



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

(INCORPORATING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT)

for

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
Supplementary Planning Document
December 2009



the **landscape** partnership

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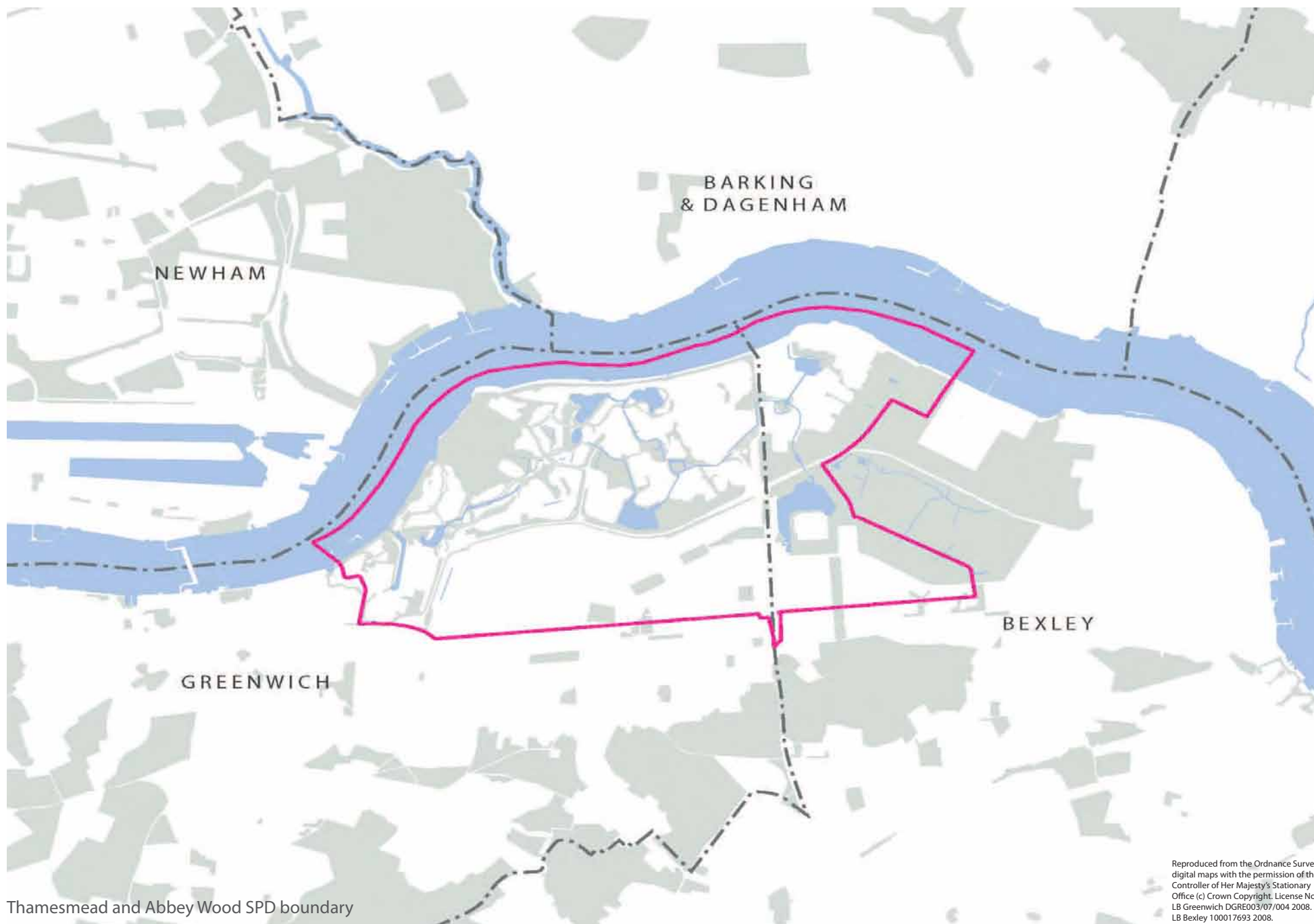
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Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD boundary

1. Summary and outcomes

Non-technical summary

This Sustainability Appraisal Report has been prepared for the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD aims to improve design and development, the environment, open spaces, sustainability, sustainable transport, community, neighbourhoods and local centres, employment, the economy and governance within Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are located on the boundary between the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich. Each borough will adopt the elements of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD of relevance to them.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process used to inform the production of planning documents. It attempts to predict and highlight the anticipated significant effects of implementing the SPD. SA identifies actions that may assist in enhancing positive effects of the SPD and heightening the certainty of those effects occurring. Should any negative impacts be identified in the SA process, the SA suggests direction to reduce or mitigate expected negative effects.

Notably, effects of the SPD have been considered with reference to the social, environmental and economic baseline situation of the London Borough of Bexley, the London Borough of Greenwich and

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. The likely future scenarios expected from the baseline trends are predicted and used in the assessment. The baseline situation is included in Appendices 2 – 5.

In general, the SA has found that the impact of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is primarily local. The SPD will have a neutral impact in the short term and a positive impact in the medium to long term. The impact of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD will be of moderate to minor significance.

Importantly, no adverse sustainability effects were identified through the SA of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD. The beneficial effects of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD could be maximised through the Environmental Impact Assessment of site specific proposals and consideration of the SPD by the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich in the production of other planning documents.

The SA is an iterative process and therefore the significant sustainability effects have been considered in the production of the SPD. The SA has therefore assisted in reducing uncertainties and improving the expected outcomes of the SPD.

The SPD will be monitored using indicators developed from the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood baseline situation. The

London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich already monitor the social, environmental and economic situation in their boroughs, monitoring of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD during its implementation will be a part of this process.

Likely significant effects of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD

The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is likely to have a significant beneficial impact at the local level on the following:

- The quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open space
- Limiting air pollution and improving air quality
- Creating places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate with and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of local character
- Improving the quality and cleanliness of where people live
- Improving the health and well being of the population
- Reducing and preventing crime and fear of crime
- Providing everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment
- Reducing poverty and social exclusion, encouraging a sense of place community identity and belonging
- Improving access to essential facilities and services, especially where there is a disadvantage

The impact of the SA (incorporating SEA)

The SA has been prepared concurrently with the SPD and sustainability issues have been fully integrated into the process of producing the SPD.

Consultation

Consulting on the draft SPD and SA Report represents Stage D of the SA process (see Table 2). Stage D will be completed following the finalisation of this SA Report below.

2. Background

The purpose of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SA (incorporating SEA)

Urban Practitioners have been appointed to prepare the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD by the London Borough's of Bexley and Greenwich. Independent consultants The Landscape Partnership have been selected to prepare a SA (incorporating SEA) of the SPD. This report comprises Stages B and C of the SA (incorporating SEA) process for the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD.

'Planning Policy Statement 12' asserts that regard should be given to the chain of conformity in SA within each Local Authority to prevent duplication of research (CLG, 2004). The SA Report considers the contents of the London Borough of Bexley SA Reports listed below.

- 'SA Report Planning Obligations Guidance' (final consultation draft, March 2008)
- 'SA Report Bexley Sustainable Design and Construction Guide' (29th October 2007)
- 'SA Report Lamorbey Planning Brief' (8th September 2007)
- 'SA Report Bexleyheath Civic Offices Planning Brief' (13th July 2007)
- 'SA Report Affordable Housing' (9th March 2006)
- 'SA Report Design for Living Bexley's Residential Design Guide' (21st January 2006)

The contents of the following London Borough of Greenwich SA Reports are also considered in this SA Report.

- 'Core Strategy Initial Sustainability Appraisal' (February 2008)
- 'SPD for the Kidbrooke Development Area Final SA Report' (June 2008)
- 'SA of the London Borough of Greenwich Planning Obligations Strategy' (October 2007)

This document provides an outline of the planning policy context, baseline data and sustainability objectives. The objectives of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD are then assessed against the sustainability objectives to ensure that the document is compatible with general sustainability aims and with the objectives of Bexley and Greenwich London Boroughs' Local Development Frameworks.

The relationship between sustainable development and sustainability appraisal

Sustainable development is the central theme of 'Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development' (HMSO, 2005), which sets the government's overarching planning policy. The role of sustainable development is reflected within emerging planning policy and legislation. 'Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy' (HMSO, 2005) aims: 'to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations'.

The Strategy sets out the UK principles for achieving sustainable development as:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

The Strategy identifies the following areas for immediate action:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
- Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world

SA is a tool for Local Authorities, assisting in the identification of sustainable approaches for dealing with key planning issues and environmental concerns. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the plan making process, key to achieving sustainable development. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

The SEA Directive came into force in the UK through 'The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004'. Under the requirements of the Directive and the Regulations specific types of plan must be subject to an SEA, which involves the systematic identification and evaluation of environmental consequences of implementing plans and policies. SEA applies to the preparation of new or revised

Development Plan Documents and SPD in addition to a range of other plans.

SEA is focused primarily on environmental impacts, whilst SA considers social, environmental and economic sustainability. The key output for SEA is an Environmental Report that describes the environmental assessment process and likely significant effects of the plan and reasonable plan options. The output of SA is an SA Report encompassing SEA information, in addition to the assessment of social and economic impacts.

The requirements to undertake an SA and an SEA are distinct, however the UK Government approach satisfies both through a single appraisal process. 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' was published in November 2005 and sets out a clear process for undertaking a SA (which fulfils the requirements for SEA) as it applies to Development Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents. This guidance will be referred to as the SA Guidance within this report.

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD

The vision and objectives set out within the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD are provided below.

Vision

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood will become a destination of choice, defined by a series

of attractive centres and neighbourhoods. It will be characterised by new standards of design excellence and lasting improvements in quality of life.

Thamesmead town centre will be a retail and civic heart for the community, supported by a range of smaller shops and services at neighbourhood level. Abbey Wood will be a major transport interchange, and gateway to Thamesmead and connections to Thamesmead by rail and bus (including North Bexley Transit and Greenwich Waterfront Transit) will be frequent and reliable. The area's neighbourhoods will become sustainable places, with improved housing and public space, and the best use made of natural assets including the waterways.

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood's communities will be prosperous and cohesive, vibrant, enterprising and thriving.

Objectives

1. Design and development

- To promote the highest quality design for Thamesmead and Abbey Wood in order to transform the identity, experience and perception of the area
- To encourage better connections especially for cycling and walking
- To support Thamesmead town centre as a vibrant heart for Thamesmead, and develop the role of Abbey Wood in the context of Crossrail
- To celebrate the historic assets and heritage

value of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood

- To support a sequential approach to flood risk within the area covered by this SPD as informed by the draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and recommended by PPS25

2. Environment, open spaces and sustainability

- To place sustainability issues including flood risk, climate change, housing supply, biodiversity, land contamination, sustainable waste management and light and noise pollution at the heart of the decision making process in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- To make efficient use of previously developed land
- To promote the enhancement of open spaces and the delivery of multifunctional open spaces through green infrastructure
- To improve the governance and safety of open spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- To ensure that new development creates more sustainable communities
- To take advantage of the area's water assets in relation to the alleviation of flood risk and the promotion of surface and ground water quality

3. Sustainable transport

- To promote improved transport connections both internally within Thamesmead and also to other areas in Bexley, Greenwich, East London, Dartford and Bromley
- To promote more sustainable modes of transport
- To realise the full benefits of Crossrail,

Greenwich Waterfront Transit, North Bexley Transit the Thames Clipper service and other transport initiatives

4. Community

- To support existing community facilities and promote new amenities which respond to the needs of the existing and future communities
- To provide more opportunities and activities for young people in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- To encourage healthy lifestyles amongst all residents
- To transform perceptions of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood and encourage civic pride amongst all residents
- To make Thamesmead and Abbey Wood a safer place

5. Neighbourhoods and local centres

- To improve the area's neighbourhoods as places to live, work and relax
- To promote a network of local neighbourhood centres
- To promote transparency in the residential market and to eradicate buy-to-let as a problem in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- To ensure that new housing is of high quality and responds to the needs of local people

6. Employment and economy

- To attract new businesses to Thamesmead and Abbey Wood and promote the area as a business location
- To provide opportunities for local entrepreneurs and new start-up businesses

- To enhance education and training provision in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood and to improve residents' choices and opportunities in the labour market

7. Good governance

- To promote joint working partnership and good governance in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- To deliver change through a wide range of regeneration initiatives and work with a wide range of stakeholders to promote the transformation of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood

[Compliance with legislation](#)

Compliance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' is described in table 1.

(Table 1: Compliance with the SEA Directive)

Requirements of the Directive	Where Covered in Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 2
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 4
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 4
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level which are relevant to the programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 4
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including:	
short, medium and long term; permanent and temporary; positive and negative; secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects on issues such as: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 5
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 5
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in accordance with regulation 17)	Section 6
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Section 1
Consultation with:	
Authorities with environmental responsibility when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environment report	Section 3
Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public to be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan and accompanying environmental report before its adoption	Section 3
Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country	N/A
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision making	Section 1

3. Methodology

Our approach

The approach to the SA of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD followed the SA process set out in the 2005 Department of Communities and Local Government document 'The Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (the SA Guidance). The SA Guidance presents a five stage approach to undertaking a SA. The five stage approach and the relationship with SA are shown in Table 2.

The guidance sets out a requirement to prepare the following reports.

- Scoping Report (summarising stage A work)
- SA Report (documenting stages A to C work)

A Scoping Report has been prepared to address Stage A, this SA Report addresses Stages B and C of the process. The process of addressing Stages B and C is outlined below.

Preparing SA Report

The SA process was robust and comprehensive to effectively influence the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD.

(Table 2: The SA process and relationship with SPD)

SPD Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence gathering
SA stages and tasks
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives. A2: Collecting baseline information. A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. A4: Developing the SA framework. A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
SPD Stage 2: Production – Prepare draft SPD
SA stages and tasks
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework. B2: Developing the SPD options. B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD. B4: Evaluating the effects the draft SPD. B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
C1: Preparing SA Report.
Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
D1: Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD. D2: Assessing significant changes. D3: Making decisions and providing information.
SPD Stage 3: Adoption
SA stages and tasks
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. E2: Responding to adverse effects.

The SA Report is based on the SAs prepared by the London Boroughs of Bexley and Greenwich, as the site is located on the borough boundary. Policies, plans and programmes were identified for each borough and the baseline data collected by both authorities is included in this report. Ward baseline data was used to identify common sustainability issues relating to both boroughs and Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. The common sustainability issues were used to develop the sustainability objectives and reflected within the Sustainability Framework, which identifies Thamesmead and Abbey Wood specific criteria and indicators. Both the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich will monitor the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood specific indicators to provide a context for the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD.

Consultation

The SA Scoping Report has been consulted on for a period of five weeks, from 16th May to 20th June 2008, enabling the statutory consultation bodies and others to comment on the scope of the SA. Consultation responses have been received from the Environment Agency, Government Office London, English Heritage and Natural England. The consultation responses are provided in Appendix 6 and these have been fully considered in Stages B and C of the SA process.

A sustainability workshop, attended by the London Borough of Bexley, the London Borough of Greenwich, the Environment Agency, Assemblage, Urban Practitioners and The Landscape Partnership, was held on the 19th June 2008 to identify the emerging sustainability issues and incorporate these into the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD. The key sustainability issues identified during the workshop were considered in the production of this SA Report.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft SPD and SA Report (see Table 2) will be completed following the production of this SA Report.

Uncertainties and limitations

Predictions are limited by data gaps resulting from the availability of baseline information. Further details on the limitations of baseline data are provided in section 4. The SA is reliant on professional judgement which introduces an element of subjectivity.



4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context

Plans, policies and strategies

A review of the relevant policies, plans and programmes that may influence the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood proposals and the SA framework has been completed during the scoping exercise at Stage A of the SA process, (see Table 3). This section provides an update of the review of policies, plans and programmes to set the current context.

The relationship between the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD and the objectives and targets of existing plans and programmes were considered and the key sustainable development objectives and indicators against which the likely significant effects of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood vision and objectives can be assessed were highlighted.

The relevant international, national, regional and local plans and strategies were reviewed in accordance with the national SA Guidance and the SEA Directive. The key policies, plans and programmes of relevance to Thamesmead, Abbey Wood and the SA framework were identified and these are listed in Table 3. Appendix 1 details the main objectives of the key plans, policies and programmes and relates these to pertinent issues identified at the ward level (see Appendix 1)

The purpose of the review is:

- To enable an understanding of the relationships and interdependencies between

the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD and other documents and identify any potential conflicts, constraints and challenges

- To understand the influence of plans, policies, and strategies on the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD
- To develop the SA Framework

(Table 3: Policies, plans and programmes)

International plans and programmes
Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
2008/50/EC
European Landscape Convention (2000)
Kyoto protocol to the UN framework convention on climate change (1992)
Johannesburg declaration on sustainable development (2002)
European spatial development perspective: Towards balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union (1999)
Birds directive (79/409/EEC)
Habitats directive (92/43/EEC)
Fourth air quality daughter directive (2004/107/EC)
Environmental noise directive (2002/49/EC)
Water framework directive (2000/60/EC)
Urban wastewater treatment directive (91/271/EEC)
Waste framework directive (75/442/EEC as amended)
Landfill directive (99/31/EC)
EU 6th Environmental Action Plan (2002)
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)
National plans and programmes
PPS9: Biodiversity and geological conservation (2005)
PPS12: Local development frameworks (2008)
PPG13: Transport (2001)
PPG14: Development on unstable land (1990)
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (2001)
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)

PPG24: Planning and noise (1994)
PPS25: Development and flood risk (2006)
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide (2008)
Communities and Local Government Code for Sustainable Homes (2008)
Making Space for Water - First Government response to the autumn 2004 Making space for water consultation exercise (2005)
Strategic Environmental Assessment and climate change: Guidance for practitioners (2007)
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2007)
Draft Strategy for Sustainable Construction: A consultation paper (2007)
Securing the future – UK government sustainable development strategy (2005)
Sustainable communities: Building for the future (2003)
The UK biodiversity action plan (1994)
Working within the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England (2002)
The future of transport: A network for 2030, white paper (2004)
The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
Climate change – The UK programme (2006)
Meeting the energy challenge: A white paper on energy (2007)
Communities and Local Government Code for Sustainable Homes (2007)
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (1996)
National cycling strategy (1996)
Every child matters: Change for children (2004)
Tackling health inequalities: A programme for action (2003)
Waste Strategy for England (2007)
Regional plans and programmes
The London Plan: Spatial development strategy for Greater London - Consolidated with Alterations since 2004 (2008)
The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)
South East London Housing Strategy 2006-2010 (2006)
The East London Green Grid Framework: The London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) Supplementary Planning Guide (2008)
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)
Thames Gateway: The Delivery Plan (2007)
Draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2007)

Thames Gateway London Partnership - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of East London (2005)
Thames Estuary 2100 (2002)
Draft Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)
The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2001)
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (2002)
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning London's Air (2002)
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy: Sustaining Success (2005)
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2004)
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy: Rethinking rubbish in London (2003)
The Mayor's Children and Young People Strategy (2004)
The Mayor's draft water strategy 'Water Matters' (2007)
The Mayor's climate change action plan 'Action today to protect tomorrow' (2007)
RPG9: For the South East (2001)
RPG9a for the Thames Gateway (1995)
South East London Housing Strategy (2004)
South East London Green Chain Management Plan 2003 – 2008
The London Plan Sub Regional Development Framework East London (2006)
Draft Thames Strategy East (2005)
London Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework (2004)
Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway Interregional Planning Statement (2004)
Review of the impact of aviation within the Greater London Area (2003)
Thames Gateway health services assessment (2003)
Creating sustainable communities, greening the gateway (2004)
The Thames Gateway interim plan (2006)
London City Airport Masterplan (2006)
Local plans and programmes
London Borough of Greenwich
School Planning Statement 2006-2011 (2006)
Greenwich Strategy 2006 – 2015 (2006)
Greenwich Healthier Communities Strategy 2006-2008 (2007)
Greenwich Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Draft Core Strategy (2008)
Greenwich Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (various)
Greenwich Economic Development Strategy 2002 – 2007 (2002)

Education Development Plan: School organisation plan 2004 – 2009 (2004)
Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy: A New Way of Doing Business (2002)
Greenwich Draft Green Space Strategy (2005)
Greenwich Air Quality Action Plan (2002)
Draft Greenwich Strategy 2006 – 2015 (2006)
Greenwich Children and Young Peoples Plan 2006 – 2008 (2006)
Greenwich drugs, crime and disorder strategy 2005-2008 (2005)
Greenwich Healthier Communities Strategy 2006-2008 (2006)
Fit for sport: Sports strategy 2005-2009 (2005)
Greenwich Tourism Strategy 2004 – 2010 (2004)
Greenwich Biodiversity: Towards an action plan (2002)
Greenwich Business Enterprise Framework 2004 – 2008 (2004)
Greenwich Draft Regeneration Strategy 2006 – 2020 (2006)
Greenwich equality policy (2003)
Greenwich corporate equality plan 2007 – 2008 (2007)
Greenwich Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Draft Core Strategy (2007)
Greenwich Climate Change Strategy (2008)
Emerging London Borough of Greenwich Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
London Borough of Bexley
Bexley Together – Bexley's Community Strategy 2008-2018 (2008)
Bexley's Education Development Plan 2002-2007 (2002)
Bexley Draft Open Space Strategy (2008)
Bexley Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (various)
Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2006)
Bexley's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)
Bexley Local Agenda 21 Strategy (1998)
Bexley Parks Strategy (2002)
Bexley Trees and Woodlands Strategy (2002)
Bexley Managing the Marshes Strategy (2006)

Consultation draft – Third round updating and screening assessment of local air quality in the London Borough of Bexley (2006)
Air quality management variation order (2007)
Bexley Local (Transport) Implementation Plan 2005/6 – 2010/11 (2007)
Road Safety Plan 2007/2008 (2007)
Draft Economic and Employment Development Plan 2007-10 (2007)
Bexley Regeneration Framework 2005-2016 (2005)
Bexley Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008 (2005)
London Borough of Bexley Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 (2004)
Bexley Housing Strategy 2002 – 2006 (2002)
London Borough of Bexley Homelessness Strategy 2003 – 2008 (2003)
Our Culture: A Cultural Strategy for the London Borough of Bexley 2003-2008 (2003)
Bexley Council Supporting People Five Year Strategy 2005 – 2010 (2005)
Developing Communities through sport: A sports strategy for the London Borough of Bexley 2003 – 2008 (2003)
Developing Communities through sport: A sports strategy for the London Borough of Bexley – Strategic Action Plan April 2003 – April 2008 (2004)
Lets get moving: Increasing physical activity in Bexley (2004)
Bexley playing pitch strategy: From jumpers to goalposts – Playing pitches in Bexley (2005)
Change for children – Bexley's agreed children and young people's plan 2006 – 2009 (2005)
Evaluation and review of the first year: Action Plan 2007 – 2008 (2008)
Bexley Health Inequalities Strategy – Consultation draft (2004)
Caring together Bexley Carers Strategy 2003 – 2006 (2003)
Bexley waste Minimisation and Recycling Plan 2000 (2000)
Bexley Thames side environmental action plan and guidelines for the Belvedere Employment Area (2002)
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Sustainable Design and Construction, Bexleyheath Civic Offices Planning Brief and Lamorbey Swimming Centre Planning Brief (2007)

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and Erith Area Action Plan (2006)
Sustainable design and construction guide Supplementary Planning Document (adopted 2007)
Bexley Climate Change Strategy (2008)
Emerging London Borough of Bexley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The above plans and strategies provide the context for the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD. Plans and strategies identified at the international, national and regional levels provide general sustainability objectives around social, economic and environmental themes. The policies of both Bexley and Greenwich London Boroughs must be considered collectively due to the unique relationship of the site with the Borough boundaries. Thamesmead and Abbey Wood lie within the Thames Gateway national growth area. Policy for the Thames Gateway sets the context for significant growth and the regeneration of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. The London Plan has designated the Thamesmead Area as an opportunity area for regeneration and growth. The objectives identified within the above documents have aided in the development of the SA framework.

Baseline

Site description

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are bounded by the river Thames to the

north and Bexleyheath to the south. The site is physically divided by a number of major roads, including Eastern Way, Carlyle Road, Central Way and Harrow Manorway. The site has inadequate internal connections due to over engineered roads and deteriorating and unsafe pedestrian links. The area has insufficient public transport links and there is a deficiency of social infrastructure serving the site. Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are characterised by a poor physical environment and a lack of local facilities. The town centre lacks character and vitality, whilst the riverside is isolated and underutilised. Recent regeneration activity has sought to address such physical and community issues. The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD area is at risk from flooding and the site is within a designated Air Quality Management Area. The site is predominantly urban, and is interspersed with green areas, mature trees, hedgerows and water bodies. Thamesmead and Abbey Wood contain a number of locally designated sites. There are areas with significant

local biodiversity value, such as Erith Marsh. Lesnes Abbey to the south of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood, and Crossness Engines to the north are valuable historic assets.

Site surroundings

Recent regeneration activity has included the development of the White Heart Triangle and the East Thamesmead Business Park (Veridion Park), in addition to housing development at Summertown Way and Thames Point. Significant development is proposed at the Belvedere and Charlton employment areas, Erith and Woolwich town centre and Dartford/Ebsfleet by the public and private sectors.

Major transport improvements are proposed in the locality including the Thames Gateway Bridge and Silvertown Link river crossings, the extension of Crossrail to Woolwich and Abbey Wood, the planned DLR station at Woolwich and the Greenwich Waterfront transit scheme. The site context has a sufficient quantity of open space to serve the increasing population, yet improvements to the quality of open spaces are required.

Bexley and Greenwich

Baseline information for the London Boroughs of Bexley and Greenwich relevant to the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is provided in Appendices 2, 3 and 4.

Wards

The wards relating to the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD area include Thamesmead Moorings, Abbeywood, Thamesmead East, Plumstead and Glyndon. Appendix 5 displays data pertaining to each ward, which identifies pockets of deprivation within the London Boroughs of Bexley and Greenwich.

The data in Appendix 5 has been grouped into social, environmental and economic topic areas and the issues within each topic area are related to the Borough wide topic areas. Four of the wards; Abbey Wood, Glyndon, Plumstead and Thamesmead Moorings, are in Greenwich Borough and Thamesmead East Ward is in Bexley Borough. The ranks are based on the ONS ranking system, which includes approximately 50,000 wards. As with the national data set, the lower the rank identified, the lower the quality of access.

Social

All of the wards in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood have a high population density when compared with the national average (3.77 people per hectare). Glyndon has the highest population density (89.66 people per hectare) and Thamesmead East has the lowest (26.89 people per hectare). Greenwich has the lowest average age (31.33 years), whilst Abbey Wood has the highest average

age (35.65 years). The average age of both wards is lower than the national average (38.6 years). There is a very high proportion of children and young people in Thamesmead. Thamesmead Moorings and Glyndon have the highest percentage of people travelling to work by sustainable modes (32%), just below the London average (33%). The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards have a relatively high number of people per car when compared with the national average (2.17). Glyndon has the highest number of people per car (3.65), whilst Thamesmead East has the lowest number of people per car (2.76). Increasing car ownership is a constraint to the sustainability of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. Car ownership is highest in Plumstead (4542) and lowest in Glyndon (3807). Thamesmead Moorings is ranked lowest for housing quality and availability, whilst Thamesmead East has the best housing quality and availability. Home ownership is lowest in Glyndon and highest in Plumstead. All of the Thamesmead wards are ranked comparatively low for housing quality, availability and home ownership. Plumstead has the highest average house price (£174,516.00) and Thamesmead East has the lowest average house price (£122,731.00), the average house price in England is higher (£192,274.00). Crime rates are highest in Thamesmead East and lowest in Plumstead. Life expectancy is consistent for females

across all wards, whilst life expectancy is lowest for males in the Thamesmead Moorings, Abbey Wood and Glyndon wards. Health and disability is ranked lowest in Thamesmead Moorings and highest in Plumstead, whilst education and skills rank lowest in Abbey Wood and highest in Glyndon.

Environmental

Plumstead has the lowest quality living environment and Thamesmead Moorings has the best quality living environment. All of the wards in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are ranked relatively low when compared to the national dataset. Thamesmead East has the highest percentage of land cover as green space (55%), whilst Glyndon has the lowest (21%).

Economic

Thamesmead East ward is ranked lowest for economic deprivation, income and employment. Plumstead has high levels of income and the least economic deprivation. Thamesmead Moorings has the highest level of employment. The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards do not vary greatly from the national average when considering full time employees aged 16-74. All of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards have a lower number of part time employees aged 16-74 than the national average. Thamesmead Moorings has the greatest percentage of unemployment

claimants, whilst Abbey Wood has the smallest (2.8%).

Data gaps and the availability of baseline information

As the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is site specific narrative detail has been provided above and this is supported by baseline data at the ward and Borough levels. The baseline data collected represents work in progress and will be continually updated. The indicators selected aid in the identification of where the Boroughs' are performing well and where further work is required. Recommendations for additional data collection are included.

The key constraints to the baseline data are as follows:

- There are inconsistencies between the data collected by the London Borough of Bexley and that collected by the London Borough of Greenwich, as each authority considers different issues, over different time frames
- Much of the data available at the Borough level is not available at the ward level
- Further data collection for environmental and economic issues may be required at the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood levels
- Due to the inconsistencies between the two Boroughs and the availability of information the ward data is not directly related to the Borough data

• It is difficult to predict future trends as a precedent has not yet been established and insufficient information has been collected

- External factors may influence future trends
- Some of the information is dated (e.g. 2001 census data)

Data gaps exist in the following areas and further research is required to fill these by Bexley and Greenwich London Boroughs through the Local Development Framework monitoring process.

Bexley

- Quality of surroundings – Overall crime and percentage of planning permissions implemented for major schemes designed to reduce crime and anti social behaviour
- Biodiversity – Biodiversity Action Plan targets and progress
- Climate change – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Flood risk – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Land, soil and water – Area of statutory contaminated land
- Transport – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Economic growth – Several indicators within the key topic area

Greenwich

- Town centres and retail – Several

indicators within the key topic area

- Public health – Hospital waiting times, patients, type of health issues
- Skills and employment training – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Natural resource consumption – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Future employment and the requirement for employment land – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Traffic volumes – Several indicators within the key topic area
- CO2 emissions – Several indicators within the key topic area
- Detailed biodiversity and landscape information – Several indicators within the key topic area

Ward level

- Biodiversity and environmental protection – several indicators within this key topic area
- Natural and environmental resources – several indicators within this key topic area
- Climate change and air quality – a review of Borough data is required to determine ward level information
- Land use and development patterns – a review of Borough data is required to determine ward level information
- Cultural heritage and conservation – a review of Borough data is required to determine ward level information

- Economic development and activity - several indicators within this key topic area.

Current and likely future situation

It was difficult to predict future trends for much of the baseline information due to data gaps, the lack of precedent and the influence of external factors.

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood sustainability issues

The key issues arising at the ward level, the sustainability issues identified for each borough and comments from the Environment Agency, GO London and English Heritage have been used to develop the sustainability issues, relating directly to Thamesmead and Abbey Wood as detailed in table 4.



Key sustainability issues/problems	Opportunities and implications	Relationship to SA objectives
Social issues		
Resident satisfaction with sports, leisure and culture facilities	Opportunities to include leisure and culture facilities in the SPD. Opportunities to create improved access links to essential facilities and services.	Objective 14 and objective 19
Provision of and access to essential services	Opportunities to create improved access links to essential facilities and services.	Objective 9, objective 10 and objective 19
Adequate access to public transport, connectivity, ease of movement and safety	Opportunities to encourage sustainable modes of transport and accessibility for those less able. Opportunities to encourage route and service enhancements.	Objective 10 and objective 19
Pockets of deprivation within Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Opportunities to encourage sustainable design elements to contribute to a healthier and safer environment, in addition to socio economic development programmes, such as skills and training.	Objective 13, objective 17, objective 19
Fear of crime	Opportunity to reduce the incidence of crime and vandalism through design out crime principles.	Objective 15
The quality of housing	Opportunity to incorporate best practice design principles and implement the Code for Sustainable Homes.	Objective 13, objective 20 and objective 21
Education and skills	Opportunities to create and enhance education opportunities, in addition to socio economic development programmes such as skills and training.	Objective 18
Environmental issues		
Increasing car use, high carbon dioxide emissions and poor air quality	Opportunities to increase provision of sustainable modes of transport. Opportunities to encourage an increased number of journeys by walking, cycling and public transport through design.	Objective 7, objective 8, objective 9, objective 10 and objective 19
Improvement of and access to Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats	Opportunities to include provision for species and habitat protection and enhancement. Opportunities to conserve and enhance areas of importance for wildlife within Thamesmead and Abbey Wood. Opportunities for incorporating bird nesting and roosting sites into new structures and incorporating green roofs into design proposals.	Objective 1, objective 2 and objective 3

(Table 4: Thamesmead and Abbey Wood sustainability issues)

Flood risk	Opportunities to require flood risk assessment at the planning application stage. Opportunities to consider flood risk management, infrastructure construction and maintenance. Use of Sustainable Urban Drainage and soft landscaping, where viable. Development should provide for rain water harvesting, where viable.	Objective 4 and objective 8
Water resources	Opportunities to encourage water conservation and incorporate water conservation into the design. Use of Sustainable Urban Drainage and soft landscaping. Development should provide for rain water harvesting.	Objective 3 and objective 13
Quality of the water environment	Opportunities for provision of mitigation of surface water run off, including Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Opportunity to improve the water quality environment by the sustainable remediation of land affected by contamination.	Objective 3 and objective 13
The quality of the townscape, views and vistas	Opportunities for improvement to the public realm. Design improvements to Thamesmead town centre. Opportunities to incorporate best practice design to improve the image and perception of the area.	Objective 2, objective 11, objective 12, objective 13, objective 6
The quality of landscapes and open space	Opportunities to provide additional open space and enhance existing open space.	Objective 2, objective 11, objective 12, objective 13
Land quality and contamination	Opportunities to ensure that land quality and contamination issues are adequately addressed in planning applications. Encourage land remediation. Bring brownfield land into more active and beneficial use.	Objective 3
Waste management	Opportunities to increase facilities for recycling.	Objective 5
Management of the historic environment	Opportunities to maintain and enhance historic areas, buildings and their settings.	Objective 2, objective 11, objective 12 and objective 17
Economic issues		
Attraction of inward investment		Objective 22, objective 23
Unemployment and employment opportunities	Opportunities to enhance local training and employment opportunities.	Objective 16, objective 18 and objective 23
The quality of employment areas	Opportunities to encourage sustainable design and construction of employment areas. Opportunities for public realm improvements in employment areas.	Objective 16 and objective 23
The level of income	Opportunities to enhance local training and employment opportunities.	Objective 16 and objective 23
Access to employment	Opportunities to enhance local training and employment opportunities.	Objective 16, objective 18 and objective 23

SA (incorporating SEA) framework

A set of sustainability objectives has been derived from the policies, plans and programmes identified within Table 3, the social, environmental and economic baseline, the consultation responses to the Scoping Report and the key sustainability issues. The borough wide sustainability objectives, criteria and indicators are consistent with those developed for the London Borough of Bexley's Core Strategy and the London Borough of Greenwich's Core Strategy to facilitate effective monitoring. Additional monitoring will be required to address the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood indicators, which will be used to monitor the SPD. The sustainability objectives will be used to appraise the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD.

Table 5 identifies the criteria and indicators for each Borough for each of the sustainability objectives, in addition to the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood criteria and indicators, which will be used to monitor the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD.



(Table 5: Sustainability objectives, criteria and indicators)

Sustainability objective	Criteria	Indicator
Biodiversity and environmental protection		
1. To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Condition of sites of special scientific interest	
	Will it conserve sites of importance for nature conservation?	Total area of sites of importance for nature conservation
	Will it maintain and enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species?	Net loss of areas protected by nature conservation designations
	Will it maintain and enhance deciduous woodland cover?	Total area of local nature reserves
	Will it encourage the protection of trees?	% of SSSI's in favourable condition
		Area of land managed for wildlife – requires further investigation
		Area of deciduous woodland – requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Protect specifically designated wildlife sites and sites of special scientific interest	Number and size of 'Wildlife Sites'
	Protect habitats and species, particularly those considered to be of importance	% of SSSI's in good condition
	Provide opportunities for the creation of new habitats and links between existing habitats	Implementation of the BAP
	Enhance the ecological value of the relevant area	Number of planning approvals that have included habitat creation
	Achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets	Site area of habit lost to development
	Reduce habitat fragmentation	% of land designated for particular quality or amenity value (greenspace vs wildlife sites)
		The number of habitat areas created under section 106 agreements
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna?	Percentage of land cover as green space
	Will it protect, restore and enhance priority habitats?	Loss of designated sites
	Will it improve ecological links between existing wildlife sites?	Loss of priority habitat in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
	Will it improve opportunities for habitat creation?	Development proposals incorporating habitat creation

2. To protect, restore and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes including open spaces	Bexley	
	Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of the Borough?	Number of green flag parks
	Will it decrease litter in urban areas and open spaces?	Access to public open spaces
	Will it enhance the quality of the townscape and the public realm areas?	Number of schools working towards eco school award
	Will it promote the regeneration of the natural and built environment	Percentage and number of vacant properties
		Percentage of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces
	Greenwich	
	Protect both local and metropolitan open land	Percentage of the land within the Borough that is identified as open space
	Increase the quantity of parks and nature reserves in the Borough	Extent of land dedicated for open space purposes under section 106 agreements
	Improve the quality of the open space network and green links	Number of planning approvals that have included habitat creation.
		Extent of open space lost to development
		Extent of open space deficiency areas
		Percentage of population located within an open space deficiency area
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it enhance the living environment in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood?	The quality of the living environment
	Will it reduce areas of deficiency in access to natural greenspace?	Accessible Natural Greenspace standards
	Will it increase tree cover?	Number of single and group TPOs
Natural and environmental resources		
3. To improve land, soil and water quality, reduce contamination and encourage the sustainable use of these resources	Bexley	
	Headline indicators: Domestic water use and availability; Rivers of good or fair quality	
	Will it minimise development on greenfield sites?	Percentage of new development on greenfield land
	Will it ensure that where possible new development occurs on derelict, vacant and underused previously developed land?	Percentage of new development built on previously developed land
	Will it reduce water consumption?	Density of new development
	Will it improve water quality?	Area of statutory contaminated land

3. Continued		Number of 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination
		Water consumption per head
		Percentage of rivers assessed as being of good or fair environmental quality
	Greenwich	
	Improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater supplies	Percentage of waterways in the local area in good or fair quality
	Improve water efficiency in new development	Average household water use per capita
	Encourage water efficient retrofitting of existing development	Health of groundwater resources.
	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural process and storage systems	Chemical and biological quality of local water systems
	Discourage development that may result in significant adverse impacts on the natural drainage and river system	The number of applications approved incorporating water conservation techniques
	Protect soil quality by restricting development that may result in contamination of land	The number/percentage of houses with water efficient fittings and appliances
	Reduce quantity of unremediated contaminated land	Proportion of new homes built on previously developed land
	Require contaminated land to be remediated as part of any development proposal	Number of contaminated sites remediated to make suitable for new development
	Improve understanding contaminated sites and remediation requirements	Number of sites contaminated as a result of new development
		Number of planning applications approved with a soil contamination assessment/report
		BVPI216a and BVPI216b figures
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it represent sustainable use of land?	Percentage of each land use class
	Will it meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive?	Status of the waterbodies in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood area
	Will surface water be managed using sustainable drainage techniques to improve water quality?	Percentage of new development on previously developed land
	Will it encourage sustainable remediation of contaminated brownfield sites?	Site wide investigations and remediation strategies submitted with planning applications
	Will it contribute to water and sewerage infrastructure, without placing pressure on existing provision?	Development providing water and sewerage infrastructure

4. To reduce tidal fluvial and surface water flood risk	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Properties at risk of flooding – requires further investigation	
	Will it reduce the risk of tidal (sea) and fluvial (rivers and watercourses) flooding to people and property?	Number of planning consents granted against Environment Agency advice on flooding issues
		Number of new planning consents with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems – requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Decrease the likelihood of pollutants being discharged into water systems	High Level Target 12
	Ensure that new development is protected against 1 in 100 year flood events	Number of planning applications which have had Surface Water Flood Risk Assessments approved by the agency and incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems
	Ensure that all new developments include sustainable urban drainage systems and on site treatment of pollutants	Number of new developments setback from watercourses
	Discourage development that may result in adverse impacts and encourage development that will result in positive impacts on the natural drainage and river system	Quantity and frequency of flooding events of the downstream catchment
		Extent of development considered to be at risk in a 1 in 100 year flood event
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it result in decreased fluvial flood risk at 1 in 100 year probability? Will it result in decreased tidal flood risk at 1 in 200 year probability?	Results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment breach analysis
	Does development include flood resistance and resilience techniques?	Number of planning applications resulting in implementation of flood resistance and resilience
		Number of planning applications which have had surface water FRAs approved by the Environmental Assessment and include SUDS
		Impact on biodiversity in drainage ditches and ground water
	Does it support the implementation of the Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2010 document?	Results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment breach analysis.
		Flood risk assessments submitted with planning applications and approved by the Environmental Assessment

5. To minimise the production of waste, increase landfill diversion and promote sustainable waste management and recycling	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Household waste and recycling	
	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	Amount of waste by type – household, commercial and municipal
	Will it reduce household waste?	Number of kg of waste collected per head
	Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Percentage of households with waste recycled and composted
	Will it reduce hazardous waste?	Total tonnage of household waste sent for recycling
		% of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recovered to heat, power and other energy sources
	Greenwich	
	Reduce the amount of waste produced as a result of development	Percentage of waste being recycled
	Encourage sustainable development practices and the use of sustainable building materials	Implementation of recycling and re-use programs
	Encourage the reduction, reuse or recycling of waste	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it result in improved waste management (including residential, business and construction waste)?	Waste arising per unit area of constructed development
	Will it create energy from waste?	% of waste used for energy
	Will it meet energy efficiency targets?	% of waste recovered, re-used and recycled
6. To reduce light and noise pollution	Greenwich	
	Reduce ambient noise, especially from traffic	Number of complaints received by the Council's in relation to light and noise pollution
	Encourage effective land use and spatial planning to minimize opportunities for light and noise pollution	Extent of housing exposed to high traffic corridors and flood lighting (i.e. sports pitches)
	Reduce light pollution	
	Minimise the level of noise and vibration	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it reduce light and noise pollution concerns?	Light and noise pollution complaints
	Will it increase properties suffering from noise pollution from London City Airport?	

Climate change and air quality		
7. To limit air pollution levels, to adhere to levels set out in the national air quality strategy and improve overall air quality	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Days when pollution is moderate or higher	
	Will it improve air quality?	Background levels of particulate matter PM10, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and ozone measured at air quality monitoring stations
		% of days when air quality was v. good
	Greenwich	
	Reduce overall CO2 emissions	Number of new developments that emit air pollution (i.e. industrial development)
	Encourage development that has minimal air pollution side effects	Number of new developments that incorporate sustainable development initiatives to minimize pollution output
	Minimise the extent of development that increases local CO2 emissions	Mode of travel to work and distance traveled to work
	Improve public transport accessibility and efficiency	Accessibility of alternative modes of transport
	Minimise dependence on the private motor vehicle	Percentage of total energy consumption being supplied via renewable energy sources
	Promote the use of renewable energy	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Is the local population affected by poor air quality?	The correlation between air pollution and social deprivation
	Will it encourage sustainable design of new buildings and landscapes, including preparing for the impacts of climate change?	Number of developments achieving excellent ratings in the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Research Establishments Environmental Assessment Method

8. To reduce negative contributions to climate change, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to improve the localities ability to adapt to climate change	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Emissions of greenhouse gases – requires further investigation	
	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses by reducing energy consumption?	Carbon dioxide emissions produced by energy use and transport
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable resources?	Energy consumed from renewable resources – requires further investigation
	Will it encourage sustainable design and construction?	Number of planning consents for renewable technologies – requires further investigation
		Number of new residential units encompassing energy efficient design/ layout or features and compliance with BREEAM guidelines very good or higher standard – requires further investigation
		Number and type of energy efficiency measures implemented for new developments – requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Reduce overall CO2 emissions.	Mode of travel to work
	Encourage energy efficient development, particularly in relation to household energy consumption	Accessibility of alternative modes of transport

8. Continued	Provide accessible, user friendly alternative modes of transport.	Transport share of Greenhouse Gas emissions
	Minimise dependence on the private motor vehicle	Kyoto reduction targets of CO2 emissions
	Promote the use of renewable energy	Energy use per household.
	Reduce overall CO2 emissions	Percentage of energy from renewable sources
	Encourage energy efficient development	Number of buildings built that satisfy the Code for Sustainable Homes
	Encourage use of local suppliers and the consumption of local produce	Percentage of total energy consumption being supplied via renewable energy sources
	Encourage development that uses sustainable building materials with long life spans and capable of adapting to all weather conditions	Energy use per household
	Promote the use of renewable energy	Percentage of energy from renewable sources
		Number of buildings built that satisfy the Code for Sustainable Homes
		Mode of travel to work
		Number of buildings that use sustainable building materials and are designed to maximise solar efficiency
		Extent of development contained within close proximity to areas of potential flooding
		Percentage of total energy consumption being supplied via renewable energy sources
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it reduce negative contributions to climate change?	Mode of travel to work
		Distance travelled to work
		Extent of development including measures to reduce greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions.
		Number of planning permissions resulting in surface water run-off to greenfield sites or otherwise acceptably accommodated within a sustainable scheme incorporating the effects of climate change

Land use and development patterns		
9. To reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development, to reduce car dependency and to encourage sustainable modes of transport	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Average journey length by purpose – requires further investigation	
	Will it reduce traffic volumes?	Traffic flow information from screenlines
	Will it increase provision and proportion of journeys made using modes other than the car?	Density of new residential development
		Percentage of new residential completions complying with maximum parking standards
		Resident travel by modes to work
		Length in km designated walking and cycling network
		Map showing public transport accessibility levels and location of railway stations, bus routes and the cycle network – access to non-car transport
	Greenwich	
	Encourage strong local business links, the use of local suppliers and the consumption of local produce	Mode of travel, particularly to commute to and from work
	Spatially plan urban development so as to promote accessibility and integration of services and reduce the need to travel	Average distances to travel to work
	Reduce dependence on the private car, by spatially planning urban growth that encourages travel by walking, cycling, bus, and train	Number of community members that work locally
	Appropriately plan urban development so as to avoid exacerbating local traffic congestion	
Thamesmead and Abbey Wood		
Will it reduce the distance travelled to work?	Mode of travel to work	
Will it promote the use of sustainable modes?	Distance travelled to work	
10. To promote sustainable urban living	Greenwich	
	Provide/improve access for all residents of the area to green spaces	Percentage of residents that are within walking distance of parks, neighbourhood centres and community services
	Ensure the role and function of neighbourhood centres is maintained	Percentage of people who work in the local area
	Maintain/improve the public right of way network	Percentage of people that use local community facilities and services
	Encourage wider range of shops and services in neighbourhood centres	Mode of transport used by community members to commute to and from work

	Promote urban development that recognises and responds to local environmental, economic and social issues and constraints	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it reduce the distance travelled to work?	Mode of travel to work
	Will it promote the use of sustainable modes?	Distance travelled to work
	Will it result in an improved network of accessible green space and connected footpaths and cycleways?	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
	Will the network link to the wider green grid of the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich?	Lengths of footpaths and cycleways
Cultural heritage and conservation		
11. To sustain and, where appropriate, enhance areas and buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings	Bexley	
	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of conservation areas and those with management action plans
		Number of Registered parks and gardens at risk
		Number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments at risk
	Greenwich	
	Protect buildings and areas of historic or cultural significance, particularly within conservation areas	Number and site area of Conservation Areas
	Protect sites of archaeological and historic importance and their settings	Grade 1 and 2 buildings at risk.
		Number of Ancient Monuments destroyed or at risk
		Number of sites of archaeological significance destroyed or at risk
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Does it maintain and enhance the heritage of the built environment?	Number of conservation areas
	Will it enhance access to the historic environment?	Number of conservation areas with management plans
	Will it contribute to a better understanding of the historic environment?	Number of listed buildings
		Number of listed buildings at risk
		Number of scheduled ancient monuments
		Number of scheduled ancient monuments at risk

12.To create places,spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrated with and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character	Greenwich	
	Encourage an analysis of local distinctiveness	Number of developments that incorporate innovative and sustainable building measures
	Promote innovative development	Number of developments that are approved with the incorporation of masterplans and design guidelines/codes
	Promote the use of master plans and other design tools such as design briefs/guides/codes	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	To increase the design standards of development proposals	Number of schemes nominated for and/or awarded a design award (e.g. Civic Trust)
	To bring vacant or derelict land into use to improve local appearance	Area of vacant and/or derelict land remaining undeveloped
Population and a just society		
13. To improve the quality and cleanliness of where people live	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Quality of surroundings	
	Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live
	Will it encourage a sense of community identity and welfare?	% of people satisfied with the cleanliness standards in their area
	Greenwich	
	Maintain and enhance the quality of the public realm, particularly in places of gathering such as town centres and community parks	No of complaints regarding quality of the public realm and/or litter
	Ensure new development positively contributes to the public realm	Extent of vandalism/graffiti in the local area
	Implement stringent waste management program/s	Community satisfaction with the environmental quality of town centres and parks
	Minimise opportunities for graffiti and vandalism	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	To protect the quality of the water environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality
	To prevent environmentally damaging development	Number of applications where an Environmental Impact Assessment concludes there would be an unacceptable impact on the environment

14. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: The life expectancy for men and women	
	Will it reduce death rates?	Standard mortality ratios for all ages and under 75 years of age for all causes, Coronary Heart Disease, Circulatory Disease and Cancer
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	Access to public open space
	Will it reduce health inequalities?	Total number of visits to leisure centres per 1000 population
		Proportion of trips undertaken by walking or cycling
		Number of allotments
		Requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Encourage healthy lifestyles, including the provision of transport choice.	Life expectancy rates.
	Promote equal access to community services and facilities that underpin quality of life.	Proportion of elderly in the local population.
	Improve the quality and extent of open space, sporting and recreation facilities within the Borough	Accessibility of health services (i.e. average distance from households to medical centres)
	Promote cross cultural interaction and integration	Identification of health concerns for local residents.
		Amount of open space per 1000 population
		Mortality and infant mortality rates
15. To reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it improve the health and well being of the population?	The general health of the population
	Bexley	
	Will it reduce levels of crime?	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households
	Will it reduce fear of crime?	Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population
		Number of incidents of vandalism, graffiti and fly tipping reported to Council
		Percentage of residents surveyed who feel fairly safe or very safe after dark whilst outside in their local area
		Percentage of residents surveyed who feel fairly safe or very safe during the day whilst outside in their local area
	Greenwich	
	Reduce the actual levels of crime	Crime rates (including the number of alcohol and anti social behaviour incidents)

	Minimise opportunities for crime and anti social behaviour through appropriate design of new development	Results of fear of crime surveys
	Reduce the fear and perception of crime	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime?	Crime statistics
16. To provide everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Proportion of working age people in employment – requires further investigation	
	Will it help to improve earnings?	Ratio of jobs to working age population
	Will it reduce unemployment?	Percentage and level of unemployment
	Will it reduce long term unemployment?	Percentage of long term unemployed
	Will it provide jobs at higher skill levels?	Requires further investigation
	Will it provide jobs in the knowledge industries?	% of 16-18 year olds not in education, training or employment
		Requires further investigation
		Employment by occupation
	Greenwich	
	Increase the number and diversity of employment opportunities	Unemployment rates
	Increase opportunity for skills based training and education	Time since last worked
	Encourage residents to gain employment that is relevant to their skills and experience	Economic activity of Greenwich residents
	Improve accessibility to key employment sites, town and neighbourhood centres	Socio-economic classification
		Gross Value Added
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it increase employment?	Economic activity of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
	Will it increase income?	Income of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
	Will it reduce deprivation?	Deprivation in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood

Social inclusion		
17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion, encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Indicators of success in tackling poverty and social exclusion (children in low income households, adults without qualifications and in workless households, elderly in fuel poverty)	
	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Indices of multiple deprivation
		Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 20% in the country
		% of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
	Greenwich	
	Promote cross cultural interaction and integration	Diversity of resident ethnicity and religion
	Encourage community gatherings and events	Crime rates
	Promote development that reinforces a sense of character and contributes to the identity of Greenwich	Number of residents attending community gatherings/events
	Promote and facilitate local public artwork	Resident surveys
	Promote out of school youth programs and events	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion?	Barriers to housing and services
Crime statistics		
Income of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents		
18. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Percentage of pupils aged 15 achieving five or more A* to C grade GCSEs	
	Will it improve the qualifications and skills of the population?	Percentage of young people in full time education
	Will it help fill key skill gaps?	Percentage of working age population qualified to NVQ levels 1 – 4 (level 4 equals degree level)
		Requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Promote the attainment of higher education levels	Percentage of students achieving five or more GCSE passes at A* - C
	Encourage the opportunity for residents to gain employment relevant to their skills	Number of student places per 1000 of population
	Improve access to skills based learning and training, particularly for young people	Average distance of households to primary and secondary schools

	Provide community libraries and centres that provide the community with readily available access to information and knowledge	Number of people participating in skills based learning programmes
		Average household distance to community libraries and centres
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it improve educational performance and skills?	Educational performance of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
		Skills statistics
19. To improve access to essential facilities and services especially where there is disadvantage	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Access to key services – requires further investigation	
	Will it improve access to essential local facilities and services?	Map to show locations of essential services
	Will it encourage provision of essential community services?	Map to show public open spaces and deficiency
	Will it make access easier for those without a car?	Visits to/usage of museums and libraries
	Will it improve access for those with disabilities?	Percentage of residents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities, libraries, museums and galleries, theatres and concert halls
		Proportion of population within 400 metres of a bus stop
		Percentage of population within 800 metres of a railway station
		Percentage of local authority owned buildings open to the public where all public areas are suitable for and accessible by disabled people
		Percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that were easy to use by members of the public
	Greenwich	
	Provide access for all relating to age, gender, disability, race and faith	Accessibility of alternative modes of transport. (i.e. average distance of households to bus stations)
	Maintain and improve upon community, culture, leisure and recreational activities available within the community	Index of Multiple Deprivation (range average ward ranks)
	Improve accessibility to community services	Percentage of low income households
	Provide all areas and members of the community easy access to passenger transport	Percentage of children living in low income households
	Provide employment and other opportunities for unemployed, especially long term unemployed and the disabled	Number of new developments in the subject area that incorporate non-discriminatory access

	Ensure health services and facilities re readily accessible to the entire community and can be accessed by means other than private cars	Average distance of households and bus stations to health/ medical centres
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it improve access to facilities and services?	Indices of deprivation rank of access to facilities and services
		Access to key services
20. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable and appropriate home	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Percentage of unfit homes	
	Will it increase access to affordable housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing completion figures – with breakdown of social rented, intermediate and key worker homes
	Will it encourage a range of housing types and sizes?	Housing completion figures
	Will it reduce homelessness?	Housing needs survey
	Will it reduce fuel poverty?	Unfit dwellings
		Homelessness figures – number of homeless households
		% of households in fuel poverty situation
	Greenwich	
	Meet affordable housing needs and address the current affordable housing deficit	Annual affordable housing completions
	Increase accessibility of affordable housing, particularly for the young, the disabled and key workers	Percentage total dwelling completions attributed to affordable housing
	Improve the quality and mix of affordable housing provision	Number of people on the housing waiting list
		Affordable housing deficit
		Percentage/number of affordable houses considered to be 'non-decent'
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it improve the availability of affordable housing?	Household tenure
	Will it enhance access to housing?	Barriers to housing
		Dwelling stock by council tax band
		Housing demand
21. To ensure a mixed housing supply to support a diverse community	Greenwich	
	Provide a range of building types including flats, terrace homes, detached homes	Number of housing completions
	Provide a range of different sized dwellings including but not limited to 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms	Composition of new housing developments (i.e. number and percentage of each type of housing)

	Ensure a range of dwelling types to create diversity in streets and neighbourhoods	Household types residing in the Borough
	Provide housing that meets the needs of the community	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Does it contribute to a mixed and balanced housing tenure?	Housing tenure
Economic development and activity		
22. To encourage and accommodate sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth, reducing disparity in economic performance	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Total output of the economy (requires further investigation)	
	Will it encourage new businesses and improve business development and opportunities?	Requires further investigation
	Will it improve the resilience of businesses and the economy?	Requires further investigation
	Will it promote growth in key sectors or clusters?	Job density of new businesses
	Will it enhance the image of the area as a business location?	Requires further investigation
	Will it improve job density?	
	Will it reduce skills shortages?	
	Greenwich	
	Achieve efficiency and vitality of economic activities and employment centres	Investment in business per annum
	Increase investment in people, community services, equipment, employment, infrastructure and other assets	Employment number – jobs work based
	Increase the diversity of employment opportunities within the Borough	Employment rate – percentage of people working age in employment
	Promote business investment and employment in areas that support a higher skilled and educated workforce	Amount of investment in infrastructure and community services
	Support the voluntary sector and community run business	New (VAT registered) businesses surviving three years
	Enhance the opportunity for business development and competitiveness	Percentage of working age population with NVQ3 or higher qualification
	Improve the level of investment into, and accessibility of, community services and infrastructure	Gross value Added (GVA) £/head
	Provide the opportunity to live and work in the town	Number of residents employed locally
	Provide sufficient new job opportunities that meet the needs of both existing and new community members	Average weekly earnings by residents

	Reduce unemployment levels	Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year
	Share benefits of prosperity fairly	Types of employment provided and the required level of training.
	Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Percentage of working age population with NVQ3 or higher qualification
	Improve the level of investment into community services and infrastructure	Gross value Added (GVA) £/head
	Improve educational and skills based training opportunities within the Borough	Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year
	Increase investment in people, community services, equipment, employment, infrastructure and other assets	Employment rate – percentage of people working age in employment
	Increase the diversity an number of employment opportunities within the Borough to meet the needs of both existing and future residents	Socio-economic status
		Types of employment provided and the required level of training
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it encourage sustainable economic growth?	Income of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
Economically active Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents		
Deprivation statistics		
Thamesmead and Abbey Wood unemployment claimants		

23. To encourage and accommodate the indigenous economy and potential inward investment	Bexley	
	Headline indicator: Total investment as a percentage of GDP – requires further investigation	
	Will it encourage indigenous business?	Number of new businesses established
	Will it encourage inward investment?	The percentage of new businesses surviving two years after start up
	Will it make land and property available for business development?	Requires further investigation
		Employment land availability – requires further investigation
	Greenwich	
	Improve the quality of visitor experiences to Greenwich	Number of tourists visiting the Borough each year
	Improve public transport accessibility to Greenwich	Annual tourism expenditure in the Borough
	Maintain and improve the inherent attractiveness and character of Greenwich	Number of overnight stays in hotels and temporary accommodation
	Build upon and/or improve existing tourist attractions	Number of employees working in the tourism sector
	Increase diversity of businesses in the Borough	New (VAT registered) businesses surviving three years.
	Increase the number of large business operating within Greenwich	Proportion of new small and large business in Greenwich

	Improve the quality and function of Town and Neighbourhood Centres	Industry sectors of associated with new businesses
	Improve the quality and accessibility of key employment sites	
	Promote business investment and employment in areas that support a higher skilled and educated workforce	
	Support the voluntary sector and community run business	
	Enhance the opportunity for business development and competitiveness	
	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	
	Will it benefit the local economy and encourage inward investment?	Income of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
		Economically active Thamesmead and Abbey Wood residents
		Deprivation statistics
		Thamesmead and Abbey Wood unemployment claimants

Significant effect indicator	
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5. Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD SA (incorporating SEA)

B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework

Table 6 provides a matrix to identify the extent of compatibility between the objectives of the September 2008 draft of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD and the SA objectives. From this, it was concluded that:

- the objectives of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD are broadly compatible with the SA social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives
- the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD should place further emphasis on sustainable modes of transport within objective 3
- The SPD objectives could make further provision for the protection of buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings
- The SPD objectives should also address land contamination, sustainable waste management, light and noise pollution and housing supply
- No potential conflicts are identified and the cumulative impacts are positive. Cumulative impacts are addressed further within section 5



(Table 6: SPD and SA compatibility matrix)

SA objective Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Design and development	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
2. Environment, open spaces and sustainability	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
4. Community	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
5. Neighbourhoods and local centres	0	+		0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
6. Employment and economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+
7. Good governance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative effects of objectives	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
Key to Symbols: + positive compatible – possible conflict 0 neutral ? uncertain or insufficient information																							

(Table 7: Summary of sustainability objectives)

Biodiversity and environmental protection
1. To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna
2. To protect, restore and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open space
Natural and environmental resources
3. To improve land, soil and water quality, reduce contamination and encourage the sustainable use of these resources
4. To reduce tidal, fluvial and surface water flood risk
5. To minimise the production of waste, increase landfill diversion and promote sustainable waste management and recycling
6. To reduce light and noise pollution
Climate change and air quality
7. To limit air pollution levels, to adhere to levels set out in the national air quality strategy and improve overall air quality
8. To reduce negative contributions to climate change, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to improve the localities ability to adapt to climate change
Land use and development patterns
9. To reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development, to reduce car dependency and to encourage more sustainable modes of transport
10. To promote sustainable urban living

Cultural heritage and conservation
11. To sustain and, where appropriate, enhance areas or buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings
12. To create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate with and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character
Population and a just society
13. To improve the quality and cleanliness of where people live
14. To improve the health and well being of the population
15. To reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime
16. To provide everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment
Social inclusion
17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion, encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging
18. To improve the education and skills of the population overall
19. To improve access to essential facilities and services, especially where there is disadvantage
20. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable and appropriate home
21. To ensure a mixed housing supply to support a diverse community
Economic development and activity
22. To encourage and accommodate sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth, reducing disparity in economic performance
23. To encourage and accommodate the indigenous economy and potential inward investment

B2: Developing the SPD options

The implementation of the objectives within the emerging Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD was tested against the SA sustainability objectives and the 'no change impact' if the draft SPD was not implemented. The results are provided in Table 8 below.

(Table 8: Assessment of options)

	Option 1: No change				Option 2: Implementation of the September 2008 draft Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD			
SA objective:	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Comments	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Comments
1. To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	?	Currently the majority of green spaces and links are not managed for biodiversity, which could potentially have a negative impact in the long term	0	+	++	Enhancing the multifunctional use of the parks and open spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood will result in long term improvements to biodiversity, flora and fauna
2. To protect, restore and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open space	-	-	-	Whilst regeneration initiatives are underway, these lack a coordinated approach. Open spaces are currently underutilised	-	+	++	Diversification of the green infrastructure will enhance the landscape, whilst objectives for the regeneration of urban centres and housing stock will enhance the townscape
3. To improve land, soil and water quality, reduce contamination and encourage the sustainable use of these resources	?	?	?	Borough wide policy is in place to address these issues, but site specific guidance is required and there is insufficient information available at the local level	?	?	+	The re use of previously developed land will address land and soil contamination issues. The prevention of pollution through the Environmental Assessment of development proposals is recommended within the SPD. Efficient water use will be required within developments
4. To reduce tidal, fluvial and surface water flood risk	0	0	-	The original plan for Thamesmead includes many flood risk mitigation features. However, climate change will have implications in the long term	0	+	+	Management of flood risk will be in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25, and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems will be required in all development. The proposed measures will aid in addressing the implications of climate change
5. To minimise the production of waste, increase landfill diversion and promote sustainable waste management and recycling	?	?	?	Borough wide policy is in place to address these issues, including a proposed anaerobic digester waste facility in the vicinity of White Heart Triangle. However, site specific guidance is required and there is insufficient information available at the local level	?	?	+	The requirement for new development to demonstrate how waste will be managed and minimised will promote sustainable waste management and recycling. However, the existing situation is not addressed.

6. To reduce light and noise pollution	?	?	?	Borough wide policy is in place to address these issues, site specific guidance is required and there is insufficient information available at the local level	?	?	?	The SPD does not address light and noise pollution
7. To limit air pollution levels, to adhere to levels set out in the national air quality strategy and improve overall air quality	-	--	---	Use of sustainable modes of transport is currently low in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood, emissions of carbon dioxide are high and air quality is poor. The trend will continue without intervention	-	+	+	The principal cause of air pollution in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is use of the private car, therefore measures to improve the sustainable transport network will reduce air pollution. However, the additional future development in the area will bring an increase in population and additional cars to the area which will reduce the positive impacts of sustainable transport initiatives to some extent.
8. To reduce negative contributions to climate change, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to improve the localities ability to adapt to climate change	-	--	---	Improvements to the network for sustainable modes of transport and further consideration of flood risk is required to reduce contributions and adapt to climate change	-	+	++	Encouragement of sustainable transport will reduce negative contributions to climate change. Compliance with Planning Policy Statement 25, the requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems will improve the ability of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood to adapt to climate change
9. To reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development, to reduce car dependency and to encourage more sustainable modes of transport	-	--	---	Use of sustainable modes of transport is currently low in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	-	+	++	Measures to improve the sustainable transport network are key consideration within the SPD
10. To promote sustainable urban living	-	--	---	The urban centres currently lack vitality and walking, cycling and public transport connections are poor	-	+	++	Measures to promote sustainable urban living within the SPD include provision for walking, cycling and public transport and improvements to Thamesmead's urban centres. The proposed urban farm will provide a good practice example for domestic scale food production.

11. To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance areas or buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings	0	0	?	Local assets such as Lesnes Abbey to the south of the study area, and Crossness Engines to the north are currently underutilised and long term impacts are uncertain	0	+	+	Lesnes Abbey is not considered within the SPD, however, improved visitor facilities are proposed at Crossness Engines
12. To create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate with and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character	--	--	--	Urban centres in Thamesmead lack vitality and, with the exception of Southmere, green spaces are underutilised	--	+	++	The quality and vitality of urban centres and the use of green spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood would be improved through the implementation of the SPD
13. To improve the quality and cleanliness of where people live	--	--	---	The physical environments of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are currently poor	--	+	++	The quality and vitality of urban centres and the use of green spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood would be improved through the implementation of the SPD
14. To improve the health and well being of the population	++	++	++	The health and well being of the population in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is generally good due to the young age profile	++	+++	+++	Enhancements to community and leisure facilities and attractions would further enhance the health and well being of the population
15. To reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	--	-	+	Crime rates are high in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards, initiatives for young people and work with the metropolitan police is underway, which may reduce crime in the medium to long term	--	+	++	Community safety interventions will be required in all development proposals and community safety initiatives will continue to be supported
16. To provide everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	--	--	?	Though there is some disparity between the wards, Thamesmead and Abbey Wood currently have high levels of unemployment overall, existing regeneration initiatives may reduce unemployment in the long term	--	+	++	Employment is a key issue within the SPD, measures are included to enhance skills and improve access to job opportunities

17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion, encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging	-	--	---	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood lack a sense of place, due to the poor physical environment and transient local population	-	+	++	Landscape and townscape enhancements and improvements to essential facilities and services will encourage a sense of place
18. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	--	--	--	Pockets of education and skills deprivation exist within Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	--	+	++	Employment is a key issue within the SPD, measures are included to enhance skills and improve access to job opportunities
19. To improve access to essential facilities and services, especially where there is disadvantage	-	--	---	Local centres lack vitality and Thamesmead and Abbey Wood have poor sustainable transport links	-	+	++	The enhancement of local centres and the sustainable transport network will improve access to essential facilities
20. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable and appropriate home	--	-	+	Housing renewal is underway, however further support is required	--	+	++	Comprehensive renewal of housing is promoted, where appropriate, and the SPD attempts to address the significant number of buy to let properties
21. To ensure a mixed housing supply to support a diverse community	--	-	+	Housing renewal is underway, however further support is required	--	+	++	The SPD encourages a mixed and balanced community in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
22. To encourage and accommodate sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth, reducing disparity in economic performance	--	--	--	Prosperity and economic growth are generally low in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood, there is disparity between the wards	--	+	+	Enhanced training opportunities and increased employment floorspace will reduce disparity in economic performance
23. To encourage and accommodate the indigenous economy and potential inward investment	--	--	--	The quality of employment areas in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is currently poor and the area does not attract sufficient inward investment	--	+	+	An inward investment strategy is proposed to attract businesses to White Heart Triangle and Veridion Park
Key + positive - negative 0 neutral ? uncertain + minor +++ major								

From the above assessment, it was concluded that the implementation of the draft SPD policies would represent an improvement to the baseline situation in relation to all of the sustainability objectives, with the exception of light and noise pollution.

The sustainability workshop and stage B1 and B2 of the SA process allowed the emerging sustainability issues to be considered in the formulation of the SPD. The SPD has responded to the findings of the test for compatibility of objectives (Table 6) and the assessment of options (Table 8) by including reference to sustainable modes of transport within the objectives for Thamesmead and Abbey Wood, emphasising the importance of sustainable patterns of transport and movement, introducing specific guiding principles in relation to heritage and supporting the realisation of borough wide sustainability targets. The SPD has also addressed the outcome of the initial sustainability appraisal through reference to land contamination, sustainable waste management, light and noise pollution and housing supply within objective 2. The prediction and evaluation of effects described below assesses the impacts of the SPD following these amendments.

B3 and B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the June 2009 SPD

Table 9 below details the prediction and evaluation of effects of the June 2009 SPD when assessed against the SA sustainability objectives.

The impact of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is primarily local, which is the level at which priority improvements are necessary. Measures to address climate change will have a wider impact.

The SPD focuses on improving Thamesmead and Abbey Wood through requirements from new development and supporting existing initiatives, therefore effects will be experienced in the medium to long term.



	Summary baseline situation/ targets	Predicted effects					Justification for assessment Include recommendations for mitigation and improvement
		Indicator	Nature of effect	Assessment of effect			
				Short term	Medium term	Long term	
1. To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	- Thamesmead East has the highest percentage of land cover as green space, Glyndon has the lowest - There is a significant network of green spaces and links, the majority of these are not managed for biodiversity	- Will it protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna? - Will it protect, restore and enhance priority habitats? - Will it improve ecological links between existing wildlife sites? - Will it improve opportunities for habitat creation?	High local impact	0	+	++	Enhancing the multifunctional use of the parks and open spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood and securing the implementation of biodiversity action plans will result in long term improvements to biodiversity, flora and fauna
2. To protect, restore and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open space	- All of the wards in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood have a relatively low quality living environment when compared to the national average - There is a significant network of green spaces and links which is not realising its full potential	- Will it enhance the living environment in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood? - Will it reduce areas of deficiency in access to natural greenspace?	High local impact	-	+	++	Diversification of the green infrastructure will enhance the landscape, whilst objectives for the regeneration of urban centres and housing stock will enhance the townscape
3. To improve land, soil and water quality, reduce contamination and encourage the sustainable use of these resources	Land, soil and water quality has not been identified as a significant issue in Thamesmead or in Abbey Wood	- Will it represent sustainable use of land? - Will it meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? - Will surface water be managed using sustainable drainage techniques to improve water quality? - Will it encourage sustainable remediation of contaminated brownfield sites?	Low local impact	?	+	++	The SPD requires that land contamination is placed at the heart of the decision making process. Decision making, coupled with the re use of previously developed land will address land and soil contamination issues. The prevention of pollution through the Environmental Assessment of development proposals is recommended within the SPD. Efficient water use will be required within developments

(Table 9: Prediction and evaluation of effects)

4. To reduce tidal, fluvial and surface water flood risk	Thamesmead includes many flood risk mitigation features, these do not consider climate change	- Will it result in decreased flood risk? - Does development include flood resistance and resilience techniques?	High regional impact	0	+	+	Management of flood risk will be in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25, and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems will be required in all development. The proposed measures will aid in addressing the implications of climate change
5. To minimise the production of waste, increase landfill diversion and promotesustainable waste management and recycling	Potential anaerobic digestion facility at White Heart Triangle	Will it result in improved waste management (including residential, business and construction waste)?	High regional impact	?	+	+	The SPD requires that sustainable waste management is placed at the heart of the decision making process. It is essential that decision makers address the existing situation. The requirement for new development to demonstrate how waste will be managed and minimised will promote further sustainable waste management and recycling.
6. To reduce light and noise pollution	Urban level of light and noise	Will it reduce light and noise pollution concerns?	Medium local impact	?	?	+	The SPD requires that light and noise pollution is placed at the heart of the decision making process. Further data collection is required so that decisions can be based on current information.
7. To limit air pollution levels, to adhere to levels set out in the national air quality strategy and improve overall air quality	Though there is a relatively low number of people per car in comparison with the national average, increasing car ownership has led to high emissions of carbon dioxide and poor air quality	- Is the local population affected by poor air quality? - Will it encourage sustainable design of new buildings and landscapes, including preparing for the impacts of climate change?	High regional impact	-	+	++	The principal cause of air pollution in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is use of the private car, therefore measures to improve the sustainable transport network will reduce air pollution. However, the additional future development in the area will bring an increase in population and additional cars to the area which will reduce the positive impacts of sustainable transport initiatives to some extent.
8. To reduce negative contributions to climate change, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to improve the localities ability to adapt to climate change	Existing flood risk mitigation features do not consider climate change, Thamesmead and Abbey Wood suffer from high emissions of carbon dioxide and poor air quality	Will it reduce negative contributions to climate change?	Minor international impact	-	+	++	Encouragement of sustainable transport will reduce negative contributions to climate change Compliance with Planning Policy Statement 25, the requirement for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems will improve the ability of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood to adapt to climate change

9. To reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development, to reduce car dependency and to encourage more sustainable modes of transport	Car ownership is increasing in the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards, the use of sustainable modes of transport is currently low	- Will it reduce the distance travelled to work? - Will it promote the use of sustainable modes?	High local impact	-	+	++	Measures to improve the sustainable transport network are key consideration within the SPD and the document supports the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.
10. To promote sustainable urban living	- Urban centres lack vitality and the use of sustainable modes of transport is currently low - Will it promote the use of sustainable modes? - Will it result in an improved network of accessible green space and connected footpaths and cycleways? - Will the network link to the wider green grid of the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich?	Will it reduce the distance travelled to work?	High local impact	-	+	++	Measures to promote sustainable urban living within the SPD include provision for walking, cycling and public transport and improvements to Thamesmead's urban centres. The proposed urban farm will provide a good practice example for domestic scale food production.
11. To maintain and, where appropriate, enhance areas or buildings designated for their historic and/or archaeological interest and protect their settings	Local assets such as Lesnes Abbey and Crossness Engines are currently underutilised	- Does it maintain and enhance the heritage of the built environment? - Will it enhance access to the historic environment? - Will it contribute to a better understanding of the historic environment?	Medium regional impact	0	+	+	The strategic principles of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD state that historic sites, assets, features and landscapes should be respected within development proposals. In addition, improved visitor facilities are proposed at Crossness Engines and Lesnes Abbey will be protected. Includes recognition of the 1960s heritage of the area.

12. To create places, spaces and buildings that are well designed, integrate with and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of the local character	- Urban centres in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood lack vitality - There is a significant network of green spaces and links which is not realising its full potential	- To increase the design standards of development proposals - To bring vacant or derelict land into use to improve local appearance	High local impact	--	+	++	The quality and vitality of urban centres and the use of green spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood would be improved through the implementation of the SPD
13. To improve the quality and cleanliness of where people live	All of the wards in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood have a relatively low quality living environment when compared to the national average	- To protect the quality of the water environment - To prevent environmentally damaging development	High local impact	--	+	++	The quality and vitality of urban centres and the use of green spaces in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood would be improved through the implementation of the SPD
14. To improve the health and well being of the population	The health and well being of the population in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is generally good due to the young age profile	Will it improve the health and well being of the population?	Low local impact	++	+++	+++	Enhancements to community and leisure facilities and attractions would further enhance the health and well being of the population
15. To reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood crime rates are currently high	Will it reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime?	High local impact	--	+	++	Community safety interventions will be required in all development proposals and community safety initiatives will continue to be supported
16. To provide everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood currently have a high level of unemployment overall	- Will it increase employment? - Will it increase income? - Will it reduce deprivation?	High local impact	--	+	++	Employment is a key issue within the SPD, measures are included to enhance skills and improve access to job opportunities
17. To reduce poverty and social exclusion, encourage a sense of place, community identity and belonging	Thamesmead and Abbey Wood suffer from a poor physical environment and transient local population	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion?	High local impact	-	+	++	Landscape and townscape enhancements and improvements to essential facilities and services will encourage a sense of place

18. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Education and skills deprivation exists within pockets in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Will it improve educational performance and skills?	High local impact	--	+	++	Employment is a key issue within the SPD, measures are included to enhance skills and improve access to job opportunities
19. To improve access to essential facilities and services, especially where there is disadvantage	Urban centres lack vitality and the use of sustainable modes of transport is currently low	Will it improve access to facilities and services?	High local impact	-	+	++	The enhancement of local centres and the sustainable transport network will improve access to essential facilities
20. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable and appropriate home	All of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards are ranked comparatively low for housing quality, availability and home ownership	- Will it improve the availability of affordable housing? - Will it enhance access to housing?	High local impact	--	+	++	Comprehensive renewal of housing is promoted, where appropriate, and the SPD attempts to address the significant number of buy to let properties
21. To ensure a mixed housing supply to support a diverse community	All of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood wards are ranked comparatively low for housing quality, availability and home ownership	Does it contribute to a mixed and balanced housing tenure?	High local impact	--	+	++	The SPD encourages a mixed and balanced community in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
22. To encourage and accommodate sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth, reducing disparity in economic performance	Prosperity and economic growth are low in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Will it encourage sustainable economic growth?	High local impact	--	+	+	Enhanced training opportunities and increased employment floorspace will reduce disparity in economic performance
23. To encourage and accommodate the indigenous economy and potential inward investment	Employment areas in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood are poor quality	Will it benefit the local economy and encourage inward investment?	High local impact	--	+	+	An inward investment strategy is proposed to attract businesses to White Heart Triangle and Veridion Park

The key conclusions from the above assessment are:

- The impact of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD is mainly positive and of moderate to minor significance
- Light and noise pollution have been adequately addressed within the SPD as a result of the SA (SEA) process

Cumulative effects

The cumulative effects of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD arise from the interaction of more than one policy with the same receptor and the interaction of the effects of the proposals with the same receptors. The cumulative impacts identified are positive and the majority have major significance at the local level. The cumulative impacts of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD are described in Table 10.





(Table 10: Cumulative impacts)

SPD proposals	Effect	Causes	Significance
The promotion of high quality design, enhancement to open spaces, enhancement of community facilities, and improved neighbourhoods and local centres	The combined impacts of these proposals will result in a major local positive impact on landscape, townscape and open space	Improvements to the landscape, townscape and open space	Major local significance
Encouraging better connections for walking and cycling, placing climate change at the heart of the decision making process and promoting sustainable transport connections	The combined impacts of these proposals will result in a major local positive impact on air pollution and a minor international positive impact on climate change	A reduction in air pollution emissions	Major local significance
Encouraging better connections for walking and cycling, placing flood risk and climate change at the heart of the decision making process and promoting sustainable transport connections	The combined impacts of these proposals will result in a minor international positive impact on reducing contributions to climate change, vulnerability to climate change and adaptability to climate change	A reduction in negative contributions to climate change and an improved ability to manage climate change	Minor international significance
Promoting more sustainable modes of transport, encouraging better connections for walking and cycling, enhancing urban centres and aiming to create sustainable communities	The combined impacts of these proposals will result in a major local positive impact on reducing the need to travel, reducing car dependency and encouraging sustainable modes of transport	Increased use of sustainable modes of transport and increased access to local facilities and services	Major local significance

Enhanced sustainable modes of transport, support to local facilities and services, enhanced open space, greater access to employment and joint working	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on sustainable urban living in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Increased use of sustainable modes of transport and increased access to local facilities and services, open space and employment	Major local significance
Promotion of high quality design and improvements to neighbourhoods as places to live, work and relax	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on design and local character	Well designed buildings that consider the local context	Major local significance
Promotion of high quality design, enhancement of open spaces and improvements to neighbourhoods as places to live, work and relax	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on the quality and cleanliness of where people live	Good quality development, open spaces and neighbourhoods	Major local significance
Encouraging better connections for walking and cycling, delivery of multifunctional open spaces, promoting healthy lifestyles	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on the health and well being of the population	Increased walking and cycling, use of open spaces and healthier lifestyles amongst all residents	Major local significance
Improving the safety of open spaces and making Thamesmead and Abbey Wood safer places	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on reducing and preventing crime and fear of crime	Measures to improve safety	Major local significance
Enhanced transport network, attraction of businesses and improved education and training	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on providing everyone with the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Access to employment elsewhere and improved employment opportunities in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Major local significance



Transforming the identity, experience and perception of the area, creating sustainable communities, encouraging civic pride, improving neighbourhoods and working with stakeholders	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion, and encouraging a sense of place, community identity and belonging	Improved perception of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood and a sense of civic pride amongst residents	Major local significance
Encouraging better connections, supporting existing community facilities, promoting new amenities and improving the network of local centres	The combined impacts of these proposals will have a major local positive impact on access to essential facilities and services	Better transport links to essential facilities and services and a greater number of facilities and services in Thamesmead and Abbey Wood	Major local significance

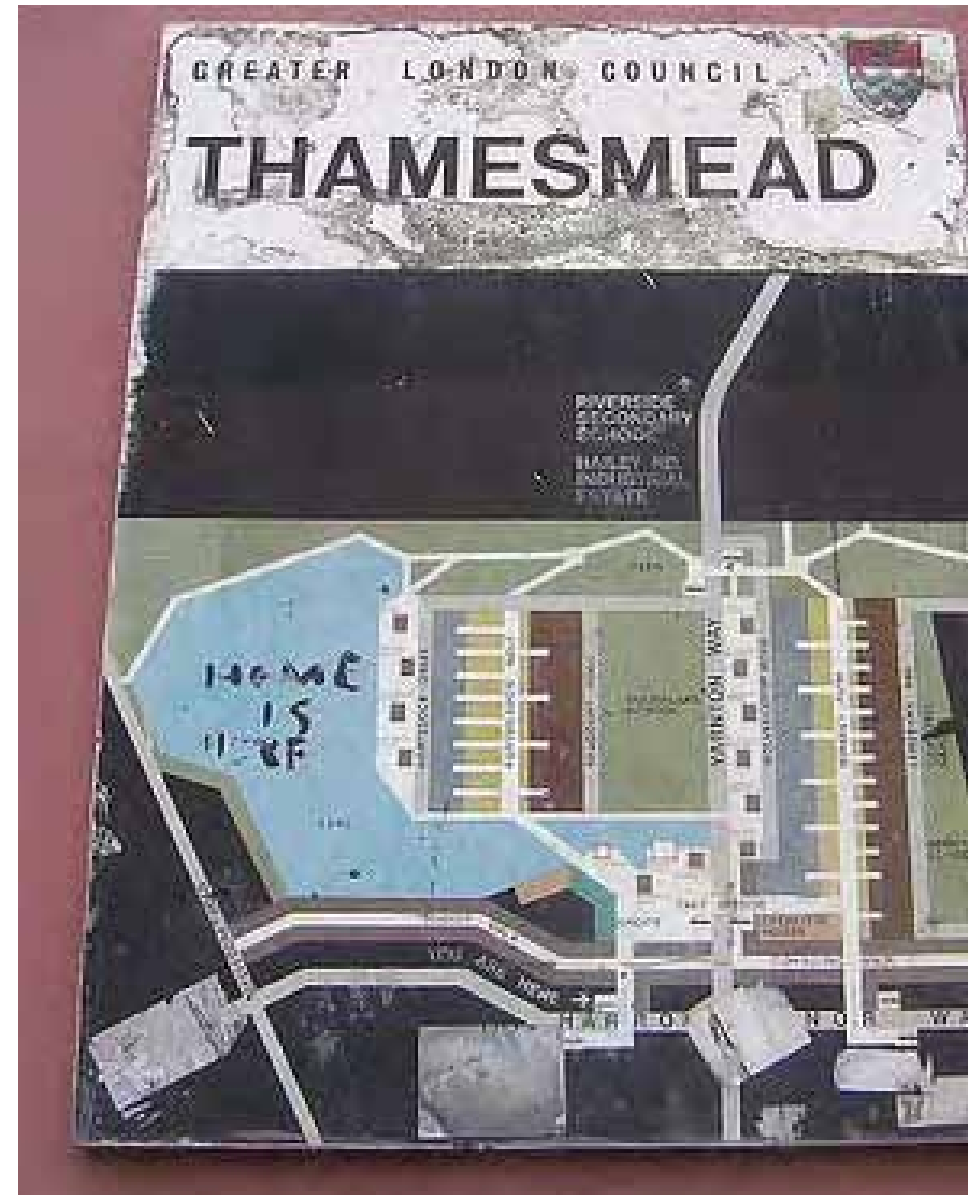


B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

The purpose of mitigation is to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse sustainability effects. No adverse sustainability effects have been identified through the SA of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD. The beneficial effects of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD could be maximised through the Environmental Impact Assessment of site specific proposals. To ensure that the beneficial effects are maximised, Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD should be an essential consideration in the formulation of site specific policy or allocations relating to Thamesmead and Abbey Wood within Local Development Documents prepared by the London Borough of Bexley and/or the London Borough of Greenwich.

Risks and uncertainty

As SA is an iterative process the significant effects on the SA objectives have been considered in the production of the document and consequently no negative impacts are identified within the SA Report. The climate change benefits are international and consequently the impact of local policies for Thamesmead and Abbey Wood is limited. The benefits of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD are dependant on the effective implementation of the policy and the continued management of Thamesmead and Abbey Wood.



6. Implementation

The planning framework

The assessments which directly relate to the SA of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD include Health Impact Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment, Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment. These will be required for any future significant developments in the area.

B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD

The Thamesmead and Abbey Wood specific 'significant effect indicators' identified in table 5 will be monitored in relation to the social, economic and environmental effects of the Thamesmead and Abbey Wood SPD. 'Significant effect indicators' are those which measure a high and negative baseline impact, as identified within table 9. Monitoring will take place during the implementation of the SPD and will be completed by both the London Borough of Bexley and the London Borough of Greenwich. Monitoring will be incorporated into the existing timescales and processes relating to the two London Boroughs' Annual Monitoring Reports.



Appendices

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL - APPENDICES

(INCORPORATING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT)

for

Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
Supplementary Planning Document
December 2009



the **landscape** partnership

Appendix 1: Plans, policies and programmes

	Relevant document objectives and targets
International plans and programmes	
Kyoto protocol to the UN framework convention on climate change (1992)	To achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
Johannesburg declaration on sustainable development (2002)	The declaration aims to speedily increase access to such basic requirements as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity. At the same time it was an agreement to help gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity-building, use modern technology to bring about development and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.
European spatial development perspective: Towards balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union (1999)	A balanced and sustainable development of the territory: economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.
Birds directive (79/409/EEC)	The conservation of European habitats and species including: • The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds
Habitats directive (92/43/EEC)	To promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.
Ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe 2008/50/EC	The Directive applies to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene and carbon monoxide, as well as ozone, and its general aim is to define the basic principles of a common strategy to: • Define and establish objectives for ambient air quality in the community designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole. • Assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds. • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.
Fourth air quality daughter directive (2004/107/EC)	Directive 2004/107/EC (the fourth Air Quality Daughter Directive) sets ambient air limit values for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene.
Environmental noise directive (2002/49/EC)	The aim of this Directive shall be to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. This should be done by monitoring the environmental problem, informing and consulting the public, addressing local noise issues and developing a long-term EU strategy.
Water framework directive (2000/60/EC)	• The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.
Urban wastewater treatment directive (91/271/EEC)	• This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.
Waste framework directive (75/442/EEC as amended)	The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste management should be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.
Landfill directive (99/31/EC)	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
EU 6 th Environmental Action Plan (2002)	The 6th EAP identifies four priority areas: • Climate change • Nature and biodiversity • Environment and health • Natural resources and waste
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	The strategy sets overall objectives and concrete actions for seven key challenges for the coming period until 2010, many of which are predominantly environmental: • Climate change and clean energy

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	• Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)	The plan proposes actions and targets in four main areas: biodiversity in the EU, global biodiversity, biodiversity and climate change, and improving the knowledge base.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Each Party undertakes: • to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; • to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6; • to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above; • to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.
National plans and programmes	
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.
PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)	This supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences.
PPS3: Housing (2006)	It reflects a commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas. The strategic housing policy objectives of PPS3 are: • To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes • To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing • To improve affordability across the housing market • To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (1992)	To encourage continued economic development in a way which is compatible with stated environmental objectives.
PPS9: Biodiversity and geological conservation (2005)	PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.
PPS10: Planning for sustainable waste management (2005)	The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, using waste as a source of energy, and only disposing as a last resort the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.
PPS11: Regional spatial strategies (2004)	This policy statement sets out the procedural policy on the nature of these RSSs and focuses on procedural policy on what should happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the Act and associated regulations.
PPS12: Local development frameworks (2008)	This planning policy statement sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.
PPG13: Transport (2001)	PPG13s objectives are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and to promote more sustainable transport choices through: • promoting more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight • promoting accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling • reducing the need to travel, especially by car
PPG14: Development on unstable land (1990)	The principal aims of considering land instability at the planning stage are:- • to minimise the risks and effects of land instability on property, infra-structure and the public • to help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions • to bring unstable land, wherever possible, back into productive use • to assist in safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site conditions and necessary precautionary measures.
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)	This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (2001)	PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)	Local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Local authorities should use the

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas.
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)	• Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily • Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally • Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	This Statement advises that any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration. The presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully.
PPG24: Planning and noise (1994)	PPG24 guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise.
PPS25: Development and flood risk (2006)	The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide (2008)	This document provides guidance on how to implement PPS25.
Securing the future – UK government sustainable development strategy (2005)	The document aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.
Sustainable communities: Building for the future (2003)	The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces. This action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are: • Sustainable communities • Step change in housing supply • New growth areas • Decent homes • Countryside and local environment
The UK biodiversity action plan (1994)	The overall aim of the BAP is to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.
Working within the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England (2002)	The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them
The future of transport: A network for 2030, white paper (2004)	The Future of Transport White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.
The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	• This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term
Climate change – The UK programme (2006)	This new Climate Change Programme takes us closer to the domestic target, and ensuring that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 that was committed to in the 2003 Energy White Paper.
Meeting the energy challenge: A white paper on energy (2007)	The key elements of the strategy are: • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation • Provide more support for low carbon technologies • Ensure the right conditions for investment
Communities and Local Government Code for Sustainable Homes (2008)	The Code is a set of sustainable design principles covering performance in nine key areas listed below: • Energy and CO2 Emissions • Water • Materials • Surface Water Run-off • Waste • Pollution

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	• Health and Wellbeing • Management • Ecology
Making Space for Water - First Government response to the autumn 2004 Making space for water consultation exercise (2005)	The main aim of this document is "To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as: • to reduce the threat to people and their property; and • to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. • To secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and climate change: Guidance for practitioners (2007)	This guidance suggests how climate change issues can be considered in SEA in England and Wales. It presents information on the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be described and evaluated in SEA. It also describes how adaptation and mitigation measures can be developed through SEA.
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2007)	These Regulations require permits for a range of activities and waste operations. The aim of the Environmental Permitting Regime is to: • protect the environment • deliver permitting and compliance effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators of facilities • encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of regulated facilities, and continue to fully implement European legislation
Draft Strategy for Sustainable Construction: A consultation paper (2007)	The documents vision for a sustainable construction industry is: A. Sustainable Consumption and production An industry which will design better products and services reducing the environmental impacts from the use of energy, resources and hazardous substances. An industry which will reduce, and ultimately eliminate waste in construction through improved design, procurement, and greater re-use and recycling of resources. An industry where there will be re-use of existing built assets and the construction of new, long lasting, energy conscious and future-proof (adaptable and flexible) buildings and structures which are easy to maintain, operate and deconstruct. B. Climate change and energy An industry which minimises carbon emissions during construction. An industry which builds buildings which have a lower carbon footprint in use, leading to the construction of zero carbon buildings. An industry which builds innovative solutions to climate change challenges for the future. C. Natural resources and enhancing the environment An industry which facilitates conservation of water resources in new construction and refurbishment projects. It is an industry which recognizes that Green Infrastructure² plays a valuable role in delivering a range of social, environmental and economic benefits to society. An industry which is proactive in creating, managing and enhancing wildlife habitats and natural landscapes. <u>Creating sustainable communities</u> An industry which employs and nurtures a committed, skilled and adaptable workforce working in an environment of zero accidents and incidents with appropriate arrangements for education and training, employment, health and safety.
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (1996)	Natural England's Urban Greenspace standards provide a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places of wildlife interest. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have: • an accessible natural greenspace less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home • statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population • at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home

	Relevant document objectives and targets
National cycling strategy (1996)	The central target is to quadruple the number of cycle trips on 1996 figures by 2012. As well as setting a central target for cycle trips, the National Cycling Strategy encourages local authorities and others to establish local targets for increased cycle use. The Objectives of the Strategy are to: • Increase cycle use • Establish a consensus • Take action • Unlock resources • An ongoing process • Monitor progress
Every child matters: Change for children (2004)	The document set out five outcomes which services should work towards, based on consultation with children and young people: being healthy, staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making a positive contribution and economic well-being. These goals can be met through: • tackling child poverty • ensuring children in disadvantaged areas have the best possible start in life through Sure Start Children's Centres offering integrated daycare and early learning, health, family and parenting support • working to raise primary and secondary school standards and increase participation in post-16 learning • improving access to primary health care and specialist health services • reducing offending and anti-social behaviour • <u>building strong and vibrant communities and ensuring that children are safe</u>
Tackling health inequalities: A programme for action (2003)	This Programme establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)	The Government's key objectives are to: • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies National targets have been set for: • recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 • recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020
Regional plans and programmes	
A Sustainable Development Framework for London (2003)	The overall objective of the Framework is to achieve environmental, social and economic development simultaneously; the improvement of one will not be to the detriment of another. Where trade offs between competing objectives are unavoidable, these will be transparent and minimised. The Framework considers four main areas of action: • Taking responsibility (responsibility, capability, creativity and ownership) • Developing respect (fulfilment, diversity, safety and vibrancy) • Managing resources (environment and resources) • Getting results (progress, innovation, esteem and access)
The London Plan: Spatial development strategy for Greater London - Consolidated with Alterations since 2004 (2008)	The fundamental objectives of the London Plan are: • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces • To make London a healthier and better city for people to live in • To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse long term economic growth • To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination • To improve London's accessibility • To make London an exemplary world city in mitigating and adapting to climate change and a more attractive, well-designed and green city
Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2006)	Amendments to the objectives of the London Plan include: • To make London a healthier and better city for people to live in • To make London an exemplary world city in mitigating and adapting to climate change and a more attractive, well-designed and green city
The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Housing Provision Targets, Waste and Minerals Alterations (2006)	Changes include: • The minimum target for housing provision is 30,500 additional homes per year • ensure that facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75 per cent (15.8 million tonnes (mt)) of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to 80 per cent (19.2 million tonnes) by 2015 and 85 per cent (20.6 million tonnes) by 2020

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	• minimise the level of waste generated, in accordance with Chapter 4B of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy⁴, and by following the principles in the Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) • increase re-use and recycling and composting of waste and reduce landfill disposal • exceed recycling or composting levels in household waste of: – 30 per cent by 2010 – 33 per cent by 2015. • To ensure an adequate supply of aggregates the Mayor will work with strategic partners to achieve targets of: - 95 per cent recycling and re-use of construction, excavation and demolition waste by 2020 - 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates in London by 2020.
Sustainable Communities in London (2003)	The document identifies that the main strategic challenges facing London are to accommodate growth and to alleviate poverty and deprivation. To meet the challenges we need to: • provide more and better designed and affordable homes, including homes for our key workers • improve public transport and other vital infrastructure required to support the development of new and growing communities • raise education standards and skill levels across the capital • tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime
Connecting Londoners with trees and woodlands: A trees and woodlands framework for London (2005)	The framework identifies four key aims: • To ensure trees and woodlands contribute to a high quality natural environment. • To help shape the built environment and new development in a way that strengthens the positive character and diversity of London. • Through people's contact with trees and woodlands to help foster community and individual people's well-being and social inclusion. • To support the capital's economy.
London Primary Care Trust Health Improvement Strategy (2007)	The strategy seeks to improve the general health of the population in London.
London Mayor's Transport Strategy (2001)	Overall the strategy aims to increase the capacity of London's rail and Underground system by up to 50 per cent by 2016.
South East London Transport Strategy (1998)	The broadest objective of SELTRANS is to find ways in which an integrated transport system can help enhance London's economic prosperity, environment, promote social inclusion and the quality of life of Londoners
The Mayor's Energy Strategy (2004)	The Energy Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London during the next ten years and beyond, working to the long-term vision of a sustainable energy system in London in 2050. The Strategy aims to improve London's environment, reduce the capital's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty and promote economic development.
The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy: Connecting with London's Nature (2002)	The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets out how London's biodiversity can be protected and looked after. It also aims to make sure everyone can enjoy and learn about the natural world.
The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy: Cleaning London's Air (2002)	The Mayor's aim is to improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant risk to human health. The strategy seeks to reduce pollution from road traffic in two ways. • Reducing the amount of traffic • Reducing emissions from individual vehicles
The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy: Sustaining Success (2005)	The priorities on which this Strategy is based are: • Reducing poverty and inequality and making sure all Londoners can participate and share in their city's success are clear priorities • Improving the environment and the way resources are used and facing issues like climate change are also vital • Economic success, environmental sustainability, promoting equality for all Londoners and improving health and quality of life are looked at together
The Mayor's Cultural Strategy (2004)	The Mayor's Culture Strategy has four key objectives: • Excellence: to enhance London as a world-class city of culture • Creativity: to promote creativity as central to the success of London • Access: to ensure that all Londoners have access to culture in the city • Value: to ensure that all London gets the best value out of its cultural resources
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy: Rethinking rubbish in London (2003)	The Mayor's Vision for Waste in London is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city. This Strategy will be led by waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
The Mayor's Children and Young People Strategy (2004)	Work will be focused around three strategic objectives: • listening to and providing a voice for London's children/young people • developing a better understanding of the diversity of young Londoners' lives • delivering improvements for London's children and young people in a number of priority areas.
The Mayor's draft water strategy 'Water Matters' (2007)	The water policy priorities for London, like elsewhere, are: • Ensuring the long-term sustainability of assets, thereby giving the proper attention and maintenance to existing assets • Building on the excellent state of drinking water and the much-improved water

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	environment with further improvements that make a difference • Paying attention to costs and how it affects those water customers who pay for it, specifically those least able to pay.
The Mayor's climate change action plan 'Action today to protect tomorrow' (2007)	Stabilising global carbon emissions at 450ppm on a contraction and convergence basis means that London has to limit the total amount of carbon dioxide produced between now and 2025 to about 600 million tonnes. Meeting this CO2 budget will require ongoing reductions of 4 per cent per annum. This implies a target of stabilising London and the UK's emissions at 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025.
RPG9: For the South East (2001)	This guidance has a vision of encouraging economic success throughout the Region, ensuring a higher quality of environment with management of natural resources, opportunity and equity for the Region's population, and a more sustainable pattern of development. The focus is on enabling urban renaissance, promoting regeneration and renewal, concentrating development in urban areas, promoting a prosperous and multi-purpose countryside and promoting wider choice in travel options, thereby reducing the reliance on the private car.
RPG9a for the Thames Gateway (1995)	The Planning Framework set out in RPG9a seeks to establish a set of principles which will guide the consideration of future proposals for the development and environmental enhancement of the area; set out agreed strategic objectives for economic and housing development, transport and the environment; and outline a land use vision for the sub region, together with more detailed guidance on how that might be reflected at the local level. The aim for the planning framework is to foster the full realisation of the area's opportunities, and provide the context that will enable individual developments to be taken forward with confidence; be flexible enough to allow the area to respond to a range of levels of public investment and market interest over the long term; protect environmental assets and identify improvements to the environment.
South East London Housing Strategy 2006-2010 (2006)	The SELHS provides a framework and action plan to meet the following strategic objectives across the sub-region: • Provide sufficient new good quality homes in all tenures that are affordable • Tackle overcrowding • Provide choice in housing to meet the needs of the sub-region • Prevent homelessness and reduce the use of temporary accommodation • Improve housing in the private sector • Tackle empty properties • Support independence for vulnerable households
The East London Green Grid Framework: The London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) Supplementary Planning Guide (2008)	The Green Grid Framework: • Provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the London Plan to boroughs, partners and developers • Sets out a vision and spatial framework • Promotes cross boundary partnership working across 6 area groups within the sub-region • Provides advice on delivery • Identifies the range of functions and benefits • Identifies the deficiencies in the provision of open space and in access to nature • Identifies strategic open space opportunities
Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006)	The SPG provides guidance on the way that seven measures identified in the London Plan can be implemented to meet the London Plan objectives. These measures are: • Re-use land and buildings • Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources • Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building • Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects • Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users • Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity • Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options
South East London Green Chain Management Plan 2003 – 2008	The Green Chain Management Plan identifies priorities for the management of the network of footpaths through green spaces.
Thames Gateway: The Delivery Plan (2007)	The aim identified in this document is to retain, and where necessary restore, the natural landscapes in the Thames Gateway; insist on high quality built environments and public spaces in towns and cities; and protect and celebrate the history and heritage of the rivers, shorelines and each unique place in the region. The success of the delivery plan will be measured against the following seven outcomes: • improvement in the performance of the Thames Gateway economy • enhanced education and lifelong learning • modern, responsive and efficient transport system • increase in the number and quality of dwellings • increase in the quality of life for communities • Thames Gateway Parklands programme • ambitious environmental interventions
Draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2007)	The RFRA is a strategic overview of flood risk across London. It contains a series of recommendations which are either region wide or applicable to boroughs in undertaking their SFRA to accompany emerging Local Development Documents.

	Relevant document objectives and targets
Thames Gateway London Partnership - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of East London (2005)	One of the primary goals of the SFRA is to directly inform the strategic planning of East London through analysing the consequence of existing and proposed development in high flood risk areas. The SFRA will also allow partners involved in the investment and delivery planning of Thames Gateway London to gain a better understanding of the potential consequences of flooding and cost implications of flood risk management.
Thames Estuary 2100 (2002)	An Environment Agency project to develop a tidal flood risk management plan for the Thames estuary through to the end of the century. The final plan will recommend what flood risk management measures will be required in the estuary, where they will be needed, and when over the coming century, based upon the climate changes and sea level rises we face. The plan will take into account the increasing flood risk due to: • climate change rising sea levels • natural ageing of flood defence infrastructure • changes in land levels • new development in the tidal flood plain.
Draft Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)	The Thames Region CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool. It will be used to identify and agree policies for sustainable flood risk management when working with other organisations and decision-makers. It takes into account the likely impacts of climate change and future development across the region. The plan does not propose specific or detailed measures but identifies where further work is needed. This CFMP covers the fluvial part of the River Thames basin and its tributaries.
The London Plan Sub Regional Development Framework East London (2006)	A series of issues and related actions are addressed by the Framework. They are best summarised under five headings. • Quantifying all the elements of growth needed to develop sustainable communities • Allocating the growth spatially on the basis of new infrastructure investment • Ensuring the resultant development brings benefit to communities • Ensuring the development improves the environment • Managing the development tools and processes
Draft Thames Strategy East (2005)	The Vision for Thames Strategy East is to achieve: • A world class river where the diverse social, economic, cultural and environmental legacy is recognised, conserved and enhanced through: • balancing the competing demands placed on the river - the region's greatest physical asset • creating vibrant, sustainable communities alongside the Thames that include and benefit new and existing residents • creating a high quality, multi-functional, well-connected network of river-related spaces and places that are accessible to all, and are managed and maintained to the highest standards for people and wildlife • promoting the use of the river as an artery for public, commercial, industrial, leisure and recreational transport and use.
London Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework (2004)	This document is a framework for delivering sustainable communities in London Thames Gateway. It seeks to take an overview of a shared vision for sustainable regeneration, and to set the context for detailed discussions on investment priorities, land use planning and other interventions.
Growth and Regeneration in the Thames Gateway Interregional Planning Statement (2004)	This Statement provides an inter-regional planning approach to the Thames Gateway. While it is a non-statutory document, it provides the regional partners with an agreed strategy and assessment of potential development capacity. It gives a common basis for the current statutory process of regional strategy making that is the responsibility of the three Regional Planning Bodies.
Review of the impact of aviation within the Greater London Area (2003)	The study indicates that the aviation sector has wide ranging economic, environmental and social impacts for both London and Londoners.
Thames Gateway health services assessment (2003)	This Health Services Assessment is a first stage in developing a response to the challenge of major development in the Thames Gateway and a vision for health services.
Creating sustainable communities, greening the gateway (2004)	This document sets out the Government's vision for the landscape of Thames Gateway and the positive contribution which the network of green open spaces should make to the quality of life for all those who live and work there.
The Thames Gateway interim plan (2006)	This document is a statement of common purpose that reflects ambitions for the Gateway and how they will be achieved. It explains how the Gateway is seen and will build on the opportunities it offers: • Economic opportunity in key locations – Canary Wharf, Ebbsfleet valley, the Olympic site/Stratford City and the Gateway ports cluster – as well as town centres • Housing opportunity to accommodate the region's growing workforce and improve conditions for current residents • Environmental opportunity through the creation of the Thames Gateway Parklands and new approaches to addressing climate change and flood risk; and • Community opportunity through investment in education and training, better quality public services and support for inclusive communities
Local plans and programmes	
London Borough of Greenwich	
2006 Greenwich Unitary Development	The role of the UDP is to set out clearly the land use implications of the vision for Greenwich set out

	Relevant document objectives and targets
Plan (2006)	in the Greenwich Strategy. The purpose of the UDP is: - To provide a framework of acceptable uses within the Borough, defining the areas where development is not desired or where it needs to be carefully directed; and - To provide a detailed basis for the control of development
2006 Greenwich Unitary Development Plan 2 nd Deposit Draft Sustainability Appraisal (2004)	This document assesses the objectives of the 2006 Greenwich Unitary Development Plan against sustainability objectives and provides a mechanism for future monitoring.
Greenwich Housing Strategy (2002)	The strategy aims to provide: - Decent good quality homes: well designed and maintained, safe, secure, healthy, warm and dry, and part of a good quality urban environment. - Affordable homes: a range of housing options that is within people's ability to pay. - Appropriate homes: a balance of the right type, size and tenure across the borough, for all types of households. - Well managed homes: within a clean, diverse and well-maintained environment, whether public or private. - Homes for all: an inclusive community from which no one is excluded because of discrimination. - Improved service delivery to assist us to achieve our vision.
Making Culture Matter: Cultural Strategy for Greenwich (2003)	'Making Culture Matter' outlines how the Council and its partners plan to sustain and develop the borough's arts, leisure, tourist and entertainment industries over the next 10 years. The key themes for the Cultural Strategy are: - Equity and access - Sustainability - The cultural economy - Achievement and excellence - Partnerships
Greenwich Economic Development Strategy 2002 – 2007 (2002)	The vision for Greenwich set out in this document is: - An exciting place to live, work and do business - A first class business location - A place where all residents have the education, skills and ability to jobs in Greenwich, or elsewhere in London
School Planning Statement 2006-2011 (2006)	This School Planning Statement sets the educational, policy and demographic context in which the organisation of schools is planned in Greenwich, and draws conclusions about the need to add or remove school places within the area, or to alter the pattern of schools. Its purpose is to ensure that appropriate, well resourced and accessible institutions are in place to deliver the curriculum effectively and to support the needs of every child and young person in the borough so that they are enabled to: - be healthy - stay safe - enjoy and achieve - make a positive contribution and - achieve economic well-being
Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy: A New Way of Doing Business (2002)	The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy aims to show how the vision, "within 10-20 years no one in Greenwich should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live", will be achieved. Four cross-cutting themes have been identified to target action and resources. These are: - Supporting children and families - Neighbourhoods: places to work and succeed – creating ladders of opportunity - Neighbourhoods: places to live and grow: transforming the local environment - Connecting people and services: a new way of thinking and doing business
Greenwich Draft Green Space Strategy (2005)	The strategy considers green networks, play spaces, local parks, natural and semi-natural greenspace, outdoor sports spaces, allotments and community gardens, and other green spaces.
Greenwich Air Quality Action Plan (2002)	The Greenwich Air Quality Action Plan aims to protect the health of all those who live, work and visit the Borough.
Greenwich Strategy 2006 – 2015 (2006)	This Strategy sets out the long-term vision for improving social, economic and environmental wellbeing for all those who live, work and learn in, and visit the Borough. The vision is " by 2015 Greenwich will have a vibrant mix of communities supported by quality housing, accessible transport links, vibrant open spaces, strong cultural attractions and a prosperous local economy". The approach to this vision is built upon three key principles: inclusion and cohesion, sustainability and prosperity The Strategy sets out clear targets and visions for where Greenwich should be in 2015 in terms of the following themes: - The Place to Live - The Place to Work - The Place to Learn - The Place to Visit - A Place of Culture - Greener Greenwich - Olympic Host Borough
Greenwich Children and Young Peoples	The Vision for this plan is "Children must be placed at the heart of everything we do." This

	Relevant document objectives and targets
Plan 2006 – 2008 (2006)	statement reflects the commitment and high priority given to improving outcomes and life chances for children, young people and their families in Greenwich.
Greenwich drugs, crime and disorder strategy 2005-2008 (2005)	The Partnership has set 7 outcomes to be achieved over the next 3 years: • Reduce crime against the level recorded for 2003/04 by 20% over 3 years • Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol misuse. • Enhance feelings of safety for all Greenwich residents, with particular focus on people living within the borough's most deprived neighbourhoods. • Reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour and harassment on individuals, communities and neighbourhoods. • Reduce hoax calls to the Fire Service and none accidental fires • Improve the safety of individuals experiencing domestic violence. • Have cleaner, safer and greener public spaces that encourage greater public use.
Greenwich Healthier Communities Strategy 2006-2008 (2007)	• This strategy sets out the Council's intentions for addressing their priority "Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities" for the financial years 2006/07 and 2007/08.
Fit for sport: Sports strategy 2005-2009 (2005)	The policy objectives of the strategy are: • To mainstream and raise the profile of the sports agenda • To maintain a range of sports activities that provides for all levels of ability and interest • To use sport as an instrument for achieving wider economic and social ends • To recreate a single voice for sport • To work in partnership • To support the development of informal and non-competitive sports • To maximise the use of the latest ICT
Greenwich Tourism Strategy 2004 – 2010 (2004)	The aims of this Tourism Strategy are to: • Maintain and grow the position as a day and evening visitor destination for London and surrounds, and diversify and develop the product to accommodate overnight stay business • Maximise on the unprecedented development opportunities ensuring local employment and contracts for local businesses • Enhance the quality of the visitor experience • Ensure that transportation planning and management continues to support and grow the tourism sector • Maintain and preserve the inherent attractiveness of Greenwich as an internationally renowned visitor destination
Greenwich Biodiversity: Towards an action plan (2002)	A Biodiversity Action Plan for Greenwich, identifying priority habitats and species.
Greenwich Business Enterprise Framework 2004 – 2008 (2004)	• Building on the vision of the Economic Development Strategy, and making it business specific, the Enterprise Framework aims to: "Build a prosperous and vibrant business community in Greenwich that contributes to a strong, competitive and sustainable local economy and creates employment and business opportunities for all".
Greenwich Draft Regeneration Strategy 2006 – 2020 (2006)	• Greenwich's Regeneration ambition is that "By 2020 Greenwich will be vibrant mix of communities supported by quality housing, accessible transport links, integrated open space and economic activity together placing Greenwich at the heart of the Thames Gateway and East London sub region."
Greenwich equality policy (2003)	The aims of this policy are to: • eliminate unlawful direct and indirect discrimination • promote equality of opportunity • celebrate and value diversity • promote community cohesion
Greenwich corporate equality plan 2007 – 2008 (2007)	The Corporate Equality Plan is a detailed statement of the action to be taken by the Council during the financial year to meet the objectives in the Greenwich Equality Policy, as set out above. The Plan also contains a section on cross-cutting activity, entitled 'Improving the Capacity of the Council'. •
Greenwich Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Draft Core Strategy (2008)	Sustainability issues identified address the following topics: • Climate change and environment • Biodiversity, open space and recreation • Cultural heritage and character • Health and well being • Population and growth • Economic prosperity • Education
Greenwich Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (various)	The appraisals help to encourage good design and repair methods that are sympathetic to the original architectural style and features of the building. They will also help the Council determine planning applications for external alterations with the aim of maintaining and restoring the original character of the area.
London Borough of Bexley	
Bexley Together – Bexley's Community Strategy 2008-2018 (2008)	The strategy aims to build a strong, sustainable and cohesive community through: • Building safer and stronger communities • Developing healthier communities for adults

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	- Developing services for children and younger people - Promoting economic development and the environment To achieve this they aim to: - Reduce anti-social behaviour on our streets, including drug and alcohol related disorder, youth disorder and graffiti; - Reduce crime, including violent crime, ensuring local people feel safer and have less fear of crime; - Empower local people by encouraging and supporting volunteer work and involving residents in decisions that affect their local area; and - Encourage and support all local people, including those of different backgrounds, to work and live together.
Bexley Draft Open Space Strategy (2008)	The vision for the future delivery of open space across the London Borough of Bexley is to "Lead and implement the Open Space Strategy, through partnership working, creating an attractive, safe, secure and sustainable environment that protects and enhances the quality of life for all residents and visitors to the London Borough of Bexley." The draft document identifies a number of long and short term objectives to achieve this vision. The long term objectives are: - Facilitate stronger, sustainable communities - Create a safe and secure environment - To ensure that population change, new employment sites and regeneration initiatives act as a catalyst for improvement - Provide a linked network of open spaces that meet the needs of all residents The short term objectives are: - To enhance the quality of open spaces in the Borough - To ensure the quantity of open space is sufficient to meet local needs - To maximise access to existing open spaces - To maximise the use of open space, sport and recreation facilities
Bexley Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (various)	The appraisals help to encourage good design and repair methods that are sympathetic to the original architectural style and features of the building. They will also help the Council determine planning applications for external alterations with the aim of maintaining and restoring the original character of the area.
Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan (2004)	Four themes have been identified as describing Bexley's future role in London were: - Bexley as part of Thames Gateway, where economic growth and regeneration should be encouraged - Bexley as a place providing good quality residential neighbourhoods and community facilities for those living and working in London and northwest Kent - Bexley as a borough providing opportunities to live, work and play - Bexley as a place where importance is attached to environmental protection and improvement and to the safeguarding of environmental standards
Design for living: Bexley's residential design guide Supplementary Planning Document (2006)	New development needs to be sensitive to its locality, not slavishly copying existing styles, but drawing on the local built environment to produce innovative and inspiring contemporary design. This guide does not set prescriptive standards for development. It simply identifies principles of good design that are seeking to put into practice.
Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2006)	When implementing the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2004 policies, the Council's preferred approach, in general, will be to: - secure at least 35% of housing as affordable on private development schemes of 15 units or more, unless material considerations indicate otherwise - ensure the type of affordable housing provided will meet an identified local need - ensure the end cost of the housing remains genuinely affordable in the longer term - ensure mixed and balanced communities will result - ensure economic viability of the scheme
Bexley's Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	Habitat Action Plans include: Allotments, Grazing Marsh, Hedgerows, Lowland Heathland, Parks and Open Spaces, Private Gardens, Reedbeds, School Grounds, Wetlands and Woodland Species Action Plans include: Bats, Black poplar, Kingfisher, Newts, Skylark, Song thrush, Stag beetle, Water vole, White-letter hairstreak and Wild daffodil
Bexley Local Agenda 21 Strategy (1998)	The aim of Bexley's Local Agenda 21 is: "To make our attitudes and behaviour sustainable for the future and measure changes in the environment and the quality of life."
Bexley Parks Strategy (2002)	London Borough of Bexley's overall aims for parks and open spaces are to: - plan develop and promote diverse and balanced leisure use - achieve best use and maximum benefit for park and open space users with resources available - take account of the sustainable needs of the environment and wider community
Bexley Trees and Woodlands Strategy (2002)	The objectives of the Trees and Woodland Strategy are to: - Provide for and encourage the sustainable management of the existing trees and woodlands in the Borough, both privately and publicly owned. - Manage the existing trees and woodlands through best technical practice for the multiple objectives of nature conservation, landscape, and environmental benefits - e.g. noise reduction,

	Relevant document objectives and targets
	economics, recreation and education. • Promote a greater interest, awareness and enjoyment of trees and woodlands by the public. • Promote the economic and amenity value of trees and woodlands in the Borough. • Provide or encourage the steady expansion of tree cover in the Borough. • Protect trees and woodlands which provide amenity, landscape, nature conservation or historic value.
Bexley Managing the Marshes Strategy (2006)	There are 3 core values, shared to a greater or lesser extent by stakeholders that have been articulated in different ways. These are; • The marshes should be a place for biodiversity to flourish, where species, habitats and management priorities are part of the heritage • The marshes should be a place that contributes to the area's prosperity in terms of the economy as well as people's health and well-being • The marshes should be a place for existing communities and future generations to use
Consultation draft – Third round updating and screening assessment of local air quality in the London Borough of Bexley (2006)	Bexley declared an Air Quality Management Area in Manor Road in Erith. The detailed assessment recommended the declaration of the whole borough as an Air Quality Management Area.
Air quality management variation order (2007)	This order extends the Air Quality Management Area that previously covered only Manor Road in Erith, to cover the whole of the Borough in relation to nitrogen dioxide and fine particles.
Bexley Local (Transport) Implementation Plan 2005/6 – 2010/11 (2007)	The plans purpose is to put forward the policy context and proposals of the borough for the implementation of the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (MTS) in its area. The document seeks to achieve a good transport network that builds on the Borough's strengths, supports the local economy and strengthens local communities.
Road Safety Plan 2007/2008 (2007)	The Road Safety Plan 2006/07 set out the following two aims: • To complete enough safety engineering schemes in 2006/07 designed to save at least 15 casualties each year on Borough roads • To provide a continuing programme of road safety education, training and publicity designed to improve road users' attitudes and behaviour. Targets for Bexley include: • Reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on Borough roads from 134 to 81 • Reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured on Borough roads from 23 to 12 • Reducing the slight casualty rate per 100 million vehicle kilometres from 88 to 79
Draft Economic and Employment Development Plan 2007-10 (2007)	The Strategy identifies five main themes: • revitalising the business base through encouraging innovation and enterprise • enabling economic growth through creating pathways to higher skills for the local workforce and jobseekers • strengthening the employment base through retaining and building on existing growth clusters and emerging sectors • sustainability through linking local people with local jobs • attracting investment through improving the employment area offer.
Bexley Regeneration Framework 2005-2016 (2005)	The Framework states that by 2016 Bexley will be: • A sustainable borough, with growth, both to meet local needs and those of the Thames Gateway, achieved without encroaching on green field sites or the Green Belt. • A location of choice for employers, providing jobs for local people with a wider range of skills and abilities, and increasing their wealth • The location of choice for all its residents, providing affordable, good quality housing in integrated communities that are regarded as safe, healthy and attractive, well served by public services and community facilities • Better connected to the rest of the Thames Gateway and the wider region, with better transport infrastructure and services enabling residents and businesses alike to tap into new opportunities in other parts of the Thames Gateway, and benefit from sports, leisure and cultural facilities.
Bexley Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008 (2005)	This document provides a constructive framework within which to achieve three ultimate goals by 2008. These constitute the vision for the future of community safety in the Borough: • To become the safest Borough in London; • To reduce crime in Bexley by 20%; • To make people living or working in Bexley feel safer.
London Borough of Bexley Crime and Disorder Audit 2004 (2004)	This audit is largely based upon officially recorded data for the years 2001 – 2004 provided by statutory agencies including the Metropolitan Police (both centrally and Bexley Police Division), the London Borough of Bexley, London Probation Area, London Fire Brigade. Although the audit presents key findings on the analysis of different types of crime, it does not set any objectives or targets for crime reduction.
Bexley Housing Strategy 2002 – 2006 (2002)	The aim of this document is to meet housing need and protect people in Bexley by: • Promoting choice • Improving housing quality • Fostering neighbourhood renewal • Promoting safer neighbourhoods

	Relevant document objectives and targets
Strategy 2003 – 2008 (2003)	The strategy has five main aims: • Tackling homelessness • Increasing the supply of good quality housing • Supporting homeless people • Partnership working • Consulting and engaging customers
Our Culture: A Cultural Strategy for the London Borough of Bexley 2003-2008 (2003)	The Vision for this Strategy is as follows. "We will develop cultural opportunities and activities to improve health, promote social inclusion and community cohesion, develop skills throughout life, contribute to the safety, economy and wealth of the Borough, and develop an individual and community sense of worth and identity".
Bexley Council Supporting People Five Year Strategy 2005 – 2010 (2005)	Bexley's vision for Supporting People services is to: • Deliver quality and affordable housing support services • Maximise opportunities for the inclusion of vulnerable people • Maintain peoples independence • Positively contribute to local peoples well being • Actively contribute to community safety in Bexley • Manage the SP programme effectively to ensure all of the above aims are achieved
Developing Communities through sport: A sports strategy for the London Borough of Bexley 2003 – 2008 (2003) Developing Communities through sport: A sports strategy for the London Borough of Bexley – Strategic Action Plan April 2003 – April 2008 (2004)	The Vision of this Strategy is "Bexley Council will seek to maximise the range and quality of sports activities available to provide safe, enjoyable and accessible sporting opportunities for all residents and visitors to Bexley. The Council aims to develop, in partnership with other sports providers, a sustainable and cost effective range of activities and events that combine to provide for the needs of the local community." The Strategic Action Plan April 2003 – April 2008 identifies the key actions necessary to achieve the key objectives under each policy statement, as well as the target year in which the action should be undertaken.
Lets get moving: Increasing physical activity in Bexley (2004)	Specific objectives of the Physical Activity Strategy include: • To increase the awareness of the whole of the population of the benefits of regular physical activity. • To reduce barriers to participation in physical activity, targeting if necessary. • To provide accessible and equitably distributed resources and facilities for physical activity. • To produce up to date information on safe and appropriate levels of physical activity for all sectors of the community. • To raise awareness of the importance of infrastructure changes such as traffic calming and transport policy.
Bexley playing pitch strategy: From jumpers to goalposts – Playing pitches in Bexley (2005)	Three key objectives and examples of issues to be considered throughout the use of the strategy are as follows: • To sustain and improve existing playing pitch provision • To monitor usage levels to enable identification of changes in demand • To release underused facilities or develop new sites as required
Change for children – Bexley's agreed children and young people's plan 2006 – 2009 (2005) Evaluation and review of the first year: Action Plan 2007 – 2008 (2008)	The purpose of the plan is to identify children and young people where outcomes need to be better and how and when this improvement will be achieved. The overarching priorities are addressed under five suggested outcomes: • Be healthy • Stay safe • Enjoy and achieve • Positive contribution • Economic well-being
Bexley Health Inequalities Strategy – Consultation draft (2004)	The overall aim of the strategy is to reduce inequalities in health in Bexley using targeted evidence based interventions to improve health
Caring together Bexley Carers Strategy 2003 – 2006 (2003)	The main objectives of this strategy include the need to identify hidden carers, recognise and respond to carers needs, and improve information and access to support services.
Bexley waste Minimisation and Recycling Plan 2000 (2000)	Bexley Council has identified 12 objectives to increase recycling in the Borough and these are considered in detail within the Recycling Plan.
Bexley Thames side environmental action plan and guidelines for the Belvedere Employment Area (2002)	Environmental improvements to the Thames side area are essential in the implementation of regeneration.
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Sustainable Design and Construction, Bexleyheath Civic Offices Planning Brief and Lamorbey Swimming Centre Planning Brief (2007)	The Scoping Report comprises Stage A of the SA process, incorporating SEA. Sustainability issues, objectives, indicators and targets are identified which are considered within this Scoping Report for Thamesmead.
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy and Erith Area Action Plan (2006)	The Scoping Report comprises Stage A of the SA process, incorporating SEA. Sustainability issues, objectives, indicators and targets are identified which are considered within this Scoping Report for Thamesmead.
Sustainable design and construction guide Supplementary Planning Document (adopted 2007)	The key principles set out in this guidance consider the essential elements of sustainable design and construction.

Appendix 2: Social baseline

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Social					
Accessibility					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Population</i>					
There are key areas of multiple deprivation in Bexley, which reflects disparities across the borough in respect of access to essential services and facilities.					
There are notable barriers to housing and services in the borough, as exhibited by Map C.10 in Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures. Property prices in the Borough have increased significantly through recent time, but they are on average the third-lowest in Greater London. In 2006, the annual percentage change in property prices in Bexley (6.6%) was the fourth lowest in Greater London - the regional average was 15.3%. Despite the comparatively fair situation of housing access and affordability, there is a significant concentration of deprivation in the borough's northern wards. In 2006/07, 93 affordable housing units dwellings were completed, more than double that amount from the previous year. There are also opportunities to better serve the unique needs and requirements of disabled residents and those using wheelchairs.					
There is limited quantified data on access to and provision of essential services and amenities in Bexley. Common accessibility to cultural and other comparable social facilities is a very important requirement, particularly for those living in areas of deprivation and also for the Borough's significant ethnic minority population.					
Some areas within the Borough have been assessed to be deficient in access to public parks and open spaces. These are exhibited in Map C.12 in Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures. At last public survey, 80% of Bexley residents indicated they were satisfied with parks and open spaces, which fell just slightly below the performance metric set for 2006/07.					
Public transport accessibility is a key factor in service accessibility. When considering access to rail stations, Bexley compares unfavourably with other London boroughs. Only 40% of Bexley's population live within 800 metres of a rail station - the planning criterion used by rail companies and London Transport - ranking it 31st of 33 boroughs. The London Underground System does not serve this Borough, nor does Docklands Light Rail or Croydon Tramlink.					
Three east-west railway lines providing services, between Dartford and Central London, serve the Borough; there are no north-south lines. The stations are not close to the main town centres and commercial areas in the Borough and serve mainly commuters and other travellers to Central London. However, the introduction of a passenger service linking the Sidcup line to the Belvedere and/or Bexleyheath line provides a wider choice of destinations for local residents at certain times during the day.					
With respect to public transit by bus, Bexley compares more favourably with the London average, as 92% of the population reside within 400m of a bus stop. Importantly, Bexley is monitoring pedestrian travel distance in relation to access to public transport, and only 2.8% of total approved units in 2005/06 placed residents outside 800m access to a daily public transport service.					
Sustainability Objective: To improve access to essential services and facilities especially where there is disadvantage or special needs					
Location of essential services including access to public open spaces	Strategic Planning & Development Maps: Locations of essential services eg. GPs; hospitals; primary schools; secondary schools; areas of employment; and major retail centres. See public open spaces and deficiency (Map C.12 - Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures).			Access to and provision of essential services is a key sustainability issue.	London Borough of Bexley Strategic Planning & Development
Affordability of housing - Average House Price / Average Gross Full Time Annual	Bexley, 2006/07 7.7 : 1 Average house price: £209,653	London, 2005 11.4 United Kingdom, 2005 9.4	Bexley, 2001-2006 2005: 7.2% 2004: 7.4% Average house price :	Housing affordability is a key sustainability issue.	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Earnings	Average full-time earnings: £27,394		annual % increase 2001: £126,133 2002: £151,165 (19.9%) 2003: £174,247 (15.3%) 2004: £188,626 (8.3%) 2005: £194,890 (3.3%) 2006: £209,653 (7.6%)		
Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and major retail centres	Bexley, 2006/07 58.5% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital. 100% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of other local services.	London, 2005 11.4 United Kingdom, 2005 9.4	Bexley, 2005/06 100% of residential development within 2.2km of GP surgery. 100% of Borough within 30 minutes public transport time of a Primary School. 8.9% of net dwellings completed within 30 minutes travel time of a qualifying hospital. All new residential development completed located within 30 minutes journey time of a relevant Super Output Area for employment.	Access to and provision of essential services is a key sustainability issue. Core output indicator 3b	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07, 2005/06 Core output indicator 3b
Length of designated cycle route	Bexley, 2006/07 100 km	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Target 2005/06: 79.2 km 2006/07: 100 km 2007/08: 101 km	Bexley, 2005/06 2005/06: 101 km Target achieved for 2006/07.	Provision for non-automobile transport modes is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - L TR4

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		2008/09: 102 km 2009/10: 102 km	Predicted future baseline Expect increase in length of designated cycle route		
Percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for the disabled	Bexley, 2006 /07 98.4%	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Target 2005/06: 95% 2006/07: 100% 2007/08: 100% 2008/09: 100% 2009/10: 100%	Bexley, 2005/06 2005/06: 29.5% Target exceeded for 2006/07. Rank in London 2005/06: 32 Target not met in 2005/6 Predicted future baseline Expect increase in crossing facilities for the disabled.	Accessibility is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 165
Percentage of local authority owned buildings open to the public where all public areas are suitable for and accessible by disabled people	Bexley, 2006 /07 86.5%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 35% 2004/05: 75% 2005/06: 90% 2006/07: 91.9% 2007/08: 100% 2008/09: 100% 2009/10: 100%	Bexley, 2001-2006 2001/02: 2% 2002/03: 18% 2003/04: 43% 2004/05: 67% 2005/06: 86.5% Rank in London 2003/04: 10 2004/05: 6 2005/06: 1 Targets for 2004/05, 2005/06 & 2006/07 were not achieved. Access by disabled people to local authority buildings open to the	Access to and provision of essential services is a key sustainability issue.	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Bexley Performance Plan 2007/8- BV156

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			public needs improvement. Predicted future baseline Increase in Council owned buildings open to the public where all public areas are suitable for and accessible by disabled people.		
Pedestrian travel distance Indicator considers the percentage of approved dwellings within 800m of public transport	Bexley, 2006/07 100% of approved dwellings within 800m of public transport.	Bexley, 2005/06 2.6% (8 units) of total approved did not meet 800m standard. Information regarding the indicator has been taken from planning approval information contained within the Planning Department property database. It is assumed that, to comply with the figure, a dwelling must be within 800m of a daily public transport service.	Predicted future baseline No trend identified. Expect continued, low percentage of approved dwellings to fall outside 800m standard.	Access to public transport is a key sustainability issue.	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07, 2005/06 Significant effect indicator RDG3
Percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way that were easy to use by members of the public	Bexley, 2006/07 94.5%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 100% 2004/05: 100% 2005/06: 100% 2006/07: 100% 2007/08: 95% 2008/09: 96% 2009/10: 97%	Bexley, 2001-2006 2001/02: 99% 2002/03: 99% 2003/04: 92% 2004/05: 78% 2005/06: 87.9% Rank in London 2003/04: 12 2004/05: 17 2005/06: 8 Performance in 2005/06 is based on 93% of the network inspected. Ease of use of footpaths and rights of way by members of the public needs improvement.	Access to and provision of essential services is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV178

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Education & skills					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Population</i>					
Bexley has 63 primary schools, 15 secondary schools, 5 special schools, 2 Pupil Referral Units and one Academy. There are 18 private primary schools but no private secondary schools.					
Young people's overall educational performance and the rate of improvement is at the national average for primary schools and post-16 education. In 2006, the percentage of borough pupils aged 15 achieving 5 or more grades of A*-C was 64.2%, compared with 59.2% for England. Although the borough is keeping pace with national education improvements, there are schools where educational performance is below the national average.					
Bexley has a comparatively lower rate of young people "staying on" in education after the age of sixteen.					
Bexley residents are characteristically lower-skilled than their comparators in London and Great Britain, as reflected by National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) data. In 2006, the proportion of Bexley residents demonstrating qualifications of the higher-skill categories NVQ3 and NVQ4+ was lower than that of London and Great Britain on average. Further, the proportion of the borough's population in the lower-skill category NVQ1 exceeded the noted comparators.					
In 2006/07, the number of people in Bexley obtaining qualifications through skills and training was 350, which exceeded the borough's Best Value Performance target.					
Sustainability Objective: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Proportion of young people (aged 18-24) in full time education or employment	Bexley, 2005 19.6% : 72.9% * note: first figure represents the proportion of young people in full time education followed by the proportion of young people in full time employment	Selected London Boroughs with similar numbers of young people, 2005 Greenwich: 14.4% : 54.8% Harrow: 16.5% : 54.8% Islington: 24% : 48.5% Lambeth: 18.3% : 44% Redbridge: 40.8% : 33.1% Waltham Forest: 16.7% : 54% In comparison to other London boroughs (apart from Islington and Redbridge), Bexley has a higher proportion of young people in full time education.	Bexley, 1998-2004 1998: 10.1% : 74.7% 1999: 8.3% : 70.9% 2000: 7.9% : 77.7% 2001: 11% : 70.1% 2002: 9.3% : 73.3% 2003: 13.9% : 74.9% 2004: 18% : 69% Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	The proportion of young people staying on in education is key a sustainability issue. www.lho.org.uk	Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey obtained from the London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk
Education - National Vocational Qualifications of working age residents	Bexley, 2007 NVQ4+: 22.0% NVQ3: 38.1% NVQ2: 61.6% NVQ1: 79.9%	London, 2007 NVQ4+: 37.4% NVQ3: 50.7% NVQ2: 63.2% NVQ1: 72.7%	Bexley, 2005 NVQ4+: 19.2% NVQ3: 38.5% NVQ2: 60.7% NVQ1: 79.5%	Educational attainment at higher National Vocational Qualification levels 3 & 4 is a key	Nomis Labour Market Profile for Bexley www.nomisweb.co.uk Census 2001 –

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	Other: 6.6% No qualifications: 13.5% Bexley, 2006 NVQ4 +: 22.2% NVQ3: 40.7% NVQ2: 60.7% NVQ1: 80.2% Other: 10.1% No qualifications: 9.7%	Other: 14.5% No qualifications: 12.8% London, 2006 NVQ4 +: 35.2% NVQ3: 48.3% NVQ2: 61.2% NVQ1: 70.9% Other: 15.5% No qualifications: 13.6% London, 2005 NVQ4 +: 33.3% NVQ3: 46.7% NVQ2: 59.9% NVQ1: 70.4% Other: 15.1% No qualifications: 14.3% Great Britain, 2007 NVQ4 +: 28.6% NVQ3: 46.4% NVQ2: 64.5% NVQ1: 78.1% Other: 8.8% No qualifications: 13.1% Great Britain, 2006 NVQ4 +: 27.5% NVQ3: 45.5% NVQ2: 63.9% NVQ1: 77.8% Other: 8.5% No qualifications: 13.7% Great Britain, 2005 NVQ4 +: 26.4% NVQ3: 44.4% NVQ2: 62.9% NVQ1: 77.2%	Other: 8.0% No qualifications: 12.5% Bexley, 2003-2004 NVQ4 +: 16.3% NVQ3: 36.5% NVQ2: 61.6% NVQ1: 80.2% Other: 8.5% No qualifications: 11.4% Bexley, Census 2001 NVQ4 +: 13.3% NVQ3: 6.9% NVQ2: 22.6% NVQ1: 20.6% Other: 7.9% No qualifications: 28.7% Predicted future baseline Expect continuous improvement in higher NVQ levels over time.	sustainability issue.	Qualifications (UV24)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		Other: 8.4% No qualifications: 14.3% At higher National Vocational Qualifications levels 3 & 4 Bexley is well below London and Great Britain averages - figure for Bexley is half that for London & Great Britain. At lower National Vocational Qualifications levels 1 & 2 Bexley is comparable to London and Great Britain. Bexley has shown improvement in the proportion of residents with no qualifications from 2001 to 2006.			
Percentage of pupils aged 15 achieving five or more A*-C grade General Certificate of Secondary Education	Bexley Local Authority average 2007 49.7% Bexley Local Authority average 2006 64.2%	Bexley Local Education Authority average, 2002-2006 Level 2, 5 or more grades A*-C: 2002: 52.7% 2003: 54.2% 2004: 56.6% 2005: 57.5% 2006: 64.2% 2007: 49.7% England average, 2002-2006 Level 2, 5 or more grades A*-C: 2002: 51.2% 2003: 52.9% 2004: 53.7% 2005: 57.1% 2006: 59.2% 2007: 46.7% Bexley is exceeding national averages for educational attainment at this level. Predicted future baseline Bexley would expect to continue to exceed the national average.	England average, 2002-2006 Level 2, 5 or more grades A*-C: 2002: 51.2% 2003: 52.9% 2004: 53.7% 2005: 57.1% 2006: 59.2% 2007: 46.7% Bexley is exceeding national averages for educational attainment at this level. Predicted future baseline Bexley would expect to continue to exceed the national average.	Educational attainment at General Certificate of Secondary Education level 2 is a key sustainability issue for areas of Bexley.	Department for Education and Skills www.dfes.gov.uk
Number of people obtaining qualifications through skills and training	Bexley, 2006/07 350	Best Value Performance Plan Targets 2006/07: 330 2007/08: 400 2008/09: 420 2009/10: 440	Target exceeded in 2006/07. Predicted future baseline Expect more people obtaining qualifications	Training is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan - 2007/08 - L RH 26

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Housing					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Population</i>					
	Bexley compares favourably to other London boroughs in terms of housing affordability. Although house prices have increased significantly through time, they are on average the third lowest of Greater London boroughs. In May 2007, the average market price for housing - including all property types: detached, semi-detached, terraced and flats - was £242,228, whereas the London average was £335,638. Furthermore, the annual percentage change in property prices in Bexley (+6.6%) was the fourth lowest in Greater London - the regional average was 15.3%. Generally, there is a good selection of housing available in the borough, however there are barriers to housing and services, as demonstrated in Map C.10 in Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures. There will be challenges for Bexley to meet the needs of local people in the future, especially in response to evolving population structures, reflected in expected trends in categories such as age composition and ethnicity. Homelessness is a growing concern, with numbers rising every year and a shortage of suitable temporary accommodation. Homelessness is contributing to increased pressure on social housing and related housing needs. At the borough level, there is a need for more affordable housing, especially two-bedroom homes. 93 affordable housing units were completed in Bexley in 2006-07. In general, Bexley residents are living in healthy housing environments. The borough has one of the lowest overcrowding rates in London, and 93% of households have central heating. However, there is notable fuel-poverty in the north-end of the Borough, and there are opportunities to better serve the needs of disabled residents and those using wheelchairs.				
Sustainability Objective: To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home					
Housing stock by tenure	Bexley, Census 2001 Owner occupied: 78.9% Rented from council: 2.2% Rented Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord: 11.5% Rented private: 5.8% Rented other: 1.6%	London, Census 2001 Owner occupied: 56.5% Rented from council: 17.1% Rented Rented Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord: 9.1% Rented private: 14.3% Rented other: 2.9% England, Census 2001 Owner occupied: 68.7% Rented from council: 13.2% Rented Rented Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord: 6.1% Rented private: 8.8% Rented other: 3.2% Bexley has one of the highest rates of home ownership in London at almost 80%. However disparity exists in the borough; Northern parts of the borough have a significantly higher proportion of housing rented from Housing Association /	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Provision of affordable housing is a key sustainability issue.	Census 2001 – Household tenure (KS18)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Population growth & projections	ONS mid-year population estimates, Bexley 2005 All people: 220,300 Males: 48% Females: 52% GLA 2006 round population projections, Bexley 2011 All people: 214,898 Males: 48% Females: 52% GLA 2006 round population projections, Bexley 2021 All people: 217,803 Males: 48% Females: 52% GLA 2006 round population projections, Bexley 2031 All people: 225,959 Males: 48% Females: 52%	Registered Social Landlord than Bexley, London and England. London, Census 2001 All people: 7,172,091 Males: 48% Females: 52%	Bexley, Census 2001 All people: 218,307 Males: 48% Females: 52% Between 1982 and 2002 the population of Bexley grew by 1%, compared to an increase of 9% for London. The Borough's population is showing a rising trend. Trends in population growth will also vary across the borough, with large increases expected in the north of the borough - Thamesmead East, Erith, Belvedere, North End and Northumberland Heath. Numbers are expected to decline in wards within the south, including Sidcup and Longlands. Predicted future baseline The borough's population is expected to increase over the long-term. Sidcup's proportion of total borough population is expected to decrease.	Population increase trends will mean a need for increased facilities and services at the borough level. Provision of and access to essential services and facilities is a key sustainability issue.	Census 2001 – Usual resident population (KS01) Office for National Statistics, mid-year population estimates 2005 Greater London Authority, 2006 Round Demographic Projections, RLP Low Nomis Labour Market Profile for Bexley www.nomisweb.co.uk
Affordability of housing - Average House Price /	Bexley, 2006/07 7.7 : 1	London, 2005 11.4	Bexley, 2001-2006 2005: 7.2%	Housing affordability is a key sustainability issue	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Report

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
House Price / Average Gross Full Time Annual Earnings	Average house price: £209,653 Average full-time earnings: £27,394	United Kingdom, 2005 9.4	2004: 7.4% Average house price : annual % increase 2001: £126,133 2002: £151,165 (19.9%) 2003: £174,247 (15.3%) 2004: £188,626 (8.3%) 2005: £194,890 (3.3%) 2006: £209,653 (7.6%)	issue.	Monitoring Report 2006/07
Affordable housing completion figures	Bexley, 2006/07 Total: 93 Total as percentage of all net units: 33% Social rented dwellings: 33 (39.8% of affordable) Shared ownership: 56 (60.2% of affordable)	London Plan Target: New housing target of 50% affordable housing.	Bexley, 2004/05 Social rented dwellings: ? Intermediate dwellings: ? Key worker dwellings: ? Total affordable housing dwellings: 98 Bexley, 2003/04 Social rented dwellings: 12 Intermediate dwellings: 0 Key worker dwellings: 0 Total affordable housing dwellings: 12 Bexley, 2002/03 Social rented dwellings: 116 Intermediate dwellings: 35 Key worker dwellings: 0 Total affordable housing dwellings: 151	Provision of affordable housing is a key sustainability issue. Affordable Housing Sustainability Appraisal 2005 Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7, 2005/6	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Unfit dwellings	Bexley, 2006 Total dwellings: 93,773 Unfit dwellings: 2,887 (3.1%) Bexley, 2005 Total dwellings: 93,586 Unfit dwellings: 5,300 (5.7%) Bexley, 2004 Total dwellings: 93,404 Unfit dwellings: 5,130 (5.5%)	London, 2006 Unfit dwellings: 5.4% London, 2005 Unfit dwellings: 5.4% London, 2004 Unfit dwellings: 5.8% England, 2006 Unfit dwellings: 4.2% England, 2005 Unfit dwellings: 4.4% England, 2004 Unfit dwellings: 4.8% Bexley is more comparable with London than England.	Predicted future baseline expect increases in affordable housing completions in line with population increases and high house prices. Bexley, 2002 Unfit dwellings: 5.9% Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Provision of and access to essential services and facilities is a key sustainability issue. Office for National Statistics Bexley's Community Strategy 2003 London Health Observatory Bexley's Housing Strategy and Investment Programme Housing Annual Report 2004	
Fuel poverty	Bexley, by ward Percentage of households in fuel poverty situation: North End: 25% Cray: 25% Erith: 25% Thamesmead East: 24% Crayford: 24% East Wickham: 23% Belvedere: 22% Danson: 22% Northumberland Heath: 22% Christchurch: 21% Sidcup East: 21%	See ward level data for comparison by area.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Fuel poverty is a key sustainability issue, particularly in relation to healthy homes. Centre for Sustainable Energy – Fuel Poverty Indicator Website	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	St Michaels: 20% Upton: 20% Brampton: 19% Sidcup West: 19% Bostall: 19% Barnehurst North: 18% Falconwood: 18% Blackfen: 18% Barnehurst: 17% Lamorbey: 17% Blendon and Penhill: 16% St Marys: 16% Current ward designations not reflected due to date of source data of indicator. Indicator developed using 1991 Census data and 1996 English House Condition Survey.				
Number of homes built to Lifetime homes standards	Bexley, 2005/06 20	Community Strategy Action Plan target: 2005/06: 98	Bexley, 2002/03 26	Accessibility and adaptable living are key sustainability issues.	Bexley Community Strategy Action Plan
Number of homes built for wheelchair users	Bexley, 2005/06 3	Community Strategy Action Plan target: 2005/06: 24	Bexley, 2002/03 15	Accessibility and adaptable living are key sustainability issues.	Bexley Community Strategy Action Plan
Human health					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Human health</i> Generally, Bexley is a healthy place and this is demonstrated by the fact that local residents are on average living longer and enjoying more years without illness or disability than the London population on average. From the period 2003-2005, the life expectancy for Bexley males was 78.3 years and 81.9 for females, compared to 76.0 and 80.8 for London respectively. Further, at the time of last Census, 70.3% of borough residents self-assessed their health as 'good' and 22% as 'fairly good'. Respiratory disease and admission ratios for Bexley are significantly lower than the London average. Despite the relatively positive health situation, people living in more disadvantaged areas of the borough exhibit poorer health characteristics. For example, they are more likely to both suffer chronic ill health and die younger. Map C.8 as shown in Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures, illustrates the geographical distribution of deprivation in terms of health and disability. The London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 identifies that there are no designated residential areas located outside a 2.2km radius of as GP surgery. Active lifestyles are integral to human health. At present, the proportion of trips to work undertaken by Bexley residents includes walking 5.70% and cycling 1.17%.					
Sustainability Objective: To improve the health and well-being of the population					
Access to open space Bexley			Predicted future		Access to open space
					London Borough of

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	Strategic Planning & Development Maps: Public open spaces and deficiency (Map C.12 – Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures).		baseline uncertain, no trend identified	enhances opportunities for healthy lifestyles and is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley Strategic Planning & Development London Borough of Bexley Consultation Draft Open Space Strategy
Life expectancy	Bexley, 2002-2004 Male: 77.6 Female: 81.5	London, 2001-2004 2002-2004: Male: 76.5 Female: 81.1 2001-2003: Male: 76 Female: 80.8 England and Wales, 2001-2004 2002-2004: Male: 76.5 Female: 80.8 2001-2003: Male: 76.1 Female: 80.7 The average life expectancy for Bexley males and females are better than those for Erith, London and England & Wales. Whereas the average life expectancy for Erith males and females is lower than those for Bexley, London and England & Wales. The Health Inequalities Public Service Agreement target is by 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. The Public Service Agreement target also includes a more detailed local authority objective by 2010 to reduce by at least 10	Bexley, 2001-2003 Male: 77.1 Female: 81.2 Bexley, 2000-2002 Male: 77 Female: 81.2 Bexley averages have been improving over time; favourable situation, however there are differences between wards. In Bexley between 2000-2004 the difference in life expectancy for men between wards is 6.4 years - North End 73.5 and Falconwood & Welling 79.9 years. For women the difference is 6.5 years - North End 78.7 and Brampton 85.2 years. Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	There are wide differences among social groups. 'People living in the more disadvantaged areas of the Borough have poorer health across the board'. Health inequalities are a key sustainability issue.	Office for National Statistics Bexley Council – Community Strategy October 2001 Report London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Death rates – Standard Mortality Ratios, all causes, for all ages		per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.			
	Bexley, 2000-2004 SMR – <i>Standard Mortality Ratio</i> SMR = 96 Standard Mortality Ratios - SMRs are used to measure death rates in an area. The SMR is the ratio of observed deaths in an area, multiplied by 100. The expected death rate is estimated on a standard population eg. England & Wales. The SMRs over 100 represent a higher death rate than England & Wales, and below 100 represent a lower death rate.	Inner London, 2000-2004 SMR = 104.5 Outer London, 2000-2004 SMR = 96.7 London, 2000-2004 SMR = 99.2 England, 2000-2004 SMR = 100 Bexley's overall mortality rate is significantly lower than Erith and lower than inner & outer London, London and England	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified. Bexley's situation is favourable in comparison to regional and national data, however there are differences between wards.	There are significant differences between Bexley and ward level data. Health inequalities are a key sustainability issue.	London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk
Self assessment of health over the last 12 months	Bexley, Census 2001 Good: 70.3% Fairly good: 22.2% Not good: 7.5%	London, Census 2001 Good: 70.8% Fairly good: 21% Not good: 8.3% England, Census 2001 Good: 68.6% Fairly good: 22.2% Not good: 9.2% Bexley favours comparably to averages for London and England apart from showing less people describing their health over the last 12 months as 'not good'.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified	The level of perceived poor health within the borough varies, from 5.7% in Blendon and Penhill to 9.0% in Cray Meadows. Health inequalities are a key sustainability issue.	Census 2001 – Health and provision of unpaid care (KS08)
Proportion of trips undertaken by walking or cycling (mode of travel to work)	Bexley, Census 2001 Cycle: 1% Walk: 5.7%	London, Census 2001 Cycle: 2% Walk: 8% England, Census 2001 Cycle: 3% Walk: 10% Bexley residents walk and cycle to work less than average for London and England residents.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Ensuring adequate access, ease of movement and safety is a key sustainability issue.	Census 2001 – Travel to work - all people aged 16 to 74 in employment (KS15) Regeneration Framework for Bexley 2005

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		However, many public transport trips do involve exercise in getting to and from train or bus and at interchanges. Encouragement of walking and cycling are key features of the Mayor's Transport Strategy for London.			
Percentage of the footway network needing treatment	Bexley, 2006/07 29.5%	Best Value Performance Plan Targets 2006/07: 30% 2007/08: 28.5 2008/09: 27.5 2009/10: 26.5	Predicted future baseline No trend identified.	Provision of opportunities for alternative transport modes and active lifestyles is a sustainability issue.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 187
Percentage of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreational physical activity on three or more days per week	Bexley 2006/07 17.6%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target 2006/07: n/a 2007/08: 18.6% 2008/09: 19.6% 2009/10: 20.6%	Predicted future baseline uncertain, no trend identified Participation in physical activity is only 16.5% placing Bexley in the bottom 25% nationally (quoted in the Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006-2007 page 19)	Participation in some form of regular physical recreational activity is a key sustainability issue. Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/2008 - L T23 (also 2006/07) Bexley Care Trust Annual Report 2006-2007	
Prosperity & inclusiveness					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Population</i>					
Although the Bexley borough as a whole is prosperous, there are areas of relative deprivation. These areas are situated primarily on the north end, though there are small pockets of deprivation in the south as well. The geographic distribution of deprivation is exhibited in C.2in Appendix C - Social & Environmental Baseline Maps and Figures. These deprived areas are the most densely populated in the borough, and are also characterised by the highest number of benefit claimants, the largest amount of social housing, and the poorest environment and transport links.					
The noted areas of deprivation are also home to a significant proportion of the borough's black and ethnic minority population. Residents in these areas often feel isolated from the rest of the borough and disengaged from mainstream community life. A lack of access to employment, training and leisure opportunities may also contribute to feelings of social exclusion.					
Further information from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 is shown in Maps contained in Appendix C - Social Baseline Maps and Figures.					
Sustainability Objective: To reduce poverty and social exclusion					

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets			Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		Barking & Dagenham	42	21			
		Bromley	238	252			
		rank of 354 local authorities where 1 is most deprived					
Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	Bexley, 2006/07 33%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2007/08: 34% 2008/09: 35% 2009/10: 36%			Predicted future baseline No trend identified.	Social exclusion is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/2008 – L CAA LAA
Quality of surroundings							
Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Population							
Bexley is comprised of many different, smaller communities. It is a stable borough with people tending to settle and establish themselves in the area. Residents are committed to the local neighbourhood and enthusiastic in their contributions to the life of their communities. There are a wide range of active community and voluntary groups - spanning support groups, the arts and the environment.							
One of the characteristics of Bexley is that many of those who live here identify more strongly with local neighbourhoods - such as Welling, Bexleyheath or Erith - than they do with the borough as a whole. Citizens exhibit mixed responses in regard to neighbourhood satisfaction, and to their perceptions or feelings of belonging to the area. A key challenge currently is to promote within neighbourhoods a sense of commitment to the wider community.							
63.5 % of Bexley residents are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. 53.5% of Bexley residents felt that they were a part of their area, and 45% of Bexley residents felt that their neighbourhood was one where people would help each other.							
Bexley generally experiences low levels of crime in comparison to other London Boroughs. The relatively safe environs of Bexley are reflected in public perceptions of safety. 93% of borough residents of felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the day. Further, 60% felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the evening. Importantly, significantly fewer proportions of residents felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the night.							
There have been significant successes in reducing crime, particularly burglary, throughout the borough. Safety and security are very important to local people, and it is often the fear of crime that seriously affects people's quality of life. Map C.1.1 in Appendix C - Social & Environmental Baseline Maps and Figures shows the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence.							
Sustainability Objective: To improve the quality of where people live							
Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Bexley, 2004 63.5% of Bexley's residents were 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Christchurch 73% Cray Meadows 69% East Wickham 72% Erith 41%	Responses ranged from 77% in Longlands to 41% in Erith Ward. Erith contains the highest proportion of residents dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.			Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Social exclusion is a key sustainability issue. Differences in responses between areas is a concern.	Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2004 Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2006 (data forthcoming)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	Falconwood & Welling 70% Longlands 77% North End 49% Northumberland Heath 62% Colyers 59% A Fear of Crime Survey was conducted as part of the 2004 Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit. The survey included those wards targeted as Community Safety Action Zones and others selected on the level or low level of crime and disorder. The wards included in the survey are those listed above. A 2006 Crime and Disorder Audit was completed, and included a broader community scope for inputs. Results of that Audit are forthcoming.				
Percentage of people who felt a 'part' of their area or it is 'just a place to live'	Bexley, 2004 The majority of respondents (53.5%) felt that they were a part of their area, the remainder referring to it as 'just a place to live'. This ranged from 69% feeling part of their area in Longlands to just 36% in Erith and 40% in North End. Longlands to just 36% in Erith and 40% in North End. Christchurch 59% Cray Meadows 58% East Wickham 55% Erith 36% Falconwood & Welling 62% Longlands 69% <i>North End</i> 40% Northumberland Heath 51% Colyers 52%	Erith contains the lowest proportion of residents that felt 'part' of their area and refer to it as 'just a place to live'.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Social exclusion is a key sustainability issue. Differences in responses between areas is a concern.	Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2004 Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2006 (data forthcoming)
Crime statistics, per 1,000 population, 12 months to October	Bexley Dec 07 Burglary: 10.05 Criminal damage: 16.03 Drugs offences: 3.24 Fraud or forgery: 3.34 Other notifiable: 0.73 Robbery: 1.75 Sexual offences: 0.6 Theft and handling: 24.52 Violence against the person: 14.07	London metropolitan Dec 07 Burglary: 13.05 Criminal damage: 14.29 Drugs offences: 8.54 Fraud or forgery: 4.55 Other notifiable: 1.34 Robbery: 5.12 Sexual offences: 1.12 Theft and handling: 45.51 Violence against the person: 23.33	Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Social exclusion is a key sustainability issue. Differences in responses between areas is a concern.	Metropolitan Police, Crime Stats for Bexley http://www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics/2007/200712_ward.xls

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		2005/06: 12 2006/07: 12 Burglary rates in Bexley were lower than London, but higher than England & Wales for 2005/06.	Burglary rates in Bexley were lower than London and England & Wales for 2006/07. Predicted future baseline Uncertain.		
Number of vehicle crimes recorded per 1,000 population	Bexley, 2006/07 9.6	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2004/05: 13.9 2005/06: 11 2006/07: 19.7 2007/08: 9.4 2008/09: 9.3 2009/10: 9.25 London, 2003-2006 <i>Recorded theft of and from vehicles per 1,000 population</i> 2003/04: 22 2004/05: 18 2005/06: 19 <i>Offences against vehicles per 1,000 population</i> 2006/07: 18 England and Wales, 2003-2006 <i>Recorded theft of and from vehicles per 1,000 population</i> 2003/04: 17 2004/05: 14 2005/06: 14 <i>Offences against vehicles per 1,000 population</i> 2006/07: 14 Total motor vehicle offences rates in Bexley for 2003/04 to 2006/07 were lower than London and England & Wales.	Bexley, 2002-2006 2002/03: Total motor vehicle offences: 15.9 Theft of a motor vehicle offences: 6.6 Theft from a vehicle offences: 9.2 2003/04: Total motor vehicle offences: 14.3 Theft of a motor vehicle offences: 6.5 Theft from a vehicle offences: 7.8 2004/05: Total motor vehicle offences: 11.8 2005/06: 12.8 There was a significant decrease in offences from Total motor vehicle offences rates in Bexley for 2005/06 to 2006/07 Predicted future baseline uncertain	Almost a third of recorded crime is motor crime and the most common type is theft from cars. Community safety is a key sustainability issue. Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV128 Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 (also 2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/06)	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Number of robberies recorded per 1,000 population	Current baseline situation - Bexley, 2006/07 2.05	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2004/05: N/A 2005/06: 1.77 2006/07: 1.7 2007/08: 2.03 2008/09: 2.02 2009/10: 1.99 London, 2003-2006 <i>Recorded robberies per 1,000 population</i> 2003/04: 6 2004/05: 5 2005/06: 6 England and Wales, 2003-2006 <i>Recorded robberies per 1,000 population</i> 2003/04: 2 2004/05: 2 2005/06: 2 Robbery rates in Bexley for 2004/05 and 2003/04 were lower than London and England & Wales.	Bexley 2002-2006 2002/03: 1.5 2003/04: 1.8 2004/05: 1.8 2005/06: 2.2 Rank in London 2004/05: 3 2005/06: 3 Increases observed between 2002/03 and 2005/06. Predicted future baseline uncertain	Robbery in Bexley is one of the lowest in London and it is very difficult to impact on low numbers. Increases in robberies is possibly linked to increased youth disorder. Community safety is a key sustainability issue. Crime in England and Wales 2005/06 (also 2003/2004 and 2004/2005)	Home Office data accessed from London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV127b (also 2006/07) Crime in England and Wales 2005/06 (also 2003/2004 and 2004/2005)
Number of incidents of vandalism, graffiti and fly tipping reported to Council	Bexley total number of calls recorded 01/04/2005-31/03/2006 Flytipping: 2046 Graffiti: 1798 Vandalism: 141		Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Incidents of anti-social behaviour other than crime are a key sustainability issue.	Bexley Council Highways and Amenities
Fear of crime	Bexley, 2004 The majority of residents 93% felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside in their home area during the day. This figure changed to 60% in the evening and reduced further to 37% who felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside in their home area at night. 'Very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the day Christchurch 96% Cray Meadows 95% East Wickham 93% Erith 88%	Erith contains the lowest proportion of residents feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the day and during the evening. Also, Erith ward had the lowest proportion of residents feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the night, whereas North End ward had the highest proportion.	Bexley, 2003/04 Bexley is the fourth safest borough in London. Predicted future baseline Expect perceptions or fear of crime to persist to varying degrees throughout the borough.	Fear of crime is a key sustainability issue. Expect perceptions or fear of crime to persist to varying degrees throughout the borough.	Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2004 Bexley Crime & Disorder Audit 2006 (data forthcoming) Bexley Community Strategy 2003 Regeneration Framework for Bexley

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below and acceptable level The percentage of people satisfied with the cleanliness standards in their	Falconwood & Welling 97% Longlands 97% North End 90% Northumberland Heath 96% Colyers 92% 'Very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the evening Christchurch 57% Cray Meadows 65% East Wickham 61% <i>Erith 47%</i> Falconwood & Welling 63% Longlands 71% North End 54% Northumberland Heath 61% Colyers 61% 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' outside the home area during the night Christchurch 38% Cray Meadows 44% East Wickham 44% Erith 27% Falconwood & Welling 42% Longlands 47% North End 71% Northumberland Heath 40% Colyers 40% Bexley, 2006/07 28%				2005
		Best Value Performance Plan Targets 2006/07: 25% 2007/08: 25 2008/09: 23 2009/10: 19	Bexley 2006/07 Target was not achieved. Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Quality of surroundings is a sustainability issue.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 199(a)
	Bexley, 2006/07 75% (+/- 2.15%)	Best Value Performance Plan Targets 2006/07: 64 2007/08: N/A 2008/09: N/A	Bexley Rank in London 2005/06: 3 Predicted future	Perception of quality of surroundings is a sustainability issue.	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV 89

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
area		2009/10: 77%	baseline Uncertain.		

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
POPULATION & GROWTH				
Population and net population flows	Population projections for the Borough show the total number of residents increasing from 217,805 in 2001 to 241,047 in 2011 and then 246,616 in 2016. The estimated population in mid-2003 was 223,700. Representing an increase of approximately 11.2% over the 15 years.	The total population of London in 2001 was 7.322 million and is estimated to grow to 7.747 million by 2011 and 7.94 million by 2016. Representing an increase of 7.8% over the 15 years.	Population growth within Greenwich is forecast to be above the London average up to 2016. Whilst this is the case the current population density within Greenwich is below the London average. This can be expected to gradually increase in line with the population growth.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.au Greater London Authority 2003 population projections Scenario 8.1.
Population Density	Greenwich has a population density of approximately 45.28 people per hectare.	London has a population density of approximately 45.62 people per hectare.	The population density of Greenwich is slightly lower than the London average.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Resident Age Profile	Greenwich 0-5 - 8.6% 6-15 - 13.2% 16-24 - 12.2% 25-44 - 33.4% 45-64 - 19.7% 65+ - 13.0% The average age of Greenwich residents is 35.8 (2001).	London 0-5 - 6.6% 6-15 - 12.7% 16-24 - 12.3% 25-44 - 36.6 45-64 - 20.0% 65+ - 11.8	Overall, Greenwich appears to have a very similar age profile to that of the rest of London. However, Greenwich appears to have more people in the younger and older age brackets and a lower proportion in the middle age bracket (i.e. 25-44).	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics.
Resident Ethnicity	Greenwich (2001) • 77.1% White • 6.8% Asian or Asian British • 11.1% Black or Black British • 2.3% Chinese or other ethnic group • 2.7% Mixed	London (2001) • 71.1% White • 12.2% Asian or Asian British • 10.9% Black or Black British • 2.7% Chinese or other ethnic group • 3.2% Mixed	Overall Greenwich has a lesser ethnic minority than the London average with only 23% of the total population being from a minority in comparison to London's average of 28.9%. Whilst this is the case it has a slightly higher proportion of the Black and Black British community.	2001 Census, Office of National Statistics

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Religion	Greenwich Christian: 61.53% Buddhist: 0.93% Hindu: 1.98% Jewish: 0.22% Muslim: 4.29% Sikh: 2.19% Other religions: 0.29% No religion: 19.29% Not stated: 9.27%	London Christian: 58.23% Buddhist: 0.76% Hindu: 4.07% Jewish: 2.09% Muslim: 8.46% Sikh: 1.45% Other religions: 0.51% No religion: 15.76% Not stated: 8.66% England Christian: 71.74% Buddhist: 0.28% Hindu: 1.11% Jewish: 0.52% Muslim: 3.10% Sikh: 0.67% Other religions: 0.29% No religion: 14.59% Not stated: 7.69%	London is characterised by a more multicultural population than that of England as a whole. Greenwich's population is more closely aligned with that of London however it does have a slightly higher proportion of Christians and people with no religious beliefs. In contrast to this it has approximately half the proportion of Muslims, Jews and Hindus that typically characterise London.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
TRANSPORT & ACCESSIBILITY				
Transport modes to work	Greenwich Underground/DLR/Tram: 7.7% Train: 24.2% Bus: 13.5% Motorcycle: 1.6% Car/van: 33.7% Taxi/minicab: 0.6% Bicycle: 1.5% Walk: 6.9% Other: 0.3%	London - Underground, DLR: 18.8% - Train: 12.2% - Bus: 11.1% - Taxi: 0.5% - Car/van: 33.5% - Motorcycle: 1.4% - Bicycle: 2.3% - Walk: 8.4%	Greenwich is generally on par with the rest of London with the exception of the underground and train services. Due to lack of tube stations within the Borough a lower percentage of people use the underground system as their primary means of transport. In contrast, the Borough is well	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk Transport statistics for London

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		Other: 0.4%	connected by overland rail which is demonstrated by the significantly higher percentage that use this service as a means to travel to work.	
Distance travelled to work	Greenwich Work at home: 7.2% Less than 2km: 12.5% 2km to 5km: 15.9% 5km to 10km: 22.3% 10km to 20km: 30.3% 20km to 30km: 2.4% 30km to 40km: 1.2% 40km to 60km: 1.0% 60km and over: 1.1% No fixed place of work: 5.9% Work outside UK: 0.2% Offshore installation: 0.05%	London Work at home: 8.6% Less than 2km: 14.3% 2km to 5km: 19.9% 5km to 10km: 24.1% 10km to 20km: 20.7% 20km to 30km: 3.9% 30km to 40km: 1.0% 40km to 60km: 0.8% 60km and over: 1.1% No fixed place of work: 5.3% Work outside UK: 0.2% Offshore installation: 0.05% England Work at home: 89.2% Less than 2km: 20.0% 2km to 5km: 20.0% 5km to 10km: 18.2% 10km to 20km: 15.2% 20km to 30km: 5.3% 30km to 40km: 2.4% 40km to 60km: 2.2% 60km and over: 2.7% No fixed place of work: 4.4% Work outside UK: 0.3% Offshore installation: 0.06%	People in Greenwich tend to commute longer distances to work than the average person in London. Greenwich has less people working from home and travelling less than 10km to get to work. As a result more than 30% of Greenwich residents travel between 10 and 20 km to get to work in comparison to the London and national averages of 20% and 15% respectively. This could be due to Greenwich's proximity to the centre of London and other major employment centres.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Public transport accessibility	Limited tube services in the Borough are limited.	No direct comparators available.	The main areas of public transport deficiency are the limited cross river service, links between north and	

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	The Borough is serviced by a public bus service but north south connections are limited. There is an existing capacity problem on rail routes, especially on the North Kent Line, which prevents an increase in services.		south in the Borough and Thamesmead. The only cross river facilities for non car owners are the foot tunnels, the Woolwich Ferry and the bus service through the Blackwall Tunnel. The situation has been improved by the completion of the Jubilee Line extension to Greenwich Peninsula and the Docklands Light Rail Extension from the Isle of Dogs southwards to Greenwich and Lewisham. A major problem facing the travelling public in the Borough can be deterioration in service provision as bus routes are reorganised, reduced or simply scrapped. Whilst this is the case, transport improvement are in progress including the DLR Woolwich extension and capacity upgrades on the Jubilee Line. Others are due to be commenced or are being progressed through the technical or statutory stages e.g. the DLR Lewisham line capacity upgrade, Waterfront transit, Thames Gateway Bridge and Crossrail. Passenger ferry services are being augmented by a major private sector commitment, which looks likely to secure and enhance services beyond the initial trial period.	

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Percentage of households with a car	Greenwich Approximately 59.2% of households within had access to at least one car/van in 2001.	Greater London In 2001 approximately 63% of households in had access to at least one car/van, with the national average being 73.2%.	Car access/usage in Greenwich in 2001 was lower than in both Greater London and the whole of England and Wales.	Transport for London Office of National Statistics
Disabled access	Nearly all London buses have disabled access. People with walking difficulties make 30% fewer trips than people without disabilities. Disabled persons make a majority of their trips by bus. Wheelchair users make very few trips by public transport.	No real comparators or targets available.	Need to continue to ensure disabled access is a key consideration for both transport and development	Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006
HOUSING & COMMUNITY COHESION				
Housing tenure	Greenwich The housing tenure can be summarised as: • 18% own their own homes outright; • 31% own their home with a mortgage; • 29% rent from Council; • 10% rent from HA or RSL; and • 12% rent privately or live rent-free. Housing conditions in the Borough are of a serious concern with 1 in 10 dwellings in the private sector being in serious disrepair or unfit. 68% of Local Authority homes were classified as 'non-decent' at the start of 2003.	London The housing tenure can be summarised as: • 22% own their own homes outright; • 34% own their home with a mortgage; • 17% rent from Council; • 9% rent from HA or RSL; and • 17% rent privately or live rent free. 50% of Local Authority Homes in London are classified as 'non-decent' with the national average being 37%.	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. The Borough however has a significantly higher percentage of Council rented homes in comparison to London although this compensates for the lack of privately rented accommodation.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Average house prices	Greenwich (Jan05-Dec05) Mean Dwelling Price: £226,121	London (Jan05-Dec05) Mean Dwelling Price: £292,450 England Mean Dwelling Price: £192,274	Greenwich appear to be one of the cheaper locations in London to purchase a dwelling with average prices almost £60,000 below the London average, but above the national average. The data used is relatively dated and should be reviewed prior to the sustainability appraisal being undertaken.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Households	In 2001 there were 92,788 households in Greenwich comprising: • 37% one person households • 14% pensioners living alone • 6% other pensioner households • 30% contain dependent children • 11% lone parent households with dependent children	In 2001 there were 3 million households in London comprising: • 22% one person households • 13% pensioners living alone • 5% other pensioner households • 26% contain dependent children • 8% lone parent households with dependent children	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.	Office for National Statistics
Housing provision			Greenwich is continuing to exceed its current strategic housing provision target of 805 units per annum. 1,606 net additional dwellings were completed in 2005-06, almost double the target, and 100% of brownfield land. 10,240 units have been completed since 1997.	

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
			Greenwich is projected to have 23,000 unit completions 2006-07 to 2016-17, with 80% of these already having planning permission or committee resolution. Greenwich is therefore well positioned to continue to meet and exceed the current and revised 1997-2016 Strategic Housing target for completions. The proportion of affordable homes being provided is increasing as older planning permissions are developed out, towards the 35% target, which is currently being exceeded on new planning permissions. 20% of residential completions and 40% of permissions were for affordable housing in 2005-06.	
Indicator of homelessness numbers	Greenwich Number of households homeless: 1,157 being 1.2% of all households Homeless households in temporary accommodation: 886 LA Dwellings let to Homeless households in Priority Need: 755 LA Lettings which were let to homeless households in priority need: 34%	London Number of households homeless: 26,917 being 0.9% of all households Homeless households in temporary accommodation: 59,733 LA Dwellings let to Homeless households in Priority Need: 11,131 LA Lettings which were let to homeless households in priority need: 35.5%	Greenwich has a high percentage of homeless households within the Borough with number of occurrences being approximately 30% higher than London's average and double that of the national average. This is a matter of concern that will need to be addressed at the local scale.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		England Number of households homeless: 121,179 being 0.6% of all households Homeless households in temporary accommodation: 105,586 LA Dwellings let to Homeless households in Priority Need: 50,345 LA Lettings which were let to homeless households in priority need: 24.0%		
EDUCATION				
Education & Qualification levels	Greenwich Percentage of pupils achieving education levels is as follows: Key Stage 1 Reading 78% Writing 75% Maths 87% Key Stage 2 Reading 74% Science 82% Maths 69% Key Stage 3 English 69% Science 59% Maths 67% 48% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C	England Percentage of pupils achieving education levels is as follows: Key Stage 1 Reading 85% Writing 82% Maths 91% Key Stage 2 Reading 79% Science 86% Maths 75% Key Stage 3 English 74% Science 70% Maths 74%	Greenwich appears to be performing below the national levels at all Key Stages. Close attention to be paid to this subject to improve local educational attainment.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	grade passes at GCSE or equivalent.	56% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE or equivalent.		
School Enrolments/Attendance	The total school population in Greenwich schools is 36,521 in 91 institutions, including 6 nursery, 64 primary, 15 secondary, 5 special and 1 Pupil referral unit. The distribution in January 2003 was as follows: Nursery and schools: 3,233 (8.8%) Primary Schools: 18,059 (49.5%) Secondary schools: 14,676 (40.2%) Special Schools: 553 (1.8%)	No real comparators or targets available.	The underlying long term trends for Greenwich show that both the primary and secondary age groups are due to increase in crude terms almost every year to 2013 on present estimates. It is estimated that the base school population (4-15) will grow by 5.4% between 2006-11 and by 1.7% more to 2013, 11.1% over the period 2001-13. This growth will be first seen in the primary age range (4-10) with an increase of 13.7% between 2001-13.	Greenwich School Organisation Plan 2004-2009

Appendix 3: Environmental baseline

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Environmental							
Air quality							
Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Air							
Bexley's air quality is measured continuously at seven locations representing background sites (away from major roads), at a roadside and in a busy industrial location. Pollutants measured comprise nitrogen oxide NO_2 , sulphur dioxide SO_2 , ozone O_3 , carbon monoxide CO and respirable dust or Particulate Matter PM_{10} .							
Bexley completed its updating and screening assessment of local air quality in 2004. Air quality in Bexley was compared against National Air Quality Objectives. The report concluded that Bexley would proceed to a detailed assessment in respect of Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter PM_{10} . It also specifically recommended a detailed assessment for PM_{10} for A207 Crook Log/Broadway, which is approximately 2 kilometres (1.2 miles) to the west.							
Sustainability Objective: To improve air quality							
Air quality monitoring	Bexley, 2005 7 stations are located in the Bexley local authority area. CO : Days moderate or above: 0 (1 station) Target achieved: YES NO_2 Days moderate or above: 0 (5 stations) Target achieved: YES (4 stations); NO (1 station) $Ozone$: Days moderate or above: 16-28 (3 stations) Target achieved: YES (1 station); NO (2 stations) PM_{10} Days moderate or above: 0-108 (6 stations) Target achieved: YES (5 stations); NO (1 station) SO_2 Days moderate or above: 0 (1 station) Target achieved: YES		Air quality objectives were not achieved for Nitrogen Dioxide NO_2 , Ozone O_3 and Particulate Matter PM_{10} at some of the air quality monitoring stations in Bexley.	Predicted future baseline uncertain, no trend identified	In early 2007, the whole of the borough was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for PM_{10} and NO_2 concentrations. Poor air quality is a key sustainability issue.	London Borough of Bexley Air Quality Management Variation Order 2007 The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk Air Quality in London 2004 Report, Environmental Research Group, Kings College London	
Air quality monitoring: CO	Bexley, 2005 & 2006 Did not exceed the national air quality objective.		National The air quality strategy has an objective of no occurrences above 10.0 mg/m^3 as a rolling 8 hour mean - to have been achieved by 31 December 2003.	For the review and assessment of CO only monitoring data collected at roadside sites need to be considered. Bexley has one station monitoring CO data for the Bexley area. The provisional data for 2005 indicates that there were no sites		Updating and Screening Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley 2004 The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Air quality monitoring: NO₂					that exceed the national air quality objective. Predicted future baseline uncertain, no trend identified		
	Bexley, 2006 Three air quality monitoring stations out of five stations measuring NO₂ did not meet one of the national air quality objectives - Bexley 6 - A2 Falconwood, Bexley 7 - Thames Road North and Bexley 8 - Thames Road South. Bexley, 2005 Three air quality monitoring stations out of five stations measuring NO₂ did not meet one of the national air quality objectives - Bexley 6 - A2 Falconwood, Bexley 7 - Thames Road North and Bexley 8 - Thames Road South.			National The air quality strategy has objectives of no occurrences above an annual mean of 40 µg/m³ - to be achieved by 31 December 2005 and 200 µg/m³ as an hourly mean not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year - to have been achieved by 31 December 2005.	Predicted future baseline Nitrogen dioxide concentrations in Bexley are expected to remain close to the air quality objectives in the next few years. There are some locations where nitrogen dioxide concentrations are slightly elevated above the urban background, resulting in some locations close to busy roads and congested junctions, being likely to experience pollution concentrations above the air quality objectives. In February 2007, the whole of the borough was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations that came into effect on 1 March 2007. Poor air quality is a key sustainability	The following roads have been identified to have mean concentrations greater than 35 µg/m³ in 2005: A2 East Rochester Way A206 Thames Road A206 Northend Road A206 Queens Road A2016 Bronze Age Way A2016 Eastern Way A221 Danson Road A207 Crook Way There are no industrial sources of NO₂ in the Borough of Bexley. www.londonair.org.uk	London Borough of Bexley Air Quality Management Variation Order 2007 Extract from Detailed Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley November 2006 Updating and Screening Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley 2004 The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Air quality monitoring: Ozone	Bexley, 2006 Four out of four air quality monitoring stations that measure ozone did not meet the national air quality objective - Bexley 1 - Slade Green Automatic Urban and Rural Network Bexley 6 - A2 Falconwood and Bexley 7 - Thames Road North and Bexley 8 - Thames Road South.			National The air quality strategy has an objective of 100 µg/m ³ , measured as a rolling 8 hour mean that should not be exceeded on more than 10 days per year.	Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Poor air quality is a key sustainability issue.	The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk
	Bexley, 2005 Three out of four air quality monitoring stations that measure ozone did not meet the national air quality objective - Bexley 1 - Slade Green Automatic Urban and Rural Network, Bexley 6 - A2 Falconwood and Bexley 8 - Thames Road South.						
Air quality monitoring: PM10 particulate matter	Bexley, 2006 Three air quality monitoring stations out of seven measuring PM10 did not meet the national air quality objectives - Bexley 4 - Erith, Bexley 7 - Thames Road North and Bexley 8 - Thames Road South.			National The air quality strategy objectives are 50 µg/m ³ measured as daily mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year - to have been achieved by 31 December 2004 and an annual mean objective of 40 µg/m ³ - (to have been achieved by 31 December 2004. These objectives are in line with the European Union Stage 1 Limit Value.	Bexley, 2003 The kerbside monitoring station at Falconwood on the A2 East Rochester Way recorded 47 days in 2003 that exceeded 50 µg/m ³ .	A detailed assessment for PM ₁₀ is required for the following roads: A2 East Rochester Way A206 Thames Road A206 Northend Road A206 Queens Road A2016 Bronze Age Way A2016 Eastern Way A221 Danson Road A207 Crook Log/Broadway A223 North Cray Road/Bexley High Street.	London Borough of Bexley Air Quality Management Variation Order 2007 Extract from Detailed Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley November 2006 Updating and Screening Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley 2004 The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk
	Bexley, 2005 One air quality monitoring station out of seven stations measuring PM10 did not meet the national air quality objectives - Bexley 4 - Erith.			Vehicle exhaust emissions are estimated to contribute to around 25% of atmospheric particulate matter as a national average.	Increase from 77 days of PM ₁₀ above 50 µg/m ³ in 1999 to 131 in 2003. The mean annual PM ₁₀ objective value at kerbsides in London in 2002 ranged from 32-42 µg/m ³ . Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	In February 2007, the whole of the borough was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ concentrations that came into effect on 1 March 2007.	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Air quality monitoring: SO ₂	Bexley, 2006 Background concentrations have been within the national air quality objectives.	National The air quality strategy objectives are a hourly mean objective of 350 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year - to have been achieved by 31 December 2004, a daily objective of 125 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year - to have been achieved by 31 December 2004 and an objective of 266 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year measured as a 15-minute mean - to have been achieved by 31 December 2005.			Bexley, 1997-2003 No breaches of objectives between 1997 and 2003. The background concentrations of SO ₂ have been steadily improving. Predicted future baseline Improving.	There is no long term monitoring data available within the Manor Road Air Quality Management Area. The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk	Updating and Screening Assessment of Local Air Quality in the London Borough of Bexley 2004 The London Air Quality Network www.londonair.org.uk
	Bexley, 2005 Background concentrations have been within the national air quality objectives.						
Air Quality Management Areas	Bexley, 2007 In February 2007, the whole of the borough was declared as an Air Quality Management Area for PM ₁₀ and NO ₂ concentrations that came into effect on 1 March 2007.	Most London Boroughs have declared Air Quality Management Areas within their boundary.			Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Poor air quality is a key sustainability issue.	London Borough of Bexley Air Quality Management Variation Order 2007
Biodiversity							
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Biodiversity, flora, fauna, landscape</i>							
Bexley boasts important natural capital with its natural heritage, and the borough is one of the greenest in the London region. Bexley encompasses over 100 high quality parks and open spaces, four local nature reserves, unique grazing marshes, heathland, 11,000 street trees and tens of thousands of private gardens. The borough is home to a wide range of wildlife, including some nationally significant populations and habitats.							
Provision for biodiversity is extensive, and it includes: 134 acres of ancient woodland; some of the last grazing marshes left in London, at Crayford and Erith; important natural habitats such as Foots Cray Meadows; and Bexley's rivers – the Thames, Darent, Cray and Shuttle. Additionally, the borough's parks at Danson Park, Lesnes Abbey and Foots Cray Meadows have nature reserves, and four of the Council's Parks hold the Green Flag Park Award.							
Bexley also contains within its boundaries two geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest.							
The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Strategy 2002 has set a strategic target for no overall loss of wildlife habitat in London, and Bexley should continue to be characterised by significant biodiversity under this directive.							
Sustainability Objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna							
Biodiversity	Bexley, 2002 Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats:				Predicted future baseline	Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and	Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
Action Plan -							

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
BAP	Allotments Grazing marsh Hedgerows Lowland heathland Parks and open spaces Private gardens Reed beds School grounds Wetlands Woodland <u>Biodiversity Action Plan Species:</u> Bats Black poplar Kingfisher Newts Skylark Song thrush Stage beetle Water vole White-letter hairstreak Wild daffodil		Uncertain. No trend identified.	habitats are a key sustainability issue.	
Trees and woodland	Bexley, date unknown There are approximately 172,000 individual trees in open spaces, gardens, streets, schools, industrial estates and churchyards, of which 74% are in private ownership. There are 238 hectares of woodland, which amounts to nearly 4% of the land area in the Borough. Much of this woodland (approximately three-quarters) has been classified by Natural England as ancient woodland, and is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600AD. As well as this ancient woodland there are other areas of woodland or stands of trees especially within our Parks and Open Spaces such as Frank's Park, The Warren, Rutland Shaw and Shenstone Park.	London, 2005 There are around seven million trees in Greater London. A quarter of these trees are in woodlands. Woodlands occupy eight per cent of London's land area. 1.4% of the land area in London is covered by ancient woodland. In comparison to London, Bexley contains a larger area of ancient woodland.	Since the great storm of 1987, programmes of replanting have been undertaken in the Borough.	Important to protect ancient woodland. Current factors causing loss or decline in woodland include: • Habitat fragmentation • Lack of appropriate management • Amenity use • Dumping and vandalism • Invasive plants • Industrial estates • Housing	Bexley Trees and Woodlands Strategy Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2002 Connecting Londoners with Trees and Woodlands: A Tree and Woodland Framework for London 2005

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Tree Protection Orders	Bexley No data identified - further investigation required			Ongoing pressures on biodiversity and habitats are a key sustainability issue.	
Climate change					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Climatic factors</i>					
Bexley is likely to be adversely affected by climate change. Biological inventory such as the River Thames, local wildlife and borough greenery may be impacted, presenting flood and other environmental risks. More generally, climate change has wide ranging implications for London, ranging from the local/regional economy to residents' quality of life.					
The domestic energy sector is the highest contributor of CO ₂ in Bexley, with gas and electricity representing approximately 53% of emissions. CO ₂ emissions are estimated to increase, presenting important environmental challenges. Gas is the largest energy source used in the Borough, followed by fuel for road transport.					
Households are significant energy users, and they make notable contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. There is a pressing need for Bexley residents and businesses to engage sustained efforts to mitigate their impact on the climate.					
Sustainability Objective: To reduce negative contributions and vulnerability to climate change					
CO₂ emissions	Bexley, 2003 kg CO ₂ per dwelling 5,635 Bexley, 2002 CO ₂ emissions (tonnes/annum): Domestic gas: 313,593 (32%) Domestic electricity: 211,166 (21%) Road transport: 168,455 (17%) Industrial gas: 123,579 (13%) Commercial electricity: 92,543 (9%) Commercial gas: 65,126 (7%) Rail transport: 8,026 (1%) Domestic oil: 4,467 (0.5%) Shipping transport: 1,064 (0.1%)	London average, 2003 kg CO ₂ per dwelling 5,318 The domestic energy sector is the highest contributor of CO ₂ in Bexley from gas and electricity representing around 53% of emissions.	Predicted future baseline CO ₂ emissions are estimated to increase.	CO ₂ emissions from domestic energy use and transport are key sustainability issues.	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 Greater London Authority London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 Report 2006 - Greater London Authority Best Foot Forward, Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Selected Cities, 2006
CO₂ emissions estimates	Bexley, 2005 Estimates for all emission sources CO ₂ (tonnes/yr): 2002: 445,960 2005: 451,305 2010: 459,821 Estimates for road traffic CO ₂ (tonnes/yr):	London, 2005 Estimates for all emission sources CO ₂ (tonnes/yr): Central London 2002: 743,048 2005: 717,542	Predicted future baseline CO ₂ emissions are estimated to increase.	CO ₂ emissions from domestic energy use and transport are key sustainability issues.	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 Report 2006 - Greater London Authority

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	2002: 247,628 2005: 250,390 2010: 256,137 Estimates for gas consumption and leakage CO₂ (tonnes/yr): 2002: 114,600 2005: 117,525 2010: 120,095	2010: 717,862 Outer London 2002: 10,827,377 2005: 10,901,572 2010: 11,209,915 Greater London 2002: 15,497,385 2005: 15,629,812 2010: 15,977,489 In order to meaningfully compare the relative size of emissions per London borough, an emission density was derived. Emission density is expressed as a London borough's total emissions of a pollutant divided by the geographic size of the London borough. Emission density = Borough emission estimate (tonnes per year) / borough area (km²). Bexley, 2005 Emission density for Bexley and rank with other London boroughs. Emission density for total CO₂ emissions from all sources: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33 lowest density</i> 2002: 7,376 (22 out of 33) 2005: 7,464 (22 out of 33) 2010: 7,605 (23 out of 33) Emission density for road transport CO₂ emissions: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33</i>			

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		<i>lowest density</i> 2002: 4,095 (25 out of 33) 2005: 4,141 (25 out of 33) 2010: 4,236 (25 out of 33) Emission density for gas consumption and leakage CO₂ emissions: <i>Rank of 1 highest density - 33</i> <i>lowest density</i> 2002: 1,895 (22 out of 33) 2005: 1,944 (21 out of 33) 2010: 1,986 (22 out of 33)			
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Bexley, 2006/07 See AMR page 17	United Kingdom, 2003 The United Kingdom produced about 4% of its electricity from renewable resources in 2003. Energy White Paper United Kingdom targets of 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 15% by 2015. The Greater London Authority also require 10% of new development energy needs to come from renewable energy technologies in new developments. The London Plan Further Alterations require developments to achieve 20% of a new developments energy needs from onsite renewable energy generation.	United Kingdom, 2000-04 Overall Renewables Electricity generated by all renewables as a percentage of all electricity generated in the UK 2004: 3.6% 2003: 2.7% 2002: 2.9% 2001: 2.5% 2000: 2.6% Predicted future baseline Expect increase in percentage of energy consumed from renewable resources in line with strategic initiatives. As CO₂ emissions are estimated to increase, would expect more installation of renewable technologies	Energy use and efficiency are key sustainability issues	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Greater London Authority Bexley Sustainable Energy Strategy 2001 Renewable Energy Statistics for the United Kingdom www.restats.org.uk

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Energy use	Bexley, 2002 Energy use by type (kWh's/annum): Gas: 2,511,062,274 (65%) Roads: 685,527,209 (18%) Electricity: 648,950,605 (17%) Oil: 18,202,253 (0.5%) Rail: 17,490,010 (0.5%) Shipping: 4,552,177 (0.1%) CHP: 0 Coal: 0 Energy use by sector (kWh's/annum): Domestic gas: 1,567,698,549 (40%) Road transport: 685,527,269 (18%) Industrial gas: 617,791,401 (16%) Domestic electricity: 451,208,476 (12%) Commercial gas: 325,572,324 (8%) Commercial electricity: 197,742,129 (5%) Domestic oil: 18,202,253 (0.5%) Rail transport: 17,490,010 (0.5%) Shipping transport: 4,552,177 (0.1%) Energy use per household: No data identified - further investigation required	How does Bexley compare to other boroughs? - further investigation required. Nationally energy use per household has fluctuated between +4 and 10% of the level in 1970. The household energy use has broadly increased in line with household growth. Gas is the largest energy source used in the Borough, followed by road transport.	Bexley, 1992 Energy use per person (megajoules): 87,008 Predicted future baseline Expect energy use to increase in line with household growth.	Encourage new developments to design in energy efficiency and eco homes very good or higher standards. Energy use and efficiency are key sustainability issues.	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2003 Greater London Authority Office of the Deputy Prime Minister London Energy Study information accessed from www.lho.org.uk
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity (kWh)	Bexley, 2004 4566 kWh		Bexley, 2003 4551 kWh Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Energy use and efficiency are key sustainability issues.	DTI Energy Trends accessed via Audit Commission
Average annual domestic consumption of gas (kWh)	Bexley, 2004 20966 kWh		Bexley, 2003 2003: 20590 kWh Predicted future baseline Uncertain.	Energy use and efficiency are key sustainability issues.	DTI Energy Trends accessed via Audit Commission
Number of new residential units encompassing energy efficient design/ layout	Bexley No data identified - requires further investigation in regard to possible use as a future indicator			Energy use and efficiency are key sustainability issues.	

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
or features, and compliance with Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method BREEM guidelines (very good or higher) or Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3					
Ecological footprint	Bexley, 2006 5.22 global hectares per person By active category, gha per person Food and drink: 1.18 Energy: 0.81 Capital investment: 0.76 Travel: 0.59 Consumables: 0.58 Government and other: 0.40 Services: 0.28 Housing: 0.22 Holiday activities: 0.40	United Kingdom, 2006 5.4 global hectares per person World average, 2006 2.2 global hectares per person The ecological footprint for the United Kingdom is 65% higher than our ecological budget, and the UK has a footprint among the highest 15 countries in the world.	The UK has witnessed some stabilising of its ecological footprint since the 1990s, but future trends are uncertain; there is speculation that the ecological footprint will rise gradually over the next 10 years. Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	Consumption patterns and their impact on ecology is a key sustainability issue.	Stockholm Environment Institute, The Ecological Footprint of Bexley, 2006 http://www.gf33.net/localauthorities.htm
Cultural heritage					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</i> There is a rich cultural history in Bexley, and this is in part reflected in the 23 conservation areas currently in the borough. Also, Bexley boasts an extensive industrial and river based heritage to the north of the borough, some of which is interpreted and displayed at the Erith Museum. Strategic targets and monitoring measures have been set to ensure that conservation areas remain intact, and that future development does not compromise the cultural character of the area. Historical assets of importance include: the 12th Century Lesnes Abbey; 500 year Old Hall Place and its award winning gardens; 18th Century Danson Mansion; one of the finest Palladian villas in the south east and the Victorian Crossness Engines, the largest rotative beam engines in the world; and the internationally renowned William Morris' "Red House". In addition to the noted sites, built heritage includes 6 Grade I, 8 Grade II* and 95 Grade II buildings with over 300 buildings of local architectural interest. Importantly, there are several listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments at risk.					

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
There are 65 recorded sites of archaeological importance in the borough.					
Sustainability Objective: To maintain and where appropriate enhance cultural heritage and the historic environment					
Number of listed buildings	Bexley, 2006/07 No approvals that would result in the loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas. Bexley, 2004/05 6 Grade I, 8 Grade II* and 95 Grade II buildings with over 300 buildings of local architectural interest.	Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Target: Less than 5% of appropriate application proposals approved that would result in the loss of Listed Buildings or landmark buildings in Conservation Areas. Predicted future baseline Expect strategic targets for approved applications to be met in the future.	Bexley, 2004/05 & 2005/06 No consents implying the loss of either a listed or unlisted landmark building in a conservation area granted.	There is a need to preserve and enhance built heritage and the historic & archaeological environment.	Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)
Flood risk					
Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Climatic factors					
Due to its northern boundary adjoining the Thames, a significant area of Bexley is of risk of tidal flooding from the Thames and fluvial flooding from its tributaries. Safeguarding flood defences against unsuitable development to minimise risk is necessary. Floods, even when limited in depth or extent, can cause rapid and severe damage to homes, streets and workplaces. They can bring about personal hardship, disrupt travel and increase danger to public health and safety.					
Unless carefully sited and detailed with attenuation or storage run-off, new developments can exacerbate problems of flooding through an increase in surface water run-off and reduction in floodwater storage. The effectiveness of the River Thames flood defences could also be prejudiced by development next to the river wall.					
The East London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has produced a residual risk map indicating flood sensitive regions in the borough.					
Bexley Council did not grant any planning consents counter to the advice of the Environment Agency in 2005-06.					
Sustainability Objective: To reduce and manage flood risk					
East London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Bexley, 2004 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment residual risk map.				Thames Gateway London Partnership & Environment Agency
Number of planning consents granted against Environment	Bexley , 2006/07 0		Bexley, 2004-2006 2004/05: 0 2005/06: 0 Predicted future		Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)

Current baseline situation - Bexley		Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Topic / Indicator					
Agency advice on flooding issues			baseline Expect continued adherence to Environment Agency advice.		
Number of schemes to improve flood defences / enhance flood storage	Bexley No data identified - requires further investigation				
Number of new developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems - SUDS	Bexley No data identified - requires further investigation in regard to possible use as a future indicator				
Landscapes, townscapes & open spaces					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Landscape</i>					
Maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes and townscapes is a key sustainability issue. There are important quality of life considerations attached to landscapes, and a concerted effort must be made to gauge baselines and monitor progress.					
There are numerous high quality spaces in Bexley, and this is reflected by the 5 Green Park awards it has received from the Civic Trust, awarded for care of parks and open spaces, and also for involving the community in their maintenance.					
There are a variety of monitoring mechanisms that can be used to gauge Council progress on ensuring the quality of local landscapes and townscapes. Monitoring public perceptions is one such mechanism, and it is currently performed through Best Value surveying. At last public survey, 77% of Bexley residents expressed that they were satisfied with local parks and open spaces, a figure that did not meet performance metric expectations.					
Through Annual Monitoring, Council is endeavouring to identify development trends that could negatively impact the quality of the townscape. A performance metric for development on Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land has been established. In 2005-06, metrics were not met, as 9.8% of inappropriate development on such land exceeded the expectation of less than 5%.					
Under-performance on metrics suggest that there are opportunities for Bexley to continue to enhance the quality of its open spaces and townscape.					
Sustainability Objective: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes including open spaces					
Public open spaces and deficiency	Bexley Please refer to Figure - : contained in Appendix C - Social & Environmental Baseline Maps and Figures, identifying public open spaces and deficiency.		baseline uncertain, no trend identified	deficiencies are a key sustainability issue.	Bexley Strategic Planning & Development
Number of Green Flag	Bexley, 2006/07 5	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target:	Bexley, 2003-2006 2003/04: 5	Maintaining the quality of parks and open	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - L EN9 (also 2006/07)

Current baseline situation - Bexley				
Topic / Indicator	Comparators & Targets			
parks	2003/04: 7 2004/05: 6 2005/06: 5 2006/07: 5 2007/08: 5 2008/09: 5 2009/10: 5			
Percentage of people satisfied with the cleanliness standards in their area	Bexley, 2006/07 75%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 74% 2006/07: 68% 2007/08: N/A 2008/09: N/A 2009/10: 77%	Trend 2004/05: 4 2005/06: 5 Lost one Green Flag park between 2003/04 and 2004/05, but it was regained in 2005/06. Bexley, 2003/04 65% Rank in London 2005/06: 3 Target for 2003/04 was not achieved.	Issues identified spaces is a key sustainability issue. Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV89 (also 2005/06 and 2006/07)
Percentage of vacant shop premises	Bexley, 2006 Bexleyheath: 3.1% Crayford: 6.2% Erith: 24.3% Sidcup: 9% Welling: 7.2% Overall performance: 7.4%	Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Target: Less than 10% vacancy rate in Strategic and Major District Shopping Centres. All Major District Centres had vacancy levels below the 10% target for 2006 apart from Erith. The high vacancy rates in Erith reflect a period during which the shopping precinct has undergone significant regeneration. Overall performance is within target.	Bexley 2001-2005 2005: Bexleyheath: 4.2% Crayford: 5.3% Erith: 21% Sidcup: 7.2% Welling: 9% 2004: Bexleyheath: 2% Crayford: 5.6% Erith: 21.7% Sidcup: 7.2% Welling: 7.3% 2003: Bexleyheath: 1.4% Crayford: 13% Erith: 28.7% Sidcup: 8.5% Welling: 7.8% 2002: Bexleyheath: 1.4%	Source of data 2007/08 - L EN9 (also 2006/07) Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005 Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			Crayford: 12.4% Erith: 30.3% Sidcup: 4.2% Welling: 4.6% 2001: Bexleyheath: 3.4% Crayford: 11.1% Erith: 31.6% Sidcup: 6.5% Welling: 7.1%		
Percentage of residents satisfied with parks and open spaces	Bexley, 2006/07 80%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 82% 2006/07: 81% 2009/10: 82%	Bexley, 2003/04 77% Target for 2003/04 was not achieved.	Maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes and townscapes is a key sustainability issue.	Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV119e (also 2005/06)
Number of environmental regeneration schemes completed per year	Bexley, 2005/06 No data identified - further investigation required				Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development
Percentage of customers satisfied with environmental regeneration schemes expressed by those affected	Bexley, 2006/07 100%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 98% 2004/05: 96% 2005/06: 97% 2006/07: 90% 2007/08: 90% 2008/09: 90% 2009/10: 90%	Bexley, 2003/04-2005/06 2003/04: 96% 2004/05: 100% 2005/06: 90% Target exceeded 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07.		Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 - L RH9 (also 2005/06)
Land, soil & water					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: Landscape, soil, water</i>					
Local ecology can be enhanced through a more efficient use of land, and there are indications that Bexley is taking advantage of available opportunities. In 2005-06, 100% of new homes were built on previously developed land, meaning new residential development was not infringing further on existing natural landscape. Further, housing was completed with notable density, as 94% of new residential development was built at greater than 50 dwellings per hectare. There is potential for further land-use efficiencies by developing on the measured 20 square hectares of derelict land and buildings suitable for housing development. Importantly, like many areas throughout England, Bexley has a legacy of industrial activity, which may have left a number of sites containing elevated levels of potentially harmful materials and compounds.					

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	In certain circumstances these pollutants may present a significant risk of causing significant harm to people or the environment. In 2005-06, there were 399 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination in the borough.				
	The Environment Agency routinely monitors water quality. In 2000, 100% of rivers and canals in Bexley were rated as good or fair quality in biological and chemical assessment. The River Cray is possibly London's best river in terms of its water quality and relatively naturally-graded profile. The site contains much amenity parkland of low wildlife interest, but the marshy meadows adjacent to the river are of high species diversity, with several uncommon plants. The area also supports a diverse wildlife.				
	Water conservation is a key sustainability issue, and Bexley residents will continue to be pressed to use water more efficiently.				
	Sustainability Objective: To improve land, soil and water quality and the sustainable use of these resources				
Inappropriate development in Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land	Bexley, 2006/07 No approvals for inappropriate development in Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land made.	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Local Output Indicator 10 identifies a target of less than 5% of relevant applications approved by the local authority.	Bexley, 2004/05-2005/06 2004/05: 8.5% 2005/06: 9.8% In 2005/06, 9.8% represented an increase of 1.3% from the previous year. Occurrences were minor in nature, and evaluated carefully to ensure development did not impact on openness of the areas.		Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)
Source Protection Zones for groundwater abstraction	Map showing Special Protection Zones from Environment Agency. See Map C.17 - Appendix C - Environmental & Social Baseline Maps and Figures		Predicted future baseline Uncertain; strategic targets for current year not met, but approvals were carefully considered in view of local context.		Environment Agency
Percentage of	Bexley, 2006/07	Bexley Unitary Development	Bexley, 2004-2006	Links to biodiversity	Bexley Council Strategic

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
new development (other than dwellings) built on previously developed land	100%	Plan Target: 60% of other developments on previously developed land.	2005/06: 94% 2004/05: 98% Target exceed for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07. Predicted future baseline Expect targets to be achieved; 60% or more new development (other than dwellings) on previously developed land.	and open space issues.	Planning and Development Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2004/05 & 2005/06)
Percentage of new homes built of previously developed land	Bexley, 2006/07 63%	National Target: 60% of new housing to be built on brownfield land. Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 99% 2004/05: 99% 2005/06: 99% 2006/07: 96% 2007/08: 96% 2008/09: 97% 2009/10: 98%	Bexley, 2001-2005 2005/06: 100% 2004/05: 95% 2003/04: 100% 2002/03: 100% 2001/02: 97% Rank in London 2003/04: 1 2005/06: 1 Exceeding national targets.	Links to biodiversity and open space issues.	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV106 (also 2006/07) Bexley Council Unitary Development Plan 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06
Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a percentage of all `sites of	Bexley, 2006/07 39%	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan Targets: 2005/06: N/A 2006/07: 6% 2007/08: 42% 2008/09: 45% 2009/10: 48%	Bexley, 2005/06 3% Rank in London 2005/06: 24 Predicted future baseline Expect more detailed site information to be made available.		Bexley Best Value Performance Plan 2007/08 - BV216b (also 2006/07)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
potential concern'			Additional resources were used to carry out risk assessments of the known sites that resulted in a significant improvement in performance in 2006/07.		
Transport					
Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: n/a					
Bexley is an outer London borough situated at the heart of the Thames Gateway region in South-east London. Bexley's position in South-east London, close to the M25, makes it a gateway to the channel ports of Dover, Folkestone and Ramsgate and the Channel Tunnel via the A2 and A20. There is also relatively quick access to the Dartford River crossings and to Stanstead, Gatwick, Heathrow and City Airports. The Channel Tunnel and proposed Crossrail station at Ebbsfleet is just a few miles away. The nearest Thames River crossing is currently the Dartford QEII Bridge, but a new bridge is proposed between Thamesmead and Beckton. There is a total of 512.5km of public highway in Bexley including 9.8km of dual carriageway roads and 65.8km of London Distributor Roads. Some main traffic routes pass through town centres, residential and conservation areas, resulting in problems of congestion and environmental damage. Particular problems exist in Bexley Village and Crayford Town Centre where London distributor roads pass through the main shopping areas and conservation areas. Bexley also contains the Belvedere Employment Area, the second largest manufacturing area and concentration of industrial activity in London associated with considerably high traffic flow of heavy goods vehicles. Public transport by rail is provided by overground rail lines. Three east-west railway lines providing services, operated by South Eastern trains, between Dartford and Central London serve the Borough; there are no north-south lines. The London Underground does not serve the Borough, nor does Docklands Light Rail or Croydon Tramlink. Buses provide a significant mode of public transport in Bexley with 35 bus routes. Indicators suggest that car use is particularly notable in Bexley, with the borough averaging 1.1 cars per household in 2001, and the proportion of households without access to a car being greater in London than Bexley. Furthermore, travel to work as either driver or passenger is higher in Bexley (51%) than in London (36%) and Outer London (45%). Additionally, an analysis of traffic flows on Bexley's traffic census sites have exhibited that flows in the borough are rising. More sustainable development forms will function to decrease resident dependencies on vehicle use, and support alternative forms of transportation.					
Sustainability Objective: To reduce car dependency and encourage sustainable modes of transport					
Car ownership	Bexley, Census 2001 24% (no access to a car) 76% (access to a car) 47% (access to 1 car) Total number of cars available in Bexley was 101,302, giving an average of 1.1 cars per household.	There is a greater proportion of households that do not have access to a car in London (37%) and nationally (27%) in comparison to Bexley.	Predicted future baseline The percentage of households with access to a car increased from 65% to 76% between	Car ownership does vary across the borough, particularly in wards within the northern part of the borough, where the percentage of households without a car is as high as 34%.	Bexley's Local Implementation Plan Census 2001 – Cars or Vans (UV62)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			1971 and 2001. This is also likely to continue to increase.	Ensuring adequate access, ease of movement and safety is key to enable more sustainable forms of transport to be used. High use and dependence on the car is a key sustainability issue.	
Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres)	Bexley, 2005 (million vehicle kilometres) 1029		Bexley, 1993-2004 (million vehicle kilometres) 2004: 1031 2003: 1004 2002: 986 2001: 992 2000: 970 1999: 936 1998: 922 1997: 914 1996: 903 1995: 876 1994: 882 1993: 870 Traffic levels in the north of the Borough are rising more rapidly than flows in the south, reflecting the faster rate of increase in car ownership in the north. Traffic movements to and from the north of the Borough have increased over recent years, due to	Increases in traffic flows contribute to noise levels, poor air quality, ease of movement and pressure on biodiversity and habitats, which are all key sustainability issues.	Bexley's Local Implementation Plan Department of Transport via Audit Commission area profiles www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk

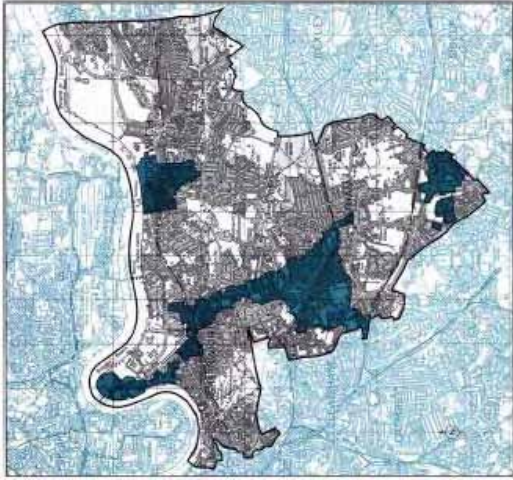
Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			regeneration in the Thames Gateway. Predicted future baseline Expect sustained or increased traffic flows in the short-term.		
Density of new residential development	Bexley, 2006/07: new builds only, excludes changes of use and conversions Density (dwellings per hectare) Less than 30: ? (6%) Between 30-50: ? (22%) Greater than 50: ? (72%)		Bexley, 2004/05-2005/06 Density (dwellings per hectare) 2004/05: Less than 30: 5 (2.5%) Between 30-50: 39 (19.5%) Greater than 50: 157 (78%) 2005/06: Less than 30: 7 (4%) Between 30-50: 3 (2%) Greater than 50: 156 (94%) Densities of greater than 50 dwellings per hectare increased by 16% between 2004/05 and 2005/06. Predicted future baseline expect increases in residential densities		Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department
Number of commercial and large housing schemes approved	Bexley, 2006/07 3 (4.8%)	London Borough of Bexley Annual Monitoring Identifies a target of less than 5% of schemes approved.	Bexley, 2004-2006 2005/06: 15 (3.3%) 2004/05: 5 (3.8)% Target met for		Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)

Current baseline situation - Bexley				
Topic / Indicator	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
exceeding maximum parking standards		2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07. Predicted future baseline Expect target to be achieved; less than 5% commercial and large housing exceeding parking standards approved.		
Pedestrian travel distance	Bexley, 2006/07 100% Information regarding the indicator has been taken from planning approval information contained within the Planning Department property database. It is assumed that, to comply with the figure, a dwelling must be within 800m of a daily public transport service.	Bexley, 2005/06 2.6% (8 units)		Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06) Bexley Planning Department property database
Mode of travel to work	Bexley, Census 2001 Car or Van: 47% London Underground: 1% Train: 24% Cycle: 1% Bus/Coach: 7% Taxi: 1% Walk: 6% Car or Van Passenger: 4% Motorcycle: 2% Work from Home: 7% Of the 32% of residents in Bexley using public transport to get to work, 85% have access to a car. Of the total number of workers in the Borough (103,539), 60% work outside the Borough and of these people the majority (81%) work within other London authority areas.	Predicted future baseline Estimate in outer London that car use will remain relatively high or even increase; higher percentage of use of alternative modes will be dependent upon accessibility. Travel to work by car as either a driver or passenger is significantly higher in Bexley (51%) than London (36%) and Outer London (45%). Of the 42% of residents in London using public transport to get to work, 64% have access to a car.	Relatively high use and dependence on the car. It is the main mode of transport used to travel to work. In comparison to some other Outer London Boroughs the use of public transport is favourable, however ensuring adequate access / provision to/of public transport is a key sustainability issue to enable more sustainable forms of transport to be used. Inadequacies in the Borough's public transport services	Bexley's Local Implementation Plan Census 2001 – Method of Travel to Work – Resident Population (UV39)

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		The proportion of Bexley residents who use public transport to go to work (32%) is average for an Outer London Borough despite relatively poor provision. This compares favourably with some other Outer London Boroughs for example, Hounslow (30%), Kingston Upon Thames (30%) and Sutton (26%).		have been a matter of considerable concern for many years. High use and dependence on the car is a key sustainability issue. Adequate access to public transport and ease of movement is a key sustainability issue for the Core Strategy. Links to air quality, access to essential services and climate change.	
Length in kilometres of designated walking and cycling route	Bexley, 2005/06 Kilometres of cycle routes: 101 Kilometres of walking routes: further investigation required	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 76.5 2004/05: 77.2 2005/06: 79.2 2006/07: 100 2007/08: 101 2008/09: 102	Bexley, 2003-2005 Kilometres of cycle routes: 2003/04: 76.4 2004/05: 77.7 Kilometres of walking routes: further investigation required. Predicted future baseline Expect gradual increase in km of cycle route.	Ensuring adequate access, ease of movement and safety is key to enable more sustainable forms of transport to be used.	Bexley Performance Plan 2005/06 - L TR6
Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL) and location of rail stations,	Under investigation: Maps to be prepared showing Public Transport Accessibility Levels and locations of rails stations, bus and cycle routes.				Bexley's Local Implementation Plan

Current baseline situation - Bexley		Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Topic / Indicator					
bus and cycle routes					
Percentage of Bexley respondents to National Best Value Performance Indicator survey satisfied with local bus services	Bexley, 2006/07 63%	Bexley, Best Value Performance Plan target: 2006/07: 59% 2007/08: N/A 2008/09: N/A 2009/2010: 65%	Bexley, 2003/04 54% Rank in London 2005/06: 28 Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.		Bexley's Performance Plan 2007/08 – BV104 (also 2005/06)

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
ENVIRONMENT				
Species population and areas of priority habitat	- The bluebell, marsh dock, and white mullein are rare in the Borough and have been designated as priority species - Priority bird species on the decline in the Borough include the bullfinch, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, and spotted flycatcher - The great crested newt has been designated as a priority species in the Borough and a specially protected UK BAP species - The common pipistrelle bat and water vole are key London Biodiversity Action Plan mammal species - Greenwich Borough also have 31ha of intertidal habitat, which is 10% of the total London intertidal area.	No direct comparators or targets available	The bullfinch, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, and spotted flycatcher are in a state of national decline and have been designated as action species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Although the common pipistrelle bat is still found in all London boroughs, the city's bat population in general is thought to have been declining since the mid-1980s. The water vole is the most rapidly declining mammal in Britain. The species faces the continued loss of habitat due to development, low water levels, etc.	London Biodiversity Action Plan, Volume 2, 2001, London Biodiversity Partnership, English Nature, UK Biodiversity Action Plan
Designated sites	- There are two SSIs in Greenwich Borough - There are 53 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Greenwich	No direct comparators or targets are available.	Current policy under the Greenwich UDP recognises the importance of protecting designated sites: UDP Policy O18: <i>"Where development is proposed on sites adjacent to protected sites of nature conservation importance, applicants must demonstrate that habitats will not be adversely affected."</i>	Greenwich UDP Second Draft Deposit 2004

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Implementation of BAP	A draft Biodiversity Action Plan is currently being prepared by Council. The final document is anticipated to be completed by mid 2008. It will seek to protect priority habitats and species that are significant to the Borough.	London Boroughs have either completed or are in the process of preparing their BAPs.	Greenwich Borough Council are on track with preparing the document, the timing of which will be sufficient to inform the development of the Core Strategy DPD.	Greenwich Development Department Strategic
Areas lacking accessible wildlife sites	Despite the large number of significant and/or designated sites in the Borough, there are still areas that are more than 1km from an accessible wildlife site as shown in Figure 3.	No direct comparators or targets are available. Comments/Trends The areas surrounding Kidbrooke, Woolwich and New Eltham primarily have low accessibility to Wildlife sites. Source Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006	Figure 3 - Areas Lacking Accessible Wildlife Sites  Areas more than one kilometre from a publicly accessible Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	
Waste management	Household waste per capita: 488kg in 2003-4 466kg in 2004-5	Approximately 12% of waste in England is recycled	The Borough is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and forms part of a voluntary grouping of authorities that co-ordinate their	www.defra.gov.uk Greenwich Corporate Performance Plan 2005

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	% served by kerbside recycling: 71% in 2003-4 87% in 2004-5 % of household waste recycled: 9.7% in 2003-4 15.7% in 2004-5 % of household waste composted: 2.3% in 2003-4 3.3% in 2004-5 In 2004-5 79.1% of waste in the Borough was used to recover electrical energy at the SELCHP incineration facility in Lewisham.		duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in consultation with the Environment Agency. Greenwich appears to be performing above the regional and national standards for recycling waste and waste management. Completion of the Materials Recycling Facility in 2004-05 has significantly improved the borough's recycling rates and significantly reduced waste disposed to landfill. The proportion of domestic waste that is either recycled or composted has risen from 19% in 2004-05 to 22% in 2005-06. the recently completed recovery and recycling centre (for furniture and appliances) and emerging proposals for an anaerobic digester (compostable waste) signal likely continuing improvement in recycling rates and reductions to the already low use in landfill.	
Flood risk	Figure 4 provides an overview of flood risk and attenuation in Greenwich. As can be seen by the figure the main areas of flood risk lie along the Thames waterfront.	No comparators or targets applicable	F	

Greenwich Council			
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends
		Comments/Trends A localised strategic flood risk assessment is to be undertaken by Greenwich Borough Council in the near future that will provide greater detail of flood risks within the Borough. Source Greenwich UDP Second Draft Deposit 2004	Source Figure 4 - Flooding and Attenuation Areas
Average household water use per capita	Each person in the UK currently uses about 150 litres of water each day. This has been rising by approximately 1% per annum since 1930 and is not sustainable in the long term.	Difficult to obtain detailed water usage statistics for the area.	The current trend of increasing households along with higher water consumption per household is unsustainable. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200506/ldselect/ldsctech/191/19108.htm www.waterwise.org.uk

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	With regard to household size, the fewer the number of people, the higher the per capita water use.		The key to water efficiency is about reducing waste, not necessarily restricting use. Future policy needs to look to minimise excessive water consumption through the implementation of more efficient construction and development practices.	
Chemical water quality in water resources	Greenwich 2000: 63% in Good condition 37% in Fair condition 2001: 63% in Good condition 37% in Fair condition 2002: 54% in Good condition 46% in Fair condition 2003–05: 63% in Good condition	London 2000: 38% Good, 43% Fair, 18% Poor, 1% Bad 2001: 37% Good, 51% Fair, 12% Poor 2002: 34% Good, 37% Fair, 28% Poor, 1% Bad 2003: 34% Good, 37% Fair, 28% Poor, 1% Bad 2004: 31% Good, 48% Fair, 19% Poor, 2% Bad 2005: 37% Good, 41% Fair, 20% Poor, 1% Bad	The Chemical water quality of Greenwich's local water resources have consistently been above the standards that typically characterise London.	www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics
Biological water quality in water resources	Greenwich 2000 - 46% in Fair condition 54% in Poor condition 2001 - no data 2002-05 – 100% in Fair condition	London 2000: 30% Good, 54% Fair, 16% Poor 2001: No data available	The Biological quality of water resources within London has been slowly deteriorating. Whilst this is the case, water quality in Greenwich has increased to a point where all water resources are now considered	www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics

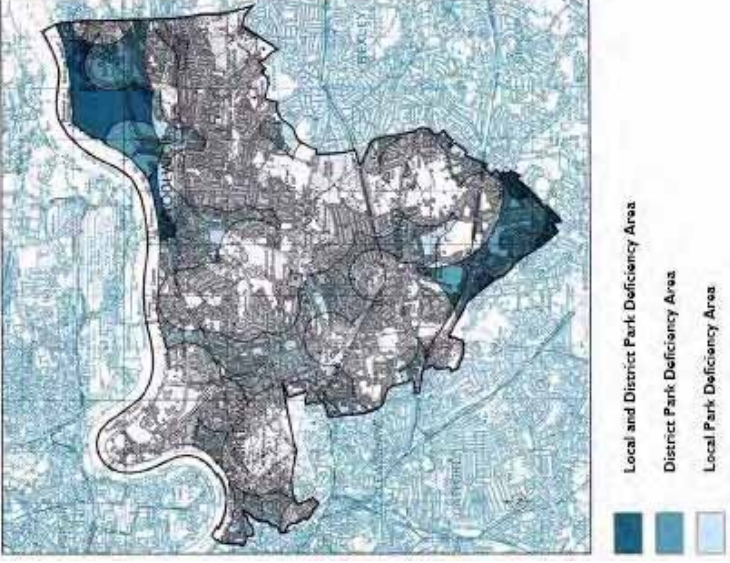
Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		2002: 30% Good, 52% Fair, 18% Poor 2003: 29% Good, 53% Fair, 18% Poor 2004: 27% Good, 57% Fair, 14% Poor, 2% Bad 2005: 27% Good, 60% Fair, 10% Poor, 3% Bad No direct comparators identified.	to be in a fair condition.	
Contaminated Land	Greenwich BVPI 216a = 630 BVPI 216b = 8.2% (52 sites)		Out of the identified sites of concern only 8.22 of sites have sufficient information to decide on whether they have been remediated or have been determined as non contaminated. Continued work needs to be undertaken to improve this situation and any future policy should seek to address the issue of land contamination within the Borough.	www.bvpi.gov.uk
Land Use	Greenwich Total area: 4,786ha % for Domestic Buildings: 8.54% % for Non Domestic Buildings: 5.05% % for Road: 14.6% % for Path: 1.1% % for Rail: 0.5% % for Domestic Gardens: 23.2% % for Greenspace: 34.4% % for water: 1.7% % for other land uses: 11%	London Total area: 159,624ha Area of Domestic Buildings: 8.7% Area of Non Domestic Buildings: 4.7% Area of Road: 12.3% Area of Path: 0.7% Area of Rail: 1.1% Area of Domestic Gardens: 23.8%	The urban fabric of Greenwich is closely aligned with London. There are no significant differences worth commenting on.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		Area of Greenspace: 38.2% % for water: 2.8% % for other land uses: 7.5%		
CLIMATE CHANGE				
Air quality	There are 25 air quality monitoring sites in Greenwich. Greenwich Council has identified zones in which NO₂ and PM₁₀ levels will exceed pollution standards. These occur next to major roads in the Borough being: - A102(M) Blackwall Tunnel Southern Approach; - A2(T) Rochester Way Relief Road - A206 Woolwich Road - A206 Trafagar Road - A2 Dartford bridge - A2 Blackheath Hill/Shooters Hill Road - A205 Westhorne Avenue - A200 Creek Road - A206 Plumstead Road, Plumstead High Street NO₂ annual average levels on the A2 have fluctuated near and above the National Air Quality Standards since 1998 (1998: 40 mg/m³, 1999: 45 mg/m³, 2000: 40 mg/m³, 2001: 40 mg/m³).	No comparators of targets applicable. National air quality standard for NO₂ is 40mg/m³	Greenwich has designated the whole of the Borough as an Air Quality management Area in 2001 and a draft Air Quality Action Plan was published in 2002. The Greenwich Peninsula has now also been designated as the first low Emission Zone in the UK. Future policy needs to recognise the potential impacts that development has on the environment and continue the push to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.	Greenwich Council Air Quality Action Plan (2002)

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	The AQMA has shown that local road transport contributes 28-80% towards NOx concentrations, depending on location.			
Emissions	Greenwich Borough emits 1,175,451 tonnes of CO2 per year comprising the following sources: - Electricity – 307,308 t/yr - Gas – 562,998 t/yr - Coal – 0,0013 t/yr - Roads – 190,909 t/yr - Shipping – 975 t/yr - Rail – 8,549 t/yr - CHP – 76,819 t/yr The Borough has a total area of 50.44km² which means that emissions are at a rate of 23303 tonnes per km² per annum.	London emits 40.3 million tonnes per year and has a total area of 1706km² which means that London emissions are at a rate of 23622.5 tonnes per km² per annum. National level at 2003 was 572465 K tonnes.	Based on the data Greenwich produce below the London average for their annual emission rate. This could be due to a variety of factors include the type of land uses in Greenwich, the extent of parkland etc. Whilst this is the case policy should continue to promote the reduction of local emissions through initiatives such as more sustainable forms of transport and more environmentally friendly development.	National Atmospheric Emissions inventory. SEA Environmental Report, Local Implementation Plan, Greenwich Borough Council, July 2005.
Energy use per household	Greenwich 2003: 3,989 kWh 2004: 3,984 kWh 2005: 3,980 kWh	London 2003: 4,301 kWh 2004: 4,299 kWh 2005: 4,278 kWh	The statistics for both Greenwich and London demonstrate that between 2003 and 2005 no real significant process was made with regards to minimising domestic energy consumption.	www.defra.gov.uk
Renewable Energy	In 2004-5 79.1% of waste in the Borough was used to recover electrical energy at the SELCHP incineration facility in Lewisham. In addition to this, the most promising sources of renewable energy generation are likely to be solar heated hot water, photovoltaic cells and combined heat and power. Combined heat and power engines are already used in a number of	United Kingdom: 2% Difficult to draw comparisons due to lack of data.	The percentage of renewable electricity, nation wide, generated as a percentage of total electricity (1990-2003) has steadily increased since 1990, rising from 1.8% to 2.7% in 2003. This trend needs to continue to facilitate the creation of more sustainable communities.	Environment Agency position statement on renewable energy.

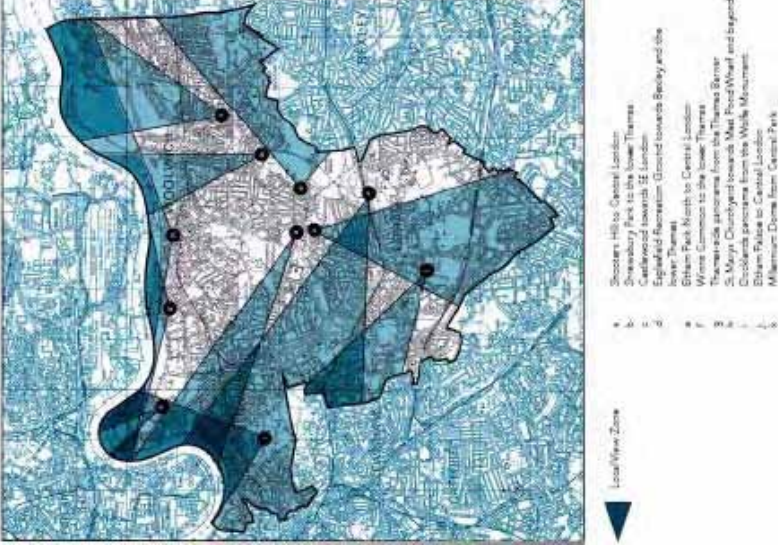
Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Council sponsored and private sector buildings in the Borough, including the Waterfront Leisure Centre, the Glyndon Road Estate and Amylum UK Ltd.			
Transport share of greenhouse gas emissions	Difficult to determine, however the AQMA has shown that local road transport contributes 28-80% towards NOx concentrations, depending on location.	United Kingdom (weight in thousand tonnes) 1998 – 85,705 1999 – 85,924 2000 – 89,551 2001 – 93,674 2002 – 91,029 2003 – 95,745	CO2 emissions from all road transport rose roughly in line with economic growth (GDP) until 1993, but has since grown more slowly by 10%, compared with GDP growth of 39%. Nitrogen Oxides and Particulates were respectively 51% and 37% lower than in 1990. Efforts should continue to be made to create policy that promotes more sustainable forms of transport to minimise CO2 emissions.	www.statistics.gov.uk www.environmentalagency.gov.uk
No of days per year pollution exceeds the governments standards	In Greenwich there are no major polluting industrial sources with the dominant impact on air pollution coming from heavily trafficked roads within the Borough.	Under Investigation	In urban areas moderate or high pollution has fallen steadily from 59 days in 1993 to 20 days in 2002, but then rose again to 50 days in 2003. Under the Home Energy Conservation Act the governments aim is to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by 30% by the year 2010.	www.defra.gov.uk
Kyoto reduction targets of CO2 emissions	Difficult to measure at a local level.	Greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by 8.1% between 1990 and 2003. The aim of the document is to reduce emissions of all greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2015.	Generally greenhouse gas emissions have been falling since the government signed up to the Kyoto agreement. However, in 2003 emissions rose 1.6% on the previous year, mainly due to increased emissions from the electricity generators.	www.statistics.gov.uk The Kyoto Protocol

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
OPEN SPACE & RECREATION				
Open Space	Approximately 25% (1,272 ha) of Greenwich's land area is open space, with 20% of this land having significant ecological values. This equates to a provision of 5.7ha of open space per 1,000 population.	National Playing Fields Association recommends a minimum provision of 2.4ha of open space per 1,000 population.	Open space constitutes almost a quarter of the Borough's total land area, ranging from local woodlands to large formal parks. The is a major swathe of open spaces stretching through the central, eastern and southern parts of the Borough forming part of an area of Metropolitan Open Land known as the 'Green Chain'. The Green Chain stretches through four of South East London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham and fulfils a variety of functions including recreational, ecological, historical, amenity and physical breaks in the urban environment. In terms of average open space provision across the Borough, there is no open space deficiency in Greenwich. However, the Geographical distribution of open spaces in the Borough causes some accessibility issues in certain areas.	Greenwich UDP 2004 Office of National Statistics National Playing Fields Association
Areas of Open Space Deficiency	The southern and north-eastern segments of the Borough have deficiencies in Local and District Park accessibility as shown in Figure 5.	None available		

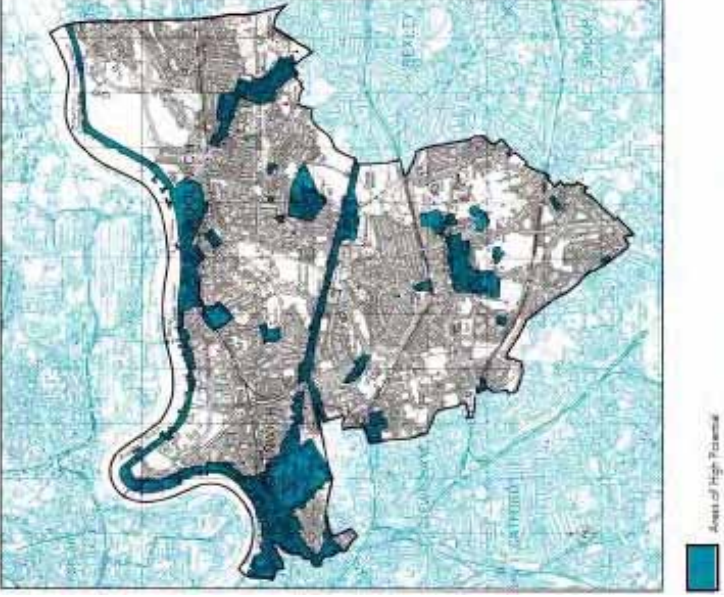
Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
		Provision of new development, particularly residential initiatives may assist in addressing these deficiencies that currently exist. Source Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006	Figure 5 - Public Open Space Deficiency Areas 	
Sporting & Leisure Facilities	Greenwich has a variety of sporting and leisure facilities that are accessible to the local community, including but not	National average approximately: 1:989	Greenwich Council are currently undertaking further investigations into the provision of sports and	Greenwich Playing Pitch and Allotment Study 2003.

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	limited to: 155 full size football pitches; 15 junior football pitches; 40 five-a-side pitches 22 full size rugby pitches; 2 junior rugby pitches; 31 cricket pitches; 4 junior cricket pitches; 3 hockey pitches; 3 ATPs Overall ratio of 1:1009 pitches/person. In addition to this the Borough has local: - Athletics tracks; - Sailing clubs; - Basketball courts; - Tennis courts; - Swimming pools; - Allotments; - Gyms and leisure centres.	Overall Greenwich has a pitch per person ratio close to the national average of approximately 1:989, there are more full sized football pitches per person compared with the national average and fewer cricket and rugby pitches, the number of hockey pitches within the Borough is significantly lower than the national average.	leisure facilities within the Borough. The results of this study will be fed into the Sustainability Appraisal. Future planning policy needs to recognise and respond to any community need for additional facilities.	
Walkways and Cycleways	According to local statistics Greenwich has a total of approximately 100.2km of cycleways including the riverside cycleway that stretches for 13.8km along the Thames. Figure 6 provides an overview of the existing and proposed cycle network. New cycle and walkways are planned for the Borough, with linkages to connect:	No useful comparators or targets available.		

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	- New Eltham to Eltham Park to Plumstead Common; - Kidbrooke to Woolwich; - Deptford to Greenwich Peninsula and New Charlton; - Completion of the Thames path along the entire riverfront. A significant element of the existing cycle network run along main roads and traffic thoroughfares.	Comments/Trends Cycling is becoming more and more popular in London with an 83% increase in the number of people cycling since the year 2000. Greenwich is characterised by the traditional pedestrian network and facilities that typically characterise all Borough's (i.e. kerbside walkpaths, pedestrian malls, parks etc). However it also has a fairly extensive cycle network, although there are clear opportunities for improvement, particularly within the Green Chain and open space system. Source Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006	Figure 6 - Existing & Proposed Cycle Network 	
Views & Vistas	Greenwich has a number of locally significant views and vistas looking in all directions as shown in Figure 7.	No comparators or target applicable. Comments/Trends Any future policy needs to seek to preserve the existing significant views and vistas within the Borough.		

Greenwich Council			
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends
		Source Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006	Figure 7 - Local Views  Local View Zone - a Southern Hill to Central London - b Greenwich Park to the lower Thames - c Gulliford towards SE London - d Eastward Recreation Ground towards Bexley and the River Thames - e Greenwich Park North to Central London - f Greenwich Park North to the River Thames - g Greenwich Park North to the River Thames - h Greenwich Park North to the River Thames - i Greenwich Park North to the River Thames - j Greenwich Park North to the River Thames
River Frontage	Greenwich Borough has a long 13kmof frontage to the River Thames.	No comparators or targets available.	The Borough's river frontage is an important community asset that any future policy needs to conserve and enhance to improve the permeability of the river and increase the quality of life of residents. Greenwich UDP – Adopted July 2006

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
CULTURAL HERITAGE & CHARACTER				
Number and extent of Conservation Areas	As of 2004 there were 20 Conservation Areas in the Borough (refer Figure 8), 523 statutory Listed buildings, six Scheduled Ancient Monuments, historic gardens and parks and areas of special character of local and metropolitan importance.	None available	Figure 8 - Conservation Areas	English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk 2005
	The Maritime World Heritage Site was inscribed in 1997 and encompasses the National Maritime Museum, the Royal Park and some of Greenwich town centre, and is defined by other buffer zones on all sides.			
	Historic landscapes also form a key part of Greenwich Borough. English Heritage has prepared a register of parks and gardens of special historic interest with three sites in Greenwich listed being Greenwich Park, Well Hall Pleasance and Eltham Palace.			
	In addition to this, the Countryside Commission has identified the Shooters Hill Ridge area as Heritage Land due to its high landscape value, historic parks, ancient countryside, and nature conservation value.			
Number of listed buildings and proportion at risk	At present there are 523 Statutory Listed buildings of which 20 are considered at risk, which equates to approximately 3.8%.	Nationally 3.5% of Grade 1 and Grade 2 listed entries are at risk in England and Wales.	Greenwich is slightly higher than the national average for listed buildings at risk therefore emphasising the need for a continued focus on enhancing and preserving buildings.	

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
Archaeology	There are 1,615 non-designated archaeological sites in Greenwich, some of which are listed buildings. The Greenwich UDP identifies areas of archaeological potential (refer Figure 9). 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 Comments/Trends Greenwich has large tracts of land that exhibit varying degrees of archaeological importance. Any future policy should recognise this and try to ensure the preservation of such sites where considered appropriate. Source Greenwich UDP – Updated July 2006 www.english-heritage.org.uk	Figure 9 - Areas of Archaeological Potential 	
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.	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.	Greenwich UPD – Updated July 2006

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	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, nine wharves and an well developed pedestrian walking path along the river frontage.			

Appendix 4: Economic baseline

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Economic					
Economic Growth					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: n/a</i>					
Bexley has greater industrial diversity compared to London as a whole - Belvedere comprises the second largest manufacturing area in the capital, with more employment in small firms and some clustering of business activities. There is a concentration in food and print industries and local strength in construction and logistics.					
Business formation rate and representation of high tech and knowledge based activities and managerial and professional occupations are low. The present structure is not conducive to generation of higher income / higher skill jobs that are needed to balance this. With the downward national trend in manufacturing and industrial type employment as a share of the total, Bexley will need to attract service and knowledge-based jobs to maintain a thriving economy.					
Sustainability Objective: To encourage and accommodate sustainable economic growth					
Change in the number of Value Added Tax registered Businesses – VAT stats	Bexley, 2006 Registrations: 560 (10.4%) De-registrations: 455 (8.4%) Net change: 105 Stock - at end of year: 5,385 Registration rate per 10,000 adult residents: 32 De-registration rate per 10,000 adult residents: 26	London, 2004-2006 2006: Registrations: 34,825 De-registrations: 27,575 Net change: 7,250 Stock - at end of year: 309,225 2005: Registrations: 34,875 De-registrations: 27,715 Net change: 7,160 Stock - at end of year: 301,975 2004: Registrations: 35,460 (12.4%) De-registrations: 35,925 (12.6%) Net change: -460 Stock - at end of year: 285,260 England, 2004-2006 2006: Registrations: 159,315 De-registrations: 124,660 Net change: 34,655 Stock - at end of year: 1,670,500 2005: Registrations: 158,995 De-registrations: 125,385 Net change: 33,610	Bexley, 2001-2005 2005: Registrations: 535 (10.4%) De-registrations: 525 (10.3%) Net change: 10 Stock - at end of year: 5,120 2004: Registrations: 535 (10.5%) De-registrations: 560 (11%) Net change: -25 Stock - at end of year: 5,075 2003: Registrations: 570 De-registrations: 535 Net change: 40 Stock - at end of year: 5,100 2002: Registrations: 540 De-registrations: 475 Net change: 65		Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/vat/index.htm

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		Stock - at end of year: 1,635,845 2004: Registrations: 158,535 (10.1%) De-registrations: 156,140 (9.9%) Net change: 2,390 Stock - at end of year: 1,553,800	Stock - at end of year: 5,060 2001: Registrations: 620 De-registrations: 505 Net change: 120 Stock - at end of year: 4,995		
Percentage of new businesses surviving two years after start up	Bexley, 2006/07 64%	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 70% 2004/05: >70% 2005/06: >70% 2006/07: >77% 2007/08: 70% 2008/09: 70% 2009/10: 70%	Bexley, 2003-2006 2003/04: 84% 2004/05: 61% 2005/06: 77% Exceeded target in 2003/04 and 2005/06, however did not achieve target for 2004/05 or 2006/07.		Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - L RH25 (also 2006/07)
Employment by sector	Bexley, 2006 Total employee jobs: 62,700 Full-time jobs: 38,200 (61%) Part-time jobs: 24,500 (39%) Manufacturing: 5,200 (8.2%) Construction: 3,500 (5.5%) Services: 53,600 (85.5%) Tourism: 4,900 (7.8%)	London, 2004-2006 2006: Full-time jobs: 73.4% Part-time jobs: 26.6% Manufacturing: 4.8% Construction: 2.9% Services: 92% Tourism: 8.4% 2004: Full-time jobs: 73.7% Part-time jobs: 26.3% Manufacturing: 5.5% Construction: 3% Services: 91.2% Tourism: 8.5% Great Britain, 2004-2006 2006: Full-time jobs: 68.9% Part-time jobs: 31.1%	Bexley, 2004 Total employee jobs: 67,107 Full-time jobs: 44,614 (66.5%) Part-time jobs: 22,492 (33.5%) Manufacturing: 6,605 (9.8%) Construction: 3,684 (5.5%) Services: 56,292 (83.9%) Tourism: 4,345 (6.5%)		Market Profile www.nomisweb.co.uk Bexley Community Strategy

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		Manufacturing: 10.9% Construction: 4.8% Services: 82.9% Tourism: 8.3% 2004: Full-time jobs: 68% Part-time jobs: 32% Manufacturing: 12% Construction: 4.5% Services: 82.1% Tourism: 8.2% Bexley's employment structure is more comparable to Great Britain than London. In comparison to London, there is a greater share in manufacturing and construction and a lower percentage in services and tourism.			
Promote growth in key sectors	No indicator identified - requires further investigation				
Business premises	Bexley, 2006 Total premises: 4,182 2,097 retail premises 587 offices 487 commercial offices 100 other offices 773 factories 583 warehouses 142 other premises	Bexley, 2005 Total premises: 4,130 2,100 retail premises 572 offices 472 commercial offices 100 other offices 771 factories 545 warehouses 142 other premises Bexley, 2004 Total premises: 4,029 2,133 retail premises 586 offices 474 commercial offices 112 other offices			Office for National Statistics - <u>Commercial & Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics</u>

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley				Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Percentage of vacant shop premises					779 factories 531 warehouses			
	Bexley, 2006 Bexleyheath: 3.1% Crayford: 6.2% Erith: 24.3% Sidcup: 9% Welling: 7.2% Overall performance: 7.4%				Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Target: Less than 10% vacancy rate in Strategic and Major District Shopping Centres. All Major District Centres had vacancy levels below the 10% target for 2006 apart from Erith. The high vacancy rates in Erith reflect a period during which the shopping precinct has undergone significant regeneration. Overall performance is within target.	Bexley 2001-2005 2005: Bexleyheath: 4.2% Crayford: 5.3% Erith: 21% Sidcup: 7.2% Welling: 9% 2004: Bexleyheath: 2% Crayford: 5.6% Erith: 21.7% Sidcup: 7.2% Welling: 7.3% 2003: Bexleyheath: 1.4% Crayford: 13% Erith: 28.7% Sidcup: 8.5% Welling: 7.8% 2002: Bexleyheath: 1.4% Crayford: 12.4% Erith: 30.3% Sidcup: 4.2% Welling: 4.6% 2001: Bexleyheath: 3.4% Crayford: 11.1% Erith: 31.6% Sidcup: 6.5% Welling: 7.1%		Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department Bexley Unitary Development Plan, 2004 Bexley Council Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 (also 2005/06)
Vacancy rate of core and non-core shopping	Bexley, 2006 Bexleyheath: Core: 5%				In comparison to other district centres in Bexley, Erith has a significantly higher proportion of	Bexley, 2005 Bexleyheath: Core: ?		Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Frontage	Non-core: 4% Crayford: Core: % Non-core: % Erith: Core: % Non-core: % Sidcup: Core: % Non-core: % Welling: Core: % Non-core: %			vacant non-core and significantly lower proportion of vacant core shopping frontages.	Non-core: ? Crayford: Core: 26% Non-core: 53% Erith: Core: 15% Non-core: 76% Sidcup: Core: 34% Non-core: 54% Welling: Core: 31% Non-core: 46% Predicted future baseline uncertain, no trend identified.		
Percentage of non-retail shopping frontage	Bexley, 2005 Crayford Total: 44% Sidcup Total: 44% Welling Total: 38%			In comparison to other district centres in Bexley, Erith has a higher proportion of non-retail shopping frontage.			Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development Department
Floorspace (square metres, thousands)	Bexley, 2006 All: 1,704 Retail premises: 358 Offices: 168 Commercial offices: 140 Other offices: 28 Factories: 461 Warehouses: 670 Other premises: 48				Bexley, 2005 All: 1,667 Retail premises: 349 Offices: 163 Commercial offices: 137 Other offices: 26 Factories: 459 Warehouses: 650 Other premises: 46		Office for National Statistics - Commercial & Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			Bexley, 2004 All: 1,673 Retail premises: 380 Offices: 168 Commercial offices: 139 Other offices: 29 Factories: 530 Warehouses: 595		
Commercial & Industrial Vacancies	Bexley, 2005 8%	London, 1999-2005 1999: 10% 2000: 10% 2001: 9% 2002: 8% 2003: 9% 2004: 11% 2005: 11% England, 1999-2005 1999: 7% 2000: 7% 2001: 7% 2002: 8% 2003: 8% 2004: 9% 2005: 9%	Bexley, 1999-2004 1999: 8% 2000: 6% 2001: 4% 2002: 4% 2003: 6% 2004: 8%		Office for National Statistics - Commercial & Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics
Percentage increase in office floorspace in preferred office locations	Bexley, 2005 No data identified - further investigation required				Bexley Council Strategic Planning and Development
Employment					
Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: n/a					
Bexley	Employment growth in Bexley has been similar to London over the past 10 years and the unemployment rate remains lower than the London and Great Britain average. However indicators are worse in the North of the Borough and unemployment in Erith and North End are above the London and Great Britain averages. Between 1991 and 2001, job growth in Bexley of 13% has lagged behind the rate for London of 18% and Thames Gateway 17%. The local economy is performing below par in the creation of the level and quality of jobs.				
Sustainability Objective: To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment					
Jobs density -	Bexley, 2005	London, 2005	Bexley, 2004	There are likely to be	Nomis statistics - Bexley

Current baseline situation - Bexley			Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
Topic / Indicator						
Ratio of total jobs to working-age population	Total jobs: 80,000 Density: 0.60		Density: 0.94 Great Britain, 2005 Density: 0.84 London, 2004 Density: 0.93 Great Britain, 2004 Density: 0.83 London, 2003 Density: 0.9 Great Britain, 2003 Density: 0.8 Bexley has a lower job density in comparison to both London and Great Britain.	Total jobs: 83,000 Density: 0.62 Bexley, 2003 Total jobs: 77,000 Density: 0.57 Bexley, Census 2001 All economically active people: 79.8% In employment: 76.1% Unemployed: 4.7%	significant differences in unemployment levels between wards in Bexley.	Labour Market Profile www.nomisweb.co.uk
Average weekly earnings	Bexley, 2007 £474.70		London, 2007 £580.90 Great Britain, 2007 £458.60 London, 2006 £ 540.80 Great Britain, 2006 £449.60 London, 2004 £513.20 Great Britain, 2004 £422.90 Bexley has lower average weekly earnings in comparison to London and higher average weekly earnings than Great Britain.	Bexley, 2006 £526.80 Bexley, 2004 £491.30		Nomis statistics - Bexley Labour Market Profile www.nomisweb.co.uk
The proportion of people of working age in employment	Bexley, 2006-2007 All economically active people: 114,100 (80.4%) In employment: 107,300 (75.4%) Unemployed: 6,000 (5.3%)		London, 2006-2007 All economically active people: 75% In employment: 69.3% Unemployed: 7.4%	Bexley, 2005-2006 All economically active people: 114,500 (82.4%) In employment:	There are likely to be significant differences in unemployment levels between wards in Bexley.	Nomis statistics - Bexley Labour Market Profile www.nomisweb.co.uk

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		London, 2005-2006 All economically active people: 74.5% In employment: 68.6% Unemployed: 7.7% London, 2004-2005 All economically active people: 74.3% In employment: 69.1% Unemployed: 7% Great Britain, 2006-2007 All economically active people: 78.5% In employment: 74.2% Unemployed: 5.3% Great Britain, 2005-2006 All economically active people: 78.4% In employment: 74.2% Unemployed: 5.2% Great Britain, 2004-2005 All economically active people: 78.3% In employment: 74.5% Unemployed: 4.8% Bexley is more comparable to Great Britain than London. Bexley shows the same incidence of unemployment as Great Britain for 2006-2007.	108,900 (78.2%) Unemployed: 5,600 (4.9%) Bexley, 2004-2005 All economically active people: 110,200 (81.7%) In employment: 106,000 (78.6%) Unemployed: 4,100 (3.7%) Bexley, Census 2001 All economically active people: 79.8% In employment: 76.1% Unemployed: 4.7%		
Total Job Seeker's Allowance JSA claimants	Bexley, 2007 December: 1.5% February: 2.2% Bexley 2008	London, 2007 December: 2.6% February: 3.2%	Bexley, 2006 2.4%	Unemployment rates in Thamesmead, Erith and North End exceed the averages for	Nomis statistics - Labour market profiles for Bexley and Employment Development Strategy for London Borough of

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	January: 1.6%	Great Britain, 2007 December: 2.1% February: 2.6% Bexley has a lower proportion of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants than London and Great Britain in February and December 2007.		London and Great Britain.	Bexley 2005 - Consultative Draft
The proportion of unemployed people claiming benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	Bexley, December 2007 10.5% Bexley 2008 January: 10.3%	London, 2006-2007 December 2007: 17.8% 2006: 18.3% Great Britain, 2006-2007 December 2007: 14.8% 2006: 14% Bexley has a lower proportion of long-term unemployed people in comparison to London and Great Britain in December 2007.	Bexley, 2006 15.4%		Nomis statistics - Labour market profiles for Bexley
Proportion of young people (aged 18-24) in full time education or employment	Bexley, 2005 19.6% : 72.9% * note: first figure represents the proportion of young people in full time education followed by the proportion of young people in full time employment	Selected London Boroughs with similar numbers of young people, 2005 Greenwich: 14.4% : 54.8% Harrow: 16.5% : 54.8% Islington: 24% : 48.5% Lambeth: 18.3% : 44% Redbridge: 40.8% : 33.1% Waltham Forest: 16.7% : 54% In comparison to other London boroughs (apart from Islington and Redbridge, Bexley has a higher proportion of young people in full time education.	Bexley, 1998-2004 1998: 10.1% : 74.7% 1999: 8.3% : 70.9% 2000: 7.9% : 77.7% 2001: 11% : 70.1% 2002: 9.3% : 73.3% 2003: 13.9% : 74% 2004: 18% : 69% Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.	The proportion of young people staying on in education is key to a sustainability issue.	Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey obtained from the London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk
Literacy and numeracy	Bexley, 1998 The Basic Skills Survey 1998 was undertaken by the Basic Skills Agency in 1996-97 and showed the that the literacy and numeracy levels of need were: Literacy: 22.2%	England The national 'Skills for Life' strategy was launched in March 2001. The aim of this strategy is to improve the basic skills of 1.5		Where areas suffer high levels of disadvantage, levels of need are substantially greater. For example,	Bexley Crime Audit 2004 Improving Basic Skills - Education is Our Future: A Strategy and Plan for Action 2004-2007

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
	Numeracy: 22.9%	million learners by 2007. The Strategy estimates that 7 million, or 23% of the adult population have some degree of literacy or numeracy need. When we refer to basic skills we mean "the ability to read, write and speak English and use mathematics at a level necessary to function and progress at work and in society in general". The survey indicated that the overall level of need in Bexley is just below the national average.		Thamesmead the overall level of need rises to 28.9% for literacy and 31.4% for numeracy. Adults with low literacy and numeracy levels is a key sustainability issue.	2004-2007
Employment by occupation	Bexley, 2006-2007 Managers & senior officials: 14.6% Professional occupations: 10.4% Associate professional: 17.1% Administrative / secretarial: 18.4% Skilled trades occupations: 8.6% Personal service: 7.3% Sales and customer service: 6.9% Process plant & machine: 6.5% Elementary occupations: 9.6%	London, 2006-2007 Managers & senior officials: 17.7% Professional occupations: 16.6% Associate professional: 17.9% Administrative / secretarial: 12.6% Skilled trades occupations: 7.8% Personal service: 7.1% Sales and customer service: 6.4% Process plant & machine: 4.2% Elementary occupations: 9.1% London, 2005-2006 Managers & senior officials: 17.6% Professional occupations: 16.1% Associate professional: 18.6% Administrative / secretarial: 13.3% Skilled trades occupations: 7.8% Personal service: 7.0% Sales and customer service: 6.2% Process plant & machine: 4.7%	Bexley, 2005-06 Managers & senior officials: 14.4% Professional occupations: 10.7% Associate professional: 17.7% Administrative / secretarial: 21.1% Skilled trades occupations: 11.5% Personal service: 6.3% Sales and customer service: 5.3% Process plant & machine: 5.0% Elementary occupations: 7.7% Predicted future baseline Uncertain. No trend identified.		Nomis, Official Labour Market Statistics

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
		Elementary occupations: 8.1% Great Britain, 2006-2007 Managers & senior officials: 15.1% Professional occupations: 13% Associate professional: 14.3% Administrative/ secretarial: 12% Skilled trades occupations: 10.9% Personal service: 8.1% Sales and customer service: 7.6% Process plant & machine: 7.2% Elementary occupations: 11.5% Great Britain, 2005-2006 Managers & senior officials: 14.9% Professional occupations: 12.7% Associate professional: 14.3% Administrative/ secretarial: 12.5% Skilled trades occupations: 10.9% Personal service: 7.9% Sales and customer service: 7.7% Process plant & machine: 7.5% Elementary occupations: 11.4%			
Investment					
<i>Strategic Environmental Assessment topic: n/a</i>					
Bexley					
In order to attract inward investment from a wider range of activities, especially knowledge-based and high technology employers, and activities offering a higher proportion of high skill jobs, the image and environment will need to improve in Bexley, creating locations and business parks capable of meeting the needs of higher technology and knowledge based businesses.					
Sustainability Objective: To encourage and accommodate the indigenous economy and potential inward investment					
Number of new businesses established	Bexley, 2006/07 37	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan target:	Bexley, 2003-2006		Bexley Performance Plan 2007/08 - L RH24 (also 2006/07)
		2003/04: 55 2004/05: 45 2005/06: 50 2006/07: 55 2007/08: 50 2008/09: 50 2009/10: 50	2003/04: 43 2004/05: 60 2005/06: 58 Exceeded targets for 2004/05 & 2005/06. Target for 2006/07 not		

Topic / Indicator	Current baseline situation - Bexley	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
			met because of the reduction in external resources for enterprise support in recent years and other factors. From 2007/08 there will be a greater focus on the quality of businesses created rather than an increase in the number s starting. Targets are static for the next three years but will be reviewed annually.		
Percentage of new businesses surviving two years after start up	Bexley, 2006/07 64%	Bexley Best Value Performance Plan target: 2003/04: 70% 2004/05: > 70% 2005/06: > 70% 2006/07: > 77% 2007/08: 70% 2008/09: 70% 2009/10: 70%	Bexley, 2003-2006 2003/04: 84% 2004/05: 61% 2005/06: 77% Exceeded target in 2003/04 and 2005/06, however did not achieve target for 2004/05.		Bexley Performance Plan 2006/07 - L RH28
Encourage inward investment	No indicator identified - requires further investigation				
Resident population	Bexley 2006: 221,600 persons		Between 1982 and 2002 the population of Bexley grew by 1%, compared to an increase of 9% for London. Predicted future baseline Expect gradual increase in borough population. Predicted future	Population is necessary critical mass to support employment and investment in key sectors.	Nomis, Official Labour Market Statistics Office for National Statistics
Working age	Bexley 2006:			Population is	Nomis, Official Labour Market

Current baseline situation - Bexley				
Topic / Indicator	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues identified	Source of data
population		baseline Expect gradual increase in total working age population in line with population growth.	necessary critical mass to support employment and investment in key sectors.	Statistics Office for National Statistics
Commercial & industrial listings, Major B-class land changing use class, by completions (year and proposed floor space in m²)		Bexley, 1987-2006 13 B-class listings changed Total proposed floorspace: 38,475m²	Business, general industrial and storage / distribution land changed to other uses is an economic sustainability issue.	Bexley Council, Strategic Planning & Development
		Bexley, 2005 B-class listings changed: 0		
		Bexley, 2004 No B-class listings change: 0		
		Bexley, 2003 B-class listing changed: 1 Proposed floor space: 3,167m²		

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/ Trends	Source
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY				
GVA	Greenwich 2000: £15,275 2001: £16,441	London 2000: £20,937 2001: £21,793 2002: £23,068 England 2000: £14,185 2001: £14,899 2002: £15,633	The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Greenwich residents is above the national average but below the London benchmark. Policy needs to recognise this and assist in raising the standard within the Borough.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Employment	Greenwich Full-time: 40.8% Part time: 8.9% Self-employed: 7.1% Unemployed: 5.4% Student: 9.5% Retired: 10.3% Looking after home/family: 7.7% Permanently sick/disabled: 5.8% Other: 4.4%	England Full-time: 40.8% Part time: 11.8% Self-employed: 8.3% Unemployed: 3.4% Student: 7.3% Retired: 13.5% Home/family: 6.5% Sick/disabled: 5.3% Other: 4.1%	The percentage of people working full time in Greenwich is consistent with the national average. Greenwich has a higher unemployment rate and a higher proportion of students and people who are permanently sick and/or disabled. Greenwich has a lower proportion of retirees within the community. The Borough's traditionally higher unemployment rate is both being reduced and moving closer to the London average with the differential halving since 1998. Taking account of planned future development, particularly on the Greenwich Peninsula where up to 25,000 jobs are forecast to be provided, further progress can be expected towards reducing both total and relative unemployment rates.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Employment by Sector	Greenwich Agriculture, hunting & Forestry: 0.29% Fishing: 0.0% Mining & quarrying: 0.12% Manufacturing: 7.22 Electricity, gas and water supply: 0.36% Construction: 7.11% Wholesale & retail: 14.03%	London Agriculture, hunting & Forestry: 0.33% Fishing: 0.0% Mining & quarrying: 0.14% Manufacturing: 7.63% Electricity, gas and water supply: 0.33%	Greenwich is generally consistent with the employment characteristics of London. The following observations were made: Greenwich has a lower proportion of people in the manufacturing, education and real estate, renting and business activities. However the Borough has a greater	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Hotels & catering: 4.23% Transport, storage and communication: 7.97% Financial: 7.53% Real estate, renting and business activities: 17.05% Public administration and defence: 6.99% Education: 8.41% Health & social work: 11.11% Other: 7.59%	Construction: 5.26% Wholesale & retail: 14.41% Hotels & catering: 4.62% Transport, storage and communication: 8.15% Financial: 7.96% Real estate, renting and business activities: 20.28% Public administration and defence: 5.37% Education: 7.46% Health & social work: 10.09% Other: 7.96%	proportion of people in construction, public administration and health and social work sectors.	
Time since last worked	Greenwich In employment: 59.5% Not in employment: 40.5% Last worked in 2001: 3.7% Last worked in 2000: 5.2% Last worked in 1999: 2.9% Last worked in 1998: 2.1% Last worked in 1997: 1.8% Last worked in 1996: 1.6% Last worked in 1991-95: 6.5% Last worked before 1991: 8.4% Never worked: 8.2%	London In employment: 62.6% Not in employment: 37.4% Last worked in 2001: 3.6% Last worked in 2000: 4.9% Last worked in 1999: 2.6% Last worked in 1998: 1.9% Last worked in 1997: 1.5% Last worked in 1996: 1.4% Last worked in 1991-95: 5.6% Last worked before 1991: 7.3% Never worked: 8.4%	Greenwich has a higher proportion of people that are not in employment. This may be attributed to a larger portion of retirees, people looking after the home/family and sick/disabled people are the primary reason for a slightly higher portion of economically inactive people in the Borough.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Socio-economic classification	Large employers and higher managerial occupations: 3.27% Higher professional occupations: 5.57% Lower managerial and professional occupations: 19.8% Intermediate occupations: 10.39% Small employers and own account workers: 5.69% Lower supervisory and technical occupations: 5.82% Semi routine occupations: 10.63% Routine occupations: 7.21%	Large employers and higher managerial occupations: 4.41% Higher professional occupations: 7.67% Lower managerial and professional occupations: 22.23% Intermediate occupations: 10.24% Small employers and own account workers: 6.4% Lower supervisory and technical occupations: 4.99% Semi routine occupations: 9.04%	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.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Greenwich Council																
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source												
	Never worked: 4.87% Long term unemployed: 1.89% Full time students: 9.03% Not classifiable: 15.83%	Routine occupations: 5.79% Never worked: 4.65% Long term unemployed: 1.36% Full time students: 9.03% Not classifiable: 14.2%														
VAT registrations & net change	Greenwich Number of new VAT registrations in: 2000: 530 (1.45% of London) 2001: 490 (1.47% of London) 2002: 485 (1.47% of London) 2003: 515 (1.44% of London) 2004: 560 (1.58% of London) 2005: 540 (1.59% of London) Vat Net Change: 2000: 75 (1.29% of London) 2001: 105 (4.10% of London) 2002: 65 (1.96% of London) 2003: 70 (1.76% of London) 2004: 100 (3.14% of London) 2005: 120 (3.23% of London)	London Number of new VAT registrations in: 2000: 36,330 2001: 33,400 2002: 32,955 2003: 35,750 2004: 35,320 2005: 33,915 VAT Net Change 2000: 5,800 2001: 2,570 2002: 3,300 2003: 3,990 2004: 3,180 2005: 3,685	Typically Greenwich represents approximately 1.5% of new VAT registrations within London each year. However, new VAT business have proven to be more successful in Greenwich with VAT net change in Greenwich being a significantly higher proportion of London's overall net change. Greenwich also experiences lower business/industrial premises vacancy rates than the London average, and vacant land reserves are falling steadily.	www.statistics.gov.uk Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform												
Greenwich Business Premises and Floorspace trends	Greenwich <table><tr><td></td><td><u>1998-99</u></td><td><u>2006-07</u></td></tr><tr><td>Office</td><td>151,000m²</td><td>200,000m²</td></tr><tr><td>Factory</td><td>376,000m²</td><td>326,000m²</td></tr><tr><td>Warehouse</td><td>379,000m²</td><td>544,000m²</td></tr></table> Overall office provision has grown by 32% and warehouse by 43% however factories have gone down by 14%. The total business premises growth in the Borough was 18%.		<u>1998-99</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	Office	151,000m ²	200,000m ²	Factory	376,000m ²	326,000m ²	Warehouse	379,000m ²	544,000m ²	SE London has experienced corresponding growth at a lower rate of 5% while London is even lower yet at just 2%.	Greenwich business floorspace growth is higher than in both London as a whole, and the London Plan sub-region containing Greenwich. However the industrial sectors 'factories' within Greenwich have declined slightly whilst warehousing has seen significant growth.	Greenwich Annual Monitoring Report 2006-07
	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>2006-07</u>														
Office	151,000m ²	200,000m ²														
Factory	376,000m ²	326,000m ²														
Warehouse	379,000m ²	544,000m ²														
Economic activity in Greenwich	Economically Active Part time employees: 8.94% Full time employees: 40.84% Self employed: 7.12% Unemployed: 5.43%	Economically Active Part time employees: 8.62% Full time employees: 42.64% Self employed: 8.97% Unemployed: 4.36%	Greenwich is relatively comparable with London with regards to economic activity from the local community. A larger portion of retirees, people looking	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk												

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
	Full time student: 3.36% Total Economically active: 65.7% Economically inactive retired: 10.34% student: 6.11% looking after home/family: 7.74% Sick/disabled: 5.75% Other: 4.36% Total Economically inactive: 34.3%	Full time student: 2.96% Total economically active: 67.55% Economically inactive retired: 9.81% student: 6.57% looking after home/family: 7.17% Sick/disabled: 4.57% Other: 4.34% Total Economically inactive: 32.46%	after the home/family and sick/disabled people are the primary reason for a slightly higher portion of economically inactive people in the Borough.	
Tourism	Three planning permissions were granted in 2006/07 for mixed use development including hotels at Tripcock Point (Thamesmead), the Royal Arsenal / The Warren and Lovells Wharf. Planning permission was granted in September 2006 for the demolition of the existing ticket office on the Greenwich Pier for the construction of a new restaurant and new ticket office for river boat cruises. The O2 Arena, which comprises of 23,000-seat music and arena, a smaller music venue, Exhibition centre, bars and restaurants, an 11-screen cinema opened in mid 2007. A new planetarium at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Royal Park, which was under construction in the last AMR was opened to the public in May 2007. An ice rink and associated temporary structures was granted temporary permission within the Greenwich World Heritage site on the King William Lawns of the Old Naval College. The O2, as well as being a local entertainment venue will host the 2009 World Gymnastics Championships and the 2012 Olympic gymnastics and basketball events. An Entertainment District	London 10.96 million domestic overnight visitors to London in 2006. 15.2 million international visitors to London in 2006. 150 million day trippers to London in 2006. The industry is worth approximately £8.8 billion pounds to London.	From the statistics it is obvious that tourism is a major industry sector in London and any future planning policy needs to seek to maximise Greenwich's ability to attract tourists to the area. Tourism development both planned and potential will take place in town centres and other appropriate and accessible locations in accordance with UDP strategy. The O2 Arena is has already brought a host of large international music and sporting events to the borough, as well hosting the Red Bull Air Races. The O2 Arena will continue to highlight the boroughs ability to be a major entertainment and leisure provider.	www.visitlondon.com Greenwich Annual Monitoring Report 2006-07

Greenwich Council																																																				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source																																																
	surrounds the O2 Arena and comprises a cinema, restaurants, cafés and shops. Further development to complete the Entertain District continues. Including events at the O2 the borough will host 9 of the 21 Olympic events in 2012 (as will parts of Greenwich Park and the Woolwich Barrack). The David Beckham football academy (17,700 sqm) was completed in 2005~06 and operates on land within the MDL masterplan. Temporary planning permission was granted for 5 years for the academy, which will eventually be developed for residential use. The Fan Museum in Crooms Hill won the Gold Award for the Small Visitor Attraction of the Year. Greenwich Tourist Information Centre was one of five nominated entries for the Tourist Information Centre of the Year award in 2006.																																																			
EDUCATION																																																				
Qualification levels	Greenwich Percentage of pupils achieving education levels is as follows: <table><tr><td>Key Stage 1</td><td>78%</td></tr><tr><td>Reading</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Writing</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Key Stage 2</td><td>74%</td></tr><tr><td>Reading</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>Science</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Key Stage 3</td><td>69%</td></tr><tr><td>English</td><td>59%</td></tr><tr><td>Science</td><td>67%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> 48% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE or equivalent.	Key Stage 1	78%	Reading	75%	Writing	87%	Maths		Key Stage 2	74%	Reading	82%	Science	69%	Maths		Key Stage 3	69%	English	59%	Science	67%	Maths		England Percentage of pupils achieving education levels is as follows: <table><tr><td>Key Stage 1</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>Reading</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>Writing</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Key Stage 2</td><td>79%</td></tr><tr><td>Reading</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>Science</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Key Stage 3</td><td>74%</td></tr><tr><td>English</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>Science</td><td>74%</td></tr><tr><td>Maths</td><td></td></tr></table> 56% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE or	Key Stage 1	85%	Reading	82%	Writing	91%	Maths		Key Stage 2	79%	Reading	86%	Science	75%	Maths		Key Stage 3	74%	English	70%	Science	74%	Maths		Greenwich appears to be performing below the national levels at all Key Stages. Close attention to be paid to this subject to improve local educational attainment.	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
Key Stage 1	78%																																																			
Reading	75%																																																			
Writing	87%																																																			
Maths																																																				
Key Stage 2	74%																																																			
Reading	82%																																																			
Science	69%																																																			
Maths																																																				
Key Stage 3	69%																																																			
English	59%																																																			
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English	70%																																																			
Science	74%																																																			
Maths																																																				

Greenwich Council				
Indicator	Data/Statistics	Comparators	Comments/Trends	Source
School Enrolments/Attendance	The population projections predict a population of 41,135 four to 15 year olds in the borough by 2015, compared with 38,995 in the 2003 round of projections – a 5.5% increase. The total school population in Greenwich schools is 37,128 in 87 institutions, including 4 nursery, 64 primary, 14 secondary (including St. Paul's Academy), 4 special and 1 Pupil Referral Unit.	No real comparators or targets available.	It is estimated that the base school population (4-15) will grow by 5.5% by 2015. The 2005 round of population projections produced by GLA show that both the primary and secondary age groups are due to increase in crude terms almost every year to 2022. It is estimated that the base school age population (4-15) will grow by 9.5% between 2006 and 2011, and by a further 6.7% between 2011 and 2016.	School Planning Statement 2006-2011 http://www.greenwich.gov.uk/Greenwich/Strategies/Education/SchoolPlanningStatement.htm

Appendix 5: Ward level baseline

Baseline data			Borough » » » » »		Greenwich				Bexley			Source
			Ward » » » » »									
Greenwich borough level subject area that contributed to the combined subject area	Bexley borough level subject area that contributed to the combined subject area	Combined borough level subject area	Ward level subject area	Thamesmead Moorings	Abbeywood	Plumstead	Glyndon	Thamesmead East	London			
Social												
Population and growth	-	Population and growth	Population	11755	13372	14112	13879	10701	7,172,091	49,138,831	ONS	
			2001 Population (males)	5977	6352	6761	6616	5196	3468793	23922144	ONS	
			2001 Population (females)	5778	7020	7351	7263	5505	3703298	25216687	ONS	
			Population density people/ha	30	50.41	60.01	89.66	26.89	45.62	3.77	ONS	
			Population age structure									
			0-15yrs	24.25%	24.67%	25.55%	25.57%	24.81%	20.2%	20.15%	ONS	
			16-74yrs	73.01%	68.48%	69.97%	70.19%	71.5%	73.9%	72.32%		
			75 yrs & over	2.72%	6.85%	4.48%	4.24%	3.7%	5.91%	7.54%		
			Mean age (years)	31.33	35.65	33.37	32.38	33.26	35.95	38.6		
Transport and accessibility	Access to services and facilities	Transport and accessibility to services and facilities	Method of travel to work									
			Car/taxi	22%	22%	23%	19%	26%	21%	35%	ONS	
			Motorbike/passenger in a car	3%	3%	3%	2.6%	4%	2.5%	4.5%		
			Public transport/sustainable option	32%	29%	29%	32%	30%	33%	17.5%		
			Works from home	4%	3%	4.5%	4%	4%	5.4%	6%		
			Car ownership									ONS
			All cars and vans in the area	3857	4192	4542	3807	3875	2,616,328	22,607,629		
			Cars/vans per household %:									
			none	38.53	42.88	39.66	47.77	34.11	37.49	26.84		
			one	47.09	43.39	44.92	40.77	47.65	43.05	43.69		
			two	12.67	11.62	13.19	9.89	15.24	15.79	23.56		
			three	1.43	1.70	1.86	1.26	2.4	2.87	4.52		
four or more	0.28	0.40	0.36	0.31	0.59	0.8	1.39					
Housing and community cohesion	Housing quality and affordability	Housing and community health and cohesion	Barriers to housing and services	Score 47.66 Rank 605	Score 33.07 Rank 5234	Score 31.9 Rank 5919	Score 30.33 Rank 6936	Score 25.37 Rank 10944			ONS	
			Household structure									ONS
	All households	4950	5695	5792	5794	4409	3,015,997	20,451,427				
	Married/with children	770	1062	1200	1016	740						
	Married/no children	791	404	454	382	202						
	Cohabiting couple with children	203	215	242	185	186						
	Cohabiting couple/no children	312	205	201	210	202						
	Lone parent with children	692	1023	905	1094	494						
	One person	1839	1925	1958	2105	1624						
	Multi person/student	21	-	-	-	-						
	Multi person/all other	175	439	582	316	175						
	Pensioner households	-	422	250	138	-						

			Household tenure								
			All households:	4949	5695	5792	5794	4409			
			Owned:	2312	2898	3394	2304	2312			
			Owned outright:	342	1040	1055	689	342			
			Owned with mortgage:	1876	1830	2301	1590	1876			
			Shared ownership:	94	28	38	25	94			
			Social rented:	2131	2337	1620	2785	2131			
			Social rented/Local Authority:	283	2149	1071	2121	283			
			Social rented/other social rented:	1848	188	549	664	1848			ONS
			Private rented:	459	358	683	607	459			
			Private rented/Private landlord /letting agency:	425	324	623	572	425			
			Private rented/ Employer/ household member:	3	5	7	3	3			
			Private rented/Relative/friend of household member:	31	19	3	26	31			
			Private rented other:	0	10	15	6	0			
			Living rent free:	47	102	95	98	47			
			Average house price	Not available	£162,374.00 ¹	£174,516.00 ²	Not available	£122,731.00	£292,450	£192,274	
			Crime								
			Burglary (Per 1000 Population)	16.25	13.61	7.65	11.53	7.85	13.38		
			Criminal Damage (Per 1000 Population)	31.82	28.49	25.23	24.86	20.47	15.57		
			Drugs Offences (Per 1000 Population)	3.83	3.29	4.61	6.77	1.59	6.84		
			Fraud or Forgery (Per 1000 Population)	23.14	5.83	5.74	8.5	4.49	5.17		http://www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics/
			Other Notifiable Offences (Per 1000 Population)	1.53	0.97	1.42	0.94	1.87	1.25		2007
			Robbery (Per 1000 Population)	7.23	3.81	4.82	5.48	4.58	5.91		
			Sexual Offences (Per 1000 Population)	1.62	1.27	2.55	1.87	0.84	1.19		
			Theft and Handling (Per 1000 Population)	40.83	35.07	26.08	25.87	23.08	48.22		
			Violence Against the Person (Per 1000 Population)	42.02	35.97	42.16	36.46	19.44	24.54		
			Life expectancy	Males 74.8 Females 80.3	Males 74.8 Females 80.3	Males 78.3 Females 81.09	Males 74.8 Females 80.3	Males 78.3 Females 81.09	Males 76 Females 80.8		ONS
			General Health								
			Good	8318	8822	9721	9445	7500	5,078,978	33,787,361	ONS
			Fairly good	2460	3156	3081	3070	2347	1,499,198	10,915,594	
			Not good	977	1394	1310	1364	854	593,915	4,435,876	
Education	Education and skills	Education and skills	Education and Skills	Score 31.25 Rank 7792	Score 33.07 Rank 5234	Score 21.9 Rank 12226	Score 21.02 Rank 12740	Score 31.6 Rank 7671			ONS

¹ http://www.estateangels.co.uk/estate_agents/abbey_wood

² http://www.estateangels.co.uk/estate_agents/plumstead.se18_1

			People aged 16-74 with: No qualifications	28.52	36.99	32.07	32.28	30.75	23.73	28.85	ONS
			People aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained level 1	16.19	18.47	18.16	16.62	19.16	13	16.63	ONS
			People aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained level 2	18.90	17.37	19.16	18.59	19.92	17.06	19.36	ONS
			People aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained level 3	7.17	5.85	7.9	7.62	6.56	9.78	8.34	ONS
			People aged 16-74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5	23.03	14.41	16.39	18.62	16.18	30.99	19.90	ONS
Environmental											
Environment Open space and recreation	Air quality Biodiversity Land, soil and water Transport Waste management	Environment, open space and recreation	Living environment	Score 9.31 Rank 23486	Score 22.72 Rank 12284	Score 24.56 Rank 11341	Not available	Score 14.73 Rank 17950			ONS
Climate change	Climate change Flood risk	Climate change and flood risk	% of land cover as greenspace	~41%	~40%	~35%	~21%	~55%	~38%	~90%	ONS
Cultural heritage and character	Landscape, townscape and cultural heritage	Cultural heritage and character									
Economic											
Economic prosperity	Economic growth Employment Investment	Economic	Unemployment claimants	3.7%	2.8%	3%	4%	3%	3.3%	2.5%	ONS
			Deprivation	Score 26.13 Rank 10001	Score 22.63 Rank 11974	Score 19.85 Rank 13977	Score 25 Rank 10597	Score 30.13 Rank 8082			ONS
			Income	Score 0.15 Rank 11191	Score 0.15 Rank 11374	Score 0.11 Rank 14798	Score 0.19 Rank 8360	Score 0.24 Rank 5928			ONS
			People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Full-time	43.71	39.62	40.25	39.57	47.4	42.64	40.81	ONS
			People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Part-time	8.27	9.5	9.8	8.95	9.39	8.62	11.81	

Appendix 6: SA Scoping Report consultation response letters

Policy & Partnerships Directorate

Alistair Macdonald

Associate
Urban Practitioners
70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EJ

City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA
Switchboard: 020 7983 4000
Minicom: 020 7983 4458
Web: www.london.gov.uk
Our ref: PDU/ LDF03/
LDD08/FC01
Your ref:
Date: 2 June 2008

Dear Mr Macdonald,

Thamesmead Supplementary Planning Document – Sustainability Scoping Report

Thank you for consulting the Mayor of London on the above document. The Deputy Mayor, Government Relations, has delegated authority to me to make comments on behalf of the Mayor on draft supplementary planning documents. However, as a matter of practice strategic comments are not normally made on the Sustainability Scoping Report stage of document development and therefore I do not intend to submit any formal comments to you. For your information comments when made will be submitted to the appropriate local authority and not to consultants who have produced documents on behalf of the Boroughs.

You may be aware that all local development documents including supplementary planning documents have to be in general conformity with the London Plan under section 24 (1)(b) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Deputy Mayor will be pleased to provide comments at the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages and to issue a formal opinion on general conformity at the Submission stage.

Please let me know if you would like the copy of the Sustainability Scoping Report to be returned to you.

Yours sincerely,



PP
Giles Dolphin
Head of Planning Decisions

CC: Glyn Bryant (Bexley Council)
Steve Tyler (Greenwich Council)



Alistair Macdonald
Urban Practitioners
70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EJ

South East London Plans and Casework
9th Floor Riverwalk House
157 – 161 Millbank
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Tel: 02072173120
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Website: <http://www.gos.gov.uk/gol/>

20 June 2008

Dear Alistair Macdonald

THAMESMEAD SPD: SUSTAINABILITY SCOPING REPORT

1. Thank you for your letter of 16 May 2008 inviting comments on the above document. We have the following points to make:
2. Section 3: Policies, plans and programmes - It would have been helpful to say whether you encountered any difficulties/issues when looking into this area of work and how you would address them.
3. Section 4: The social, environmental and economic baseline – We welcome the inclusion of information on data gaps and the availability of baseline information, including how further research is required to overcome this. However, it would have been helpful to say how and when this will be undertaken; also any implications that might arise if the work is/is not carried out.
4. Section 5: The key sustainability issues – These appear to be heavily weighted towards environmental and social issues with only 3 references to economic issues.
5. Appendices 2 – 5: These look in more detail at social, environmental, economic and ward baseline issues in Bexley and Greenwich. As the information for each borough is considered separately it will be interesting to see how you develop a more spatial approach within the draft SPD.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alison Fairhurst'.

Alison Fairhurst

Alistair Macdonald
Urban Practitioners
70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EJ

Our ref: SL/2006/100021/SD-06/SP1/SA-L01
Your ref:
Date: 30 June 2008

Dear Mr Macdonald

Thamesmead SPD – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the SA Scoping report, received on 21st May 2008.

The Environment Agency sees the key strategic environmental issues for the Thamesmead area as:

- Flood risk management and sustainable drainage
- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity
- Land contamination
- Water quality

We have provided detailed comments on the report below which we trust will assist with the preparation of the SA and the SPD.

We would firstly raise some general comments:

- We consider that the scope of the SA should be more locally specific to the Thamesmead area. The scope is currently very broad.
- A single set of criteria and indicators should be proposed. It is unclear how the SPD will be appraised with differing sets of criteria and indicators for each borough.

Policies Plans and Programmes (table 3.1)

We recommend that the following additional plans and programmes are included:

National plans and programmes

- Defra's strategy 'Making Space for Water'
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/envir/fcd/policy/strategy.htm>
- Strategic Environmental Assessment and climate change: Guidance for practitioners.
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf
- The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations
<http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/legislation/287972/606338/606374/>
- DBERRs draft Sustainable Construction Strategy (2007)
<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file40641.pdf>
- PPS25 Practice Guide (June 2008)
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps25practiceguide.pdf>

Regional plans and programmes

- London Plan (February 2008, consolidated with Alterations) is the most current iteration of the plan
- The East London Green Grid Framework Supplementary Planning Guide (to the London Plan)
- Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (to the London Plan)
- The Thames Gateway delivery plan has been published (CLG 2007)
- Regional Flood Risk Appraisal
- East London Strategic Flood risk assessment (SRFA)
- We also recommend reference to The Environment Agency's Thames Estuary 2100 project, which is developing a 100 year flood risk management plan for London and the Thames estuary.
- Environment Agency's Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)

Local Plans and programmes

- Both boroughs are producing a borough wide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should be included.

4. Baseline

The process of designation of wildlife sites (following GLA methodology) will be consistent across the 2 boroughs. We therefore recommend that reference should be made to designated non-statutory wildlife sites in Thamesmead wards.

The Mayor of London's Biodiversity Strategy includes a target to reduce Areas of Deficiency in accessible wildlife sites. These areas were mapped in 2006 by the GLA, and this data would be applicable to baseline data for Thamesmead wards, and developing sustainability objective targets.

5. Sustainability Issues

In addition to the summarised sustainability issues in Table 5.1 we recommend that Waste Management and Quality of the Water Environment is included.

6. Sustainability Objectives

We support the sustainability objectives listed in table 6.1 that have been derived to appraise the Thamesmead SPD.

However, it is unclear in table 6.2 which criteria and indicators will be used, ie 3 sets of criteria and indicators are currently included (LB Bexley, LB Greenwich and Thamesmead wards). It is therefore difficult for us to provide comments and / or support for this section of the scoping report.

We recommend a single set of criteria and indicators that sit within the 23 sustainability objectives, and we would like the opportunity to comment on these before the next stage of the sustainability appraisal process. We suggest that these could be refined specifically for the SPD area.

We recommend the following criteria /indicators are included for appraising the Thamesmead SPD:

Objective 1 relating to biodiversity:

Objectives and indicators should not only look at designated sites but also sites identified as BAP habitat which are not designated. This applies to sections of grazing marsh in Thamesmead.

- Will it protect restore and enhance priority habitats?
- Will it improve ecological links between existing wildlife sites?
- Will it provide opportunities for habitat creation?

Indicators: no net loss of priority habitat in Thamesmead area; development proposals incorporating habitat creation.

Objective 2 relating to landscape and townscape including open spaces

- Will it reduce Areas of Deficiency in access to natural greenspace?

Indicators – accessible green space has biodiversity objectives and related management prescriptions; obstacles to access are addressed.

Objective 3 relating to quality of land soil and water:

- Will it meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive / no deterioration in status of local waterbodies? Linked indicator we suggest is status of the water bodies in Thamesmead area.
- Will surface water be managed using sustainable drainage techniques to improve water quality?
- Will it encourage sustainable remediation of contaminated brownfield sites?

Linked indicators we suggest are new development is built on previously developed land; and site wide investigations and remediation strategies are in place at early stage of project

Objective 4 relating to flood risk:

It is difficult to comment on this section in terms of differing criteria/indicators and we would particularly recommend reconsultation on the flood risk issues if the report is amended to propose one single set of criteria/indicators.

The reference to the 1 in 100 year flood event should be changed to state the 1 in 100 year fluvial flood event or the 1 in 200 year tidal flood event. Areas at risk of tidal flooding should be protected to the 1 in 200 year design flood level.

The Thamesmead wards indicator 'Environment Agency flood risk map' is inadequate. Flood zone maps show the undefended flood outline so are not the best indicator. The results of the SFRA breach analysis would be better placed to highlight areas at the highest flood risk.

The Bexley criteria should also consider other forms of flood risk, for example from surface water flooding.

Another appropriate local criteria would be:

- Does it include flood resistance and resilience techniques?

We suggest alternative indicators:

Development is informed by flood risk assessment approved by the Environment Agency; inclusion of sustainable drainage systems.

Objective 5 relating to waste management:

- Will it result in improved waste management (including residential, business and construction waste)?

Construction waste indicator: Waste arising /unit area of constructed development , and percentage recovered / reused / recycled (this data will be available from Site Waste Management Plans – a statutory requirement from April 2008)

Objective 8 relating to climate change and ability for localities to adapt

The criteria for climate change needs to encourage water conservation and measures to address predicted hotter and stormier summers, as well as energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions.

Suggested criteria could include:

- Will it encourage sustainable design of new buildings and landscapes, including preparing for the impacts of climate change?

Linked indicator would be – the level achieved of the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) or Building Research Establishments Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) for commercial developments (Building to a high level of the code or BREEAM will achieve higher standards of sustainable design and construction, contributing to a reduction in carbon emissions, energy usage and water consumption).

Objective 10 relating to sustainable living

- Will it result in improved network of accessible green space and connected footpaths and cycleways?
- Will the network link to wider green grid of Bexley and Greenwich boroughs?

Summary

We hope that our comments will be helpful to inform the SA and the SPD. We think there are significant opportunities for environmental enhancement in this area. We look forward to being consulted on the draft SPD in due course, and in the meantime we would be pleased to discuss any of our comments in further detail.

Yours sincerely

Ms Charlotte Amor
Planning Liaison Officer

Direct dial 020 7091 4005
Direct fax 020 7091 4090
Direct e-mail charlotte.amor@environment-agency.gov.uk



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Urban Practitioners
70 Cowcross Street
London EC1M 6EJ

Alistair.macdonald@urbanpractitioners.co.uk

I.

19th June 2008

Our ref: Your
ref:

Telephone: 020-7973-3736
Fax:

Dear Alistair,

Thamesmead Supplementary Planning Document - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

As the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment English Heritage is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local planning process. English Heritage therefore welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Thamesmead SPD Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for London Boroughs of Greenwich and Bexley.

Overall English Heritage supports the approach taken in this consultation; however we would like to highlight areas where greater consideration of the historic environment is needed to inform the Thamesmead SPD. Our recommendations are set out below and we hope our advice will help to ensure your SPD is technically sound in accordance with government planning policy, such as PPG15 and 16, and the assessment is based on robust evidence. The policies set out in the SPD should aim to protect and enhance the historic environment, helping achieve genuinely sustainable development, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1 paragraph 5.

The Thamesmead SPD (section 1.20)

English Heritage recommends that greater emphasis is put on the historic environment and the need to sustain this important resource for Thamesmead in the emerging SPD. This should be reflected in Para 1.2.2. Parts of Greenwich and Bexley are currently undergoing rapid change, especially in areas such as Thamesmead which have been identified as places of rapid growth and regeneration. The historic environment has an important role to play in maintaining community connections, providing a continuing sense of place and identity in areas undergoing new development. The historic environment should be incorporated into the spatial vision set out in the emerging SPD as well as specific objectives and policies to sustain and enhance Thamesmead's local heritage. This includes historic buildings, areas and their setting; archaeology; historic parks and gardens; heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the areas local distinctiveness.

Policies, Plans and Programmes (section 3)

English Heritage notes that PPG16: *Archaeology and Planning* is included in Table 3.1 and Appendix I. However, PPG15: *Planning and the Historic Environment* should also be identified as a key document to be taken into account in the preparation of the SPD in the *Policies, Plans and*

Programmes section. In addition, English Heritage recommends the European Landscape Convention, which was ratified by the United Kingdom government in 2006, also be included. It is the first international convention for the management and protection of landscapes and the text is available at: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/I176.htm>. Local plans relating to the historic environment could also be included, for example Conservation Area Appraisals and Management plans that fall within the area.

The Social, Environmental and Economic Baseline (section 4)

Overall Comment

The baseline data for the historic environment presented in this report requires further work. Borough wide data is not sufficiently detailed to identify local issues relevant to the Thamesmead area. The Bexley and Greenwich Borough data sets must be integrated fully and assessed jointly if a meaningful sustainability appraisal for the Thamesmead SPD is to be carried out.

The appropriate information sources that should be consulted, in respect of the historic environment, are as follows:

- Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (archaeology, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Priority Areas) <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900>;
- The Schedule of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest (listed buildings);
- The borough's conservation area records and adopted guidance (including conservation area designation reports, statements, appraisals and design guidance);
- The borough's list of Locally Listed Buildings (or equivalent);
- The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens
- The London Buildings at Risk Register www.english-heritage.org.uk/BAR;
- The HELM website www.helm.org.uk; and
- The Heritage Counts website www.heritagecounts.org.uk

Appendix 3: Environment Baseline

The table presents Borough wide information on the historic environment for Bexley and Greenwich as a whole, but is not sufficiently detailed for Thamesmead. Also the data is presented separately for each Borough and should be fully integrated.

For Bexley, the single indicator 'number of listed buildings' does not capture the full range of heritage assets that should be considered and form the evidence base for Thamesmead SPD. Although approved applications are a useful comparator/ target, data on the number of 'Buildings at Risk' can also be useful. Indicators and targets should also be developed for other components of the historic environment. For example, views and vistas, historic parks and gardens; archaeology; heritage landscapes and the wider historic environment, such as those elements that may not be statutorily protected, yet help define the Boroughs local distinctiveness.

The Greenwich data sets are more comprehensive for the historic environment, however historic parks and gardens and heritage landscapes should also be included.

Appendix 5: Ward level baseline

The environmental section in appendix 5 and paragraph 4.4.4 in the main document is lacking sufficient data and this includes no information on the historic environment. For example there is an 'archaeology priority area' along the length of the riverside and other pockets of heritage assets are found in Thamesmead, including associations with the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. English Heritage would encourage LB of Bexley and Greenwich to provide a more detailed historic environment evidence base for Thamesmead to inform how future change can be managed. This would overcome this constraint identified in paragraph 4.5.2 and could be included in 4.5.3 as a data gap to fill. The Boroughs in-house conservation staff would be able to advise you on sources of data, as well as the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8900>).

Key Sustainability Issues (section 5)

English Heritage would encourage LB of Bexley and Greenwich to include management of the historic environment as a sustainability issue that needs to be taken into consideration when preparing the Thamesmead SPD. The historic environment is a component of the existing urban

environment and enhancement of this resource should be identified as a means to improve quality and local distinctiveness of the area.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (section 6)

English Heritage notes and welcomes that a specific sustainability objective on the historic environment has been included (Objective 11). The word 'maintain' could be more usefully replaced with 'sustain' in table 6.1 as this is more in keeping with the terminology set out in English Heritages *Conservation Principles* (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9181>).

The criteria set out in Table 6.2 could consider including a question as to whether it will enhance access to the historic environment and also contribute to better understanding of the historic environment. Again, it would be more useful if the criteria was integrated, rather than separated by Borough to make the sustainability appraisal clearer. The criteria for 'Thamesmead wards' only refers to the 'heritage of the built environment'. As already discussed above this is too narrowly defined and should reflect the greater breadth of heritage assets. Although we welcome inclusion of 'Monuments at Risk' as indicators, there are also 'Buildings at Risk' which could be included. We welcome inclusion of the number of Conservation Areas and number of Conservation Areas with up-to-date appraisals and management plans as indicators.

In Section 6.2.1 the sustainability objectives have been compared and found to have almost no impact on the historic environment. It is highly unlikely that there are no tensions and we hope that further thought will be given to this and avoidance/ mitigation of negative impacts on the historic environment in future drafts of the SA.

Conclusion

Finally, English Heritage would strongly advise that the local authority's conservation staff are involved throughout the preparation and implementation of the SPD, as they are often best placed to advise on: local historic environment issues and priorities, sources of data; and consideration of options relating to the historic environment.

This advice is based on the information provided by you and for the avoidance of doubt does not affect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the Thamesmead SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal, and which may have adverse effects on the historic environment.

I hope you find this response helpful in preparing the draft Thamesmead SPD.

Yours sincerely



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Date: 19 June 2008
Our ref: B05/2-10/11-2
Your ref: I/Thamesmead SPD/Sustainability

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Thamesmead Supplementary Planning Document – Sustainability Appraisal Report

Thank you for your letter and enclosures dated 16 May 2008 in respect of the above Supplementary Planning Document Sustainability Appraisal, seeking the views and comments of Natural England, my apologies for the delay in responding.

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Introduction

Paragraph 1.2.2 states that the Supplementary Planning Document addresses the need to sustain, amongst other;

“A safe and healthy local environment with well designed public and green spaces and appropriate drainage and flood mitigation measures”.

“Good public transport and other transport infrastructure”.

These aims/aspirations are welcomed and would be supported by Natural England.

Paragraph 1.2.3 indicates proposals within the Thamesmead Supplementary Planning Document including ‘open space improvements’ which again would be welcomed and supported by Natural England.

Chapter 2: Methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal

Details of the approach to inclusion of the two Boroughs’ within the Scoping report seem appropriate and acceptable.

Chapter 3: Policies, Plans and Programmes

Table 3.1 (pages 10 to 12) provides a list of International, National, regional and Local Plans and Policies reviewed as part of the Scoping process, all of which are appropriate and in line with similar documents by other Borough’s. Natural England does not wish to add any further plans, policies or programmes to this list.

Chapter 4: The Social, Environmental and Economic Baseline

Paragraph 4.2.2 identifies the need to improve the quality of existing open spaces within the Plan area, which is to be commended and encouraged.

Paragraph 4.5.3 indicates that there are data gaps for the Boroughs/Plan area including biodiversity

Natural England recommends that advice is sought from other sources, where not already undertaken, including the Greater London Assembly Biodiversity Unit, your own in house Ecologist, where applicable, or the local group of the London Wildlife Trust or similar nature Conservation Group.

Your Council should also give consideration to entering into an agreement with Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) for the provision of biodiversity data including details of statutory and non-statutory sites, distribution of protected species and location of habitats and species of nature conservation value. GIGL has a sizeable and rapidly expanding database of biodiversity and other green-space data. You can contact GIGL at:

GIGL@wildlondon.org.uk

Chapter 5: Key Sustainability Issues

The issues listed in this section, Table 5.1 – page 18, cover those issues that Natural England would like to see considered and are in line with other similar London Borough's sustainability appraisals.

Chapter 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 6.1 – Summary of Sustainability Objectives lists twenty three (23) objectives to be considered in respect of this document, all of which can be broadly supported, and especially the following;

- 1) To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna;
- 2) To protect, restore and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, including open space;
- 8) To reduce negative contributions to climate change, to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to improve the localities ability to adapt to climate change;
- 9) To reduce the need to travel by delivering more sustainable patterns of urban development, to reduce car dependency and to encourage more sustainable modes of transport.

General Comments

In respect of areas of open/green space deficiency and the potential for more residents and increased housing in the area Natural England reiterates consideration of the ANGST standard's as mentioned under Appendix 1, which is a welcomed inclusion.

Natural England believes that local authorities should consider the provision of natural areas as part of a balanced policy to ensure that local communities have access to an appropriate mix of green spaces providing for a range of recreational needs, of at least 2 hectares of accessible natural green-space per 1,000 population. This can be broken down by the following system:

- No person should live more than 300 metres from their nearest area of natural green-space;
- There should be at least one accessible 20 hectare site within 2 kilometres;
- There should be one accessible 100 hectares site within 5 kilometres;
- There should be one accessible 500 hectares site within 10 kilometres.

This is recommended as a starting point for consideration by local authorities and can be used to assist with the identification of local targets and standards. Whilst this may be more difficult for some urban areas/authorities than other, Natural England would encourage local authorities to identify the most appropriate policy and response applicable to their Borough.

This can assist the Council with identifying the needs of the local community and increase awareness of the value of accessible natural Greenspace, along with the levels of existing green-space provision, resources and constraints.

I trust that the above is sufficient for your purposes, but should you have any queries or wish to discuss any aspects of Natural England's response please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address.

David Hammond
Natural England – London Region
Future London Team