <p>Income Rank: 45th</p> <p>Employment Rank: 97th</p> <p>Education, Skills and Training Rank: 204</p> <p>Health and Disability Rank: 111th</p> <p>Crime Rank: 25th</p> <p>Living Environment Rank: 97th</p> <p>Barriers to Housing and Services: 44th</p> <p>IDACI Rank: 39th</p> <p>IDAOPI Rank: 31st</p>			

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Percent of Lower Super Output Areas in each National Deprivation Decile</p> <p>2019</p> <p>1: 0.7%</p> <p>2: 21.2%</p> <p>3: 19.2%</p> <p>4: 16.6%</p> <p>5: 15.9%</p> <p>6: 9.9%</p> <p>7: 8.6%</p> <p>8: 6.0%</p> <p>9: 2.0%</p> <p>10: 0.0%</p> <p>2015</p> <p>20% most deprived: 25%</p> <p>20% least deprived: 2%</p>			
POPULATION & GROWTH				
Population and net population flows	Population Growth	Between 2011 and 2050 London's population is	Relative to other London boroughs, Greenwich sits in the upper middle in	Greater London Authority Population

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>2011-2050</p> <p>127,831</p> <p>50% increase; 1.25%/year</p> <p>Population Growth by Ward</p> <p>2011-2050</p> <p>Peninsula: 50,116; 355%; 8%/year</p> <p>Woolwich Riverside: 22,780; 118%; 2%/year</p> <p>Eltham West: 13,426; 128%; 3%/year</p> <p>Thamesmead Moorings: 11,709; 59%; 1.4%/year</p> <p>Woolwich Common: 7,243; 41%; 1%/year</p> <p>Greenwich West: 5,751; 34%; 0.9%/year</p> <p>Glyndon: 4,018; 22%; 0.5%/year</p> <p>Eltham North: 3,557; 28%; 0.7%/year</p> <p>Abbey Wood: 2,918; 18.5%; 0.46%/year</p> <p>Eltham South: 2,840; 22.6%; 0.57%/year</p> <p>Plumstead: 1,799; 10.7%; 0.27%/year</p> <p>Coldharbour and New Eltham: 1,123; 8.6%; 0.21%/year</p>	<p>estimated to increase by approximately 2.99 million people (36.8%). The largest growth by percentage is expected to occur in Tower Hamlets (53.1%), Barking & Dagenham (47%) and Redbridge (37.9%).</p> <p>Greenwich has the 12th largest population increase of London boroughs by percentage. In absolute population growth, the greatest growth is projected in Tower Hamlets (136,200 people), Barnet (128,100 people) and Newham (116,800 people).</p> <p>Greenwich has the 14th largest population growth by number of people.</p>	<p>terms of population growth, both in terms of percentage and number of people. The greatest growth is expected in a handful of wards: Peninsula, Woolwich Riverside, Woolwich Common and Thamesmead Moorings.</p> <p>Greenwich is expected to see the greatest population growth in the upper age deciles, with the greatest growth in those aged 65-74.</p>	<p>Projections, Central Trend, 2018-based.</p>

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>Charlton: 789; 5.5%; 0.14%/year</p> <p>Blackheath Westcombe: 457; 3.5%; 0.09%</p> <p>Kidbrooke with Hornfair: 78; 0.54%; 0.013/year</p> <p>Middle Park and Sutcliffe: -167; -1.2%; -0.03%/year</p> <p>Shooters Hill: -606; 4.5%; -0.11%/year</p> <p>Population Growth by Age Group (2011-2050)</p> <p>0-4: 2,493 (21,578) 11.6%</p> <p>5-9: 4,814 (16,419) 29.3%</p> <p>10-14: 4,324 (14,395) 30%</p> <p>15-19: 1,754 (16,000) 11%</p> <p>20-24: -18 (19,892) (-0.0009%)</p> <p>25-34: 5,119 (47,462) 10.8%</p> <p>35-44: 13,411 (40,630) 33%</p> <p>45-54: 13,908 (27,757) 50.1%</p> <p>55-64: 18,860 (21,409) 88.1%</p> <p>65-74: 17,375 (13,767) 126.2%</p> <p>75-84: 11,455 (8,724) 131.3%</p>			

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	85+: 5,099 (3,740) 136.3%			
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	Greenwich 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	London 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	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	Greenwich (2011) • 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	London (2011) • 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	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. 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.	ONS Census 2011, QS201EW
Religion	Greenwich Christian 52.9% Buddhist 1.7% Hindu 3.6% Jewish 0.2%	London Christian 48.4% Buddhist 1.0% Hindu 5.0% Jewish 1.8%	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

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Muslim 6.8% Sikh 1.4% Other Religion 0.4% No Religion 25.5% Religion Not Stated 7.6%	Muslim 12.4% Sikh 1.5% Other Religion 0.6% No Religion 20.7% Religion Not Stated 8.5%		
TRANSPORT				
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)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
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 Median Dwelling Price 1995 £61,500 2000 £106,500 2005 £200,000 2010 £245,000 2015	London Median Dwelling Price 1995 £72,750 2000 £138,000 2005 £230,000 2010 £287,000 2015	Dwelling prices in Greenwich have increased at a similar rate to those of London as a whole, while remaining somewhat below the London median. Prices in both Greenwich and London have increased more rapidly than England.	Average House Prices, Ward, LSOA, MSOA published by GLA

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	<p>£351,000</p> <p>2017 £420,000</p>	<p>£400,000</p> <p>2017 £465,000</p> <p>England</p> <p>Median Dwelling Price 1995</p> <p>£55,000</p> <p>2000</p> <p>£81,995</p> <p>2005</p> <p>£159,950</p> <p>2010</p> <p>£185,000</p> <p>2015</p> <p>£212,500</p> <p>2017</p> <p>£234,000</p>		
Households	<p>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%)</p>	<p>London (2011) One person households: 718,536 (22.0%) Over 65 living alone households: 312,022 (9.6%) Other over 65 Households:</p>	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
	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	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		
Housing provision	Net housing completions by fiscal year 2008-09: 783 2009-10: 548 2010-11: 1,059 2011-12: 1,323 2012-13: 922 2013-14: 1,345 2014-15: 1,618 2015-16: 2,486 2016-17: 2,116 2017-18: 1,900	No direct comparators.	Greenwich's housing target in the New London Plan is 28,240 over ten years. This equates to an average of 2,824 per year, which is significantly higher than the borough's rate of delivery for the previous ten years.	Greenwich Annual Monitoring Report 2017-18
Homelessness	Greenwich (July-September 2019) Number of households owed a duty of care: 372 (0.32% of all households) Greenwich (July-September 2014)	London (July-September 2019) Number of households owed a duty of care: 13,280 (0.39% of all households)	The proportion of households in Greenwich owed a duty of care as a result of issues relating to homelessness (either homeless, under threat of homelessness or housed in temporary accommodation) is similar to the London average. While the way that the government reports	Statutory homelessness: Detailed local authority level tables (July-September 2019)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Number of households eligible for support and in priority need: 88 (0.09% of all households)	London (July-September 2014) Number of households eligible for support and in priority need: 4,460 (0.13% of all households)	homelessness has changed since the 2014 statistics were published, it is clear that the rate for Greenwich has increased significantly, both in real terms and in relation to the rate for all of London.	
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)
Employment by Sector	Greenwich 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	London A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 0.1% B Mining and Quarrying: 0.1% C Manufacturing: 3.2% D Electricity, Gas, Steam	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)	ONS, 2011 Census, Industry (QS605EW)

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	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%	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	*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)	

Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use: 0.3% U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies: 0.2%		
Socio-economic classification	Greenwich 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%	London 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%	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. Greenwich exhibits a student population directly comparable to that of London.	ONS, 2011 Census, NS-SeC (QS607EW)

APPENDIX A3 – Summary of Consultation Responses to Draft IIA Scoping Report

Respondent	Comments Submitted	Updates to Scoping Report
1. Environment Agency	<p>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) 	The recommended documents have been considered and added to Table 3.
2. Historic England	<p>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) 	The recommended document has been considered and added to Table 3.
3. Natural England	Natural England has confirmed that it does not wish to comment on the Draft Scoping Report.	None required.
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>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>Appendix A1 includes all relevant plans and policies that are currently in force. It includes several transport policies and the Greenwich Equality Policy.</p>

APPENDIX A4 – Summary of changes to Allocations following consultation and sustainability implications

Area	Changes to allocations	Sustainability implications
Charlton Riverside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased emphasis on co-location of industrial space Recognition of Environment Agency's operational needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of industrial space and potential for co-location retains small-scale business space, increasing access for small businesses Ensuring access for EA and capacity for future expansion will allow for robust future flood protection and climate change adaptation
Eltham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased guidance regarding vehicle movement to reduce traffic and ensure pedestrian safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring pedestrian safety encourages active travel, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and increasing physical activity
Greenwich Creekside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for co-location of industrial uses Reference added to potential impact on WHS views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-location of industrial uses allows for the retention of small-business space, maintaining access for small businesses Protection of WHS views has a positive impact on historic character
Greenwich Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased emphasis on Agent of Change principle on sites adjacent to industrial uses Inclusion of potential for co-location of industrial uses Clarified social infrastructure requirements on Knight Dragon site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved protection for safeguarded wharves and other industrial facilities through Agent of Change principle preserves access to the river for freight and access to employment and business space

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social infrastructure on Knight Dragon site will improve access generally and reduce the need to travel
Kidbrooke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification regarding pedestrian routes to Village Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pedestrian routes reduces reliance on cars for daily needs
Plumstead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of affordable housing requirement on former Plumstead Leisure Centre site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to affordable housing
Thamesmead & Abbey Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification and increased emphasis on improved flood defences • Increased emphasis on Agent of Change principle on sites near industrial uses • References added to the need for improved public transport infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved flood defences will improve the borough's adaptation to climate change • Agent of Change principle helps to preserve existing industrial sites, retaining access for small businesses • Improved public transport reduces reliance on cars and improves the equality of access to employment and other activities
Woolwich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocations updated to reduce potential conflict with evening economy uses • Reference added to improving access to the river on waterfront leisure centre site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evening economy uses provide employment opportunities • Access to the riverfront can encourage recreation and active transport
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis placed on Agent of Change principle on sites near industrial and other noise-generating uses • References added to potential for industrial co-location on relevant sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of industrial uses retains space for small businesses, and reduces the distance required for logistics serving central London • Industrial co-location can increase housing density while retaining employment-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased emphasis on pedestrian and cycling access	<p>generating uses and space for small businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased access for pedestrians and cyclists improves health by encouraging recreation and active travel and reduces reliance on fossil fuels
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