

# Shape our borough's future



## What is planning?

Places naturally change and grow over time, and the areas where we live, work, and spend our leisure time need to adapt to meet the evolving needs of the community and respond to new challenges. Because land is limited, we must make careful decisions about how it is used. The planning system helps manage land use and development, working with local communities to shape the future of their areas. It guides what can be built and where, such as homes, shops, or community services, how places should grow or change, and how to protect the environment and historic features. The aim of planning is to ensure development is well-designed, meets local needs, and fits the character of the area. It also plays a key role in making places safe, attractive, resilient, and sustainable for future generations.

## What is planning policy?

Planning policy is a set of guidelines that help shape decisions about future land use. Producing planning policies takes time and is a collaborative process based on research, community needs and national policy and guidance. The council is responsible for producing planning policy, but many people are involved in its production, including the community through public consultation. The role of planning policy is to consider; what types of development we want and need in the borough, how much development we need and where should it go. In the UK, planning must be based on evidence, so lots of research and data is produced and commissioned by the council to support robust planning policies.

In London, planning policy is shaped by a special document called The London Plan, created by the Mayor of London. It sets out a city-wide vision for how London should grow, covering issues such as housing, transport, environment, and jobs. Every borough in London must follow this plan when writing their own policies and deciding planning applications, including Royal Greenwich.

## What is a Local Plan?

A Local Plan is the main planning policy document produced by local councils and is the starting point for decisions on planning applications. It sets out the overarching vision for how the borough will grow and change over the next 15 years. The Local Plan explains where new homes, jobs, transport, services, and facilities should go and makes sure changes are well thought out and benefit local people. It also shows how the environment and local heritage will be protected, and how climate change will be tackled. Once approved, it guides decisions on planning applications and illustrates to landowners and developers what the council's priorities are. The council must follow national and regional policies when making the plan, and they must involve local people in the process.

The policies within the Local Plan are designed to guide and manage development across the borough. They are structured around eight key themes:

- Places
- Housing
- Employment
- Town centres
- Design and heritage
- Environment
- Climate emergency
- Transport



# Vision and objectives

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Our Royal Greenwich Local Plan sets out the council's vision for how the borough will grow and change over the next 15 years from 2022 to 2037. It includes the planning policies and site allocations that will support this vision.

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## Vision

Royal Greenwich will be a place where thriving communities have access to high quality homes, lively town centres, sustainable transport, growing job opportunities, and plenty of green spaces. We will protect our history and environment, support excellent design, and lead efforts to tackle climate change.

## Objectives

### Places

We will make the most of opportunities to create well-designed, inclusive development with good infrastructure, homes, jobs, and green spaces that reflect local character.



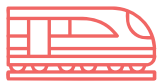
### Housing

We will build high-quality, adaptable homes for people of all ages and needs, including those with disabilities. We'll increase affordable homes, especially family-sized ones, and make sure housing growth matches local services like schools and transport.



### Transport

We will improve walking, cycling, and public transport to make travel safer, healthier, and cleaner for everyone. New developments will be easy to access, safe, and connected, whilst strengthening the borough's unique character.



## Environment

We will create and protect accessible green and open spaces that everyone can enjoy and use within their daily lives. We will also protect wildlife and natural habitats to keep our ecosystems healthy.



### Climate emergency

We will design new buildings and spaces to handle the changing climate and encourage more plants and green spaces to help adapt. Our goal is to reduce carbon emissions and build energy-efficient, low-carbon homes and workplaces.



### Employment and town centres

We will attract investment, protect jobs, and support local businesses with affordable workspaces. Our town centres will be lively places with homes, shops, culture, and services that meet everyone's needs.



### Design and heritage

We will ensure new buildings are well-designed, respect local character, and celebrate our historic environment. We will protect important heritage sites and encourage using historic buildings to help regeneration and economic growth.





# Places

## Spatial areas

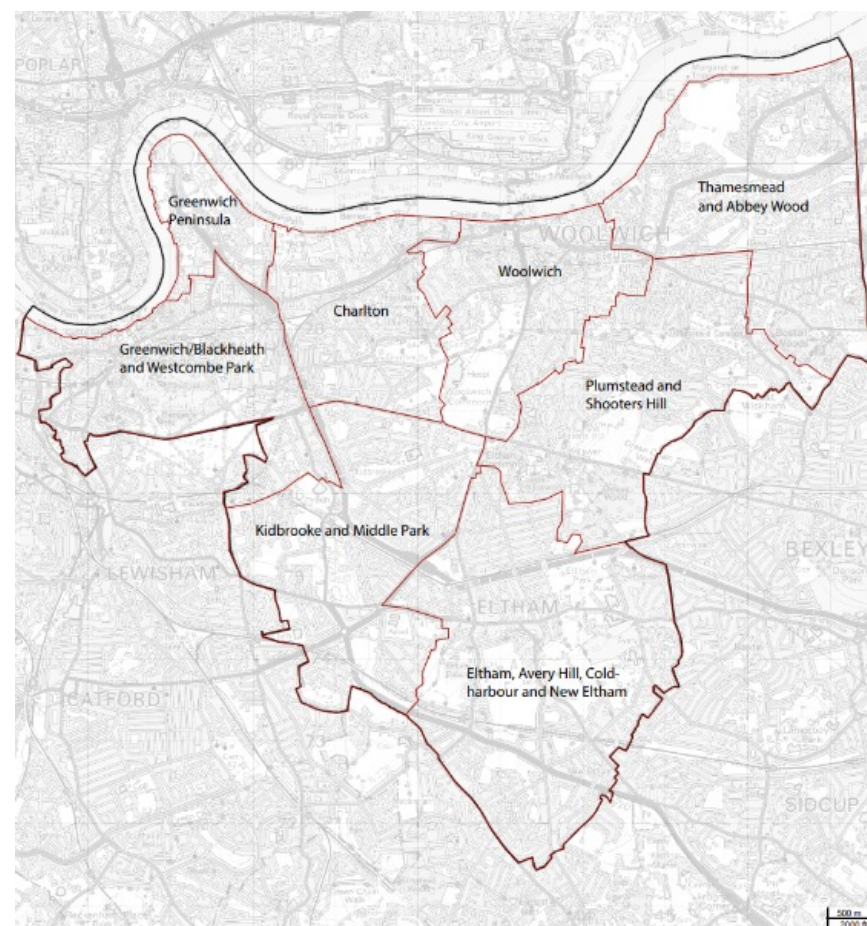
The borough has been divided into eight spatial areas, each reflecting the character of that area. These areas are:

- Greenwich, Westcombe Park and Blackheath
- Greenwich Peninsula
- Charlton
- Woolwich
- Thamesmead and Abbey Wood
- Plumstead and Shooters Hill
- Eltham, Avery Hill, Coldharbour and New Eltham
- Kidbrooke and Middle Park

They are shown on the map opposite. The draft Local Plan contains a policy on each spatial area listed above.

## Site allocations

Each area has a list of specific sites that have been set aside for certain types of development, these are known as site allocations. A site allocation is when a local council decides that a specific piece of land should be used for a particular purpose such as building homes, schools, or commercial uses. Developers can then apply for permission to build there, knowing the council supports that kind of use. There are 51 site allocations in the draft Local Plan in total.





# Housing

**Aim:** Royal Greenwich aims to deliver high-quality, inclusive homes for all residents, promote mixed and affordable communities, and ensure housing growth is supported by infrastructure such as transport, schools, and green spaces.

## Policy summaries

### H1: Meeting housing needs

The borough will deliver at least 42,360 new homes by 2037. It will focus on accessible areas that have been identified for growth, making the best use of land through regeneration and design led development and developing small sites.

### H2: Affordable housing

Half of all new homes in the borough should be affordable, with a strong focus on social rent and intermediate rent. Most developments must provide affordable homes on-site.

### H3: Housing mix

New housing developments must include a good mix of homes of various sizes, especially family-sized homes, to meet local needs and reduce overcrowding.

### H4: Build to rent

Build to Rent schemes are supported if they follow the rules in London Plan policy H11. The council also requires build to rent developments to include affordable homes, especially low-cost rented units that provide a mix of different size homes and are well-designed and located in accessible areas.

### H5: Large-scale shared living (co-living)

Co-living developments are supported where they are well-managed, well-located, and contribute to mixed communities, but must also make financial contributions to affordable housing.

## H6: Purpose-built student accommodation

Royal Greenwich supports purpose built student housing where there is a clear need and it contributes to a mix of different types of homes in the area. Developments should be linked to local universities, avoid replacing existing housing, be well-manged, and located near good transport, shops, and services. They must offer well-designed, affordable, and accessible rooms, with a mix of room types. Larger sites should also include regular housing unless this isn't practical.

## H7: Sub-divisions and conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

Splitting homes into flats will only be allowed if the original home is big enough and the changes don't harm the area's character. Each flat must be safe and secure and have proper outdoor space and parking. Shared houses (HMOs) are allowed in larger homes if they provide good living conditions and follow local rules, but new HMOs won't be allowed where there are already too many, to protect the neighbourhood's quality of life.

## H8: Supported and specialist housing

Specialist housing for older people, disabled residents, and vulnerable groups is encouraged where it meets identified needs and is well-designed and located.

## H9: Small sites

Small-scale developments, including infill and extensions, are supported if they are well-designed, respect local character, and contribute to housing supply.

## H10: Gypsy and traveller accommodation

Existing sites will be retained and a new site allocated to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, with clear criteria for safe and appropriate development.

## H11: Housing quality

All new homes, residential extensions and conversions must be well-designed, energy-efficient, accessible, and provide good quality internal space. New homes will also need to provide outdoor amenity space.

## Key words

**Build to rent:** Housing that is built specifically for renting, usually all owned and managed by one company. It can be flats or houses, and may sit alongside other types of housing within the same development. These homes are normally professionally managed and often come with longer rental agreements of three years or more.

**Co-living:** Housing where people have their own bedroom but share kitchens, living areas, or other facilities with others.

**HMO (House in Multiple Occupation):** A home rented by several people who aren't part of the same household, usually with shared kitchens or bathrooms.

**Conversion:** Changing a house into flats or a HMO.

**Intermediate rent:** Homes rented at prices below the usual market rate but higher than social rent, to help people who don't qualify for social housing but can't afford full market rents.

**Social rent:** Homes rented out at low costs, usually by councils or housing associations, for people on lower incomes.





# Economy

**Aim:** Royal Greenwich aims to build a resilient and inclusive economy by protecting employment land, supporting business growth, and ensuring local communities benefit from investment and job opportunities.

## Policy summaries

### E1: Inclusive economy

The council will protect land for jobs, improve and make better use of business spaces, and provide affordable places for small businesses and creative industries to grow, while making sure local people benefit through work and training opportunities.

### E2: Protected industrial land

Key areas across the borough will be protected for industrial use. Growth of industrial land and sharing of the land with other uses will be encouraged where suitable, as long as the industrial space is preserved and any effects on nearby areas are properly managed.

### E3: Non-designated employment sites

Non-designated employment sites are those smaller sites not formally designated for industrial use. These sites will be protected unless it's clearly shown they are no longer viable. Redevelopment will be supported only if employment space is retained or replaced, and affordable housing provided where industrial use is lost.

### E4: Delivering inclusive growth

The council wants major new commercial or industrial developments to support a mix of businesses of different types and sizes by providing suitable spaces. Affordable workspaces must be included in larger developments and should be provided on-site. New business spaces should be concentrated in key industrial and town centre areas and designed with flexible layouts to accommodate a variety of businesses.

## E5: Local employment, skills and training

Developers will be required to support local employment and training through financial contributions and demonstrate how they will help residents access jobs created during and after development.

## E6: The visitor economy

The council will maintain and enhance the attractiveness of the borough as a visitor destination, balancing the needs of visitors and local communities. We will support arts, culture, and tourism by protecting cultural venues, encouraging new hotels and visitor facilities in town centres, safeguarding pubs with community value, and requiring public toilets in major visitor destinations.

## Key words

**Industrial use:** Land or buildings used for manufacturing, processing, repairing, or storing goods.

**Viable:** Practical and financially realistic to do, often meaning it's affordable and can actually work.

**Major development:** Generally, major developments are:

- Development of dwellings where 10 or more dwellings are to be provided, or the site area is 0.5 hectares or more;
- Development of other uses, where the floor space is 1,000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more.

**GLLaB:** GLLaB, or Greenwich Local Labour and Business, is the council's job brokerage and skills service in the Royal Borough of Greenwich. It aims to help local residents access training and employment opportunities, providing information, advice, and guidance to those looking to find work, re-train, or get back to work after breaks.



# Town centres



**Aim:** Royal Greenwich's town centres are vital hubs for shopping, leisure, culture, and community life. The Plan supports their evolution into vibrant, inclusive, and resilient places that meet the needs of residents, businesses, and visitors' day and night.

## Policy summaries

### TC1: Supporting the network and hierarchy of centres

The local plan supports active and vibrant town centres across the borough. From Major Centres like Woolwich and Eltham to smaller Local Centres and Neighbourhood Parades, these areas will be protected and enhanced to support a diverse mix of uses, including retail, leisure, culture, and housing, with development focused in the most suitable locations according to each centre's role and size.

### TC2: Managing edge-of-centre and out-of-centre uses

The council aims to keep Royal Greenwich's town centres vibrant by prioritising shops, leisure, and similar businesses within town centres rather than outside them. Any proposals for out-of-centre retail or leisure must show no suitable town centre sites are available and prove they won't harm existing centres. Developments that encourage car use over walking, cycling or public transport won't be supported. At Charlton Riverside, new out-of-centre retail and leisure projects will generally be refused to protect town centres and support local regeneration plans.

### TC3: Culture, evening and night-time economy uses

The council supports a diverse and inclusive night-time economy in key centres like Woolwich, Greenwich, and North Greenwich, encouraging cultural venues, late-night activities, and safe public spaces, while ensuring residential amenity and public safety are protected through robust management plans.



#### TC4: Markets, events and pop-up spaces

Markets and pop-up events are encouraged in town centres to support local enterprise and community life, with new proposals required to enhance public space, complement existing retail, and be well-managed to avoid negative impacts such as noise.

#### TC5: Meanwhile uses

Temporary uses of vacant land or buildings are supported where they bring community, cultural or economic benefits, activate underused spaces, and include a clear plan for transition to permanent use without harming future development.

#### TC6: Managing hot food takeaways and gambling uses

New hot food takeaways and gambling premises will be carefully controlled to protect public health, community wellbeing, and town centre vitality, with restrictions on location, clustering, and proximity to schools and vulnerable groups.

#### TC7: Social and community infrastructure

New developments must contribute to social and community infrastructure such as schools, health centres, and community spaces, while existing facilities will be protected unless robust evidence shows they are no longer needed or can be replaced.

### Key words

**Edge-of-centre / out-of-centre uses:** Developments located just outside or well beyond the boundaries of designated town centres, often requiring special planning tests to ensure they don't harm existing centres.

**Vitality of town centres:** A measure of how lively and successful a town centre is, based on things like footfall, variety of shops, and public activity.

**Night-time economy:** Economic and social activities that take place between 6pm and 6am, including restaurants, theatres, music venues, and late-night shops.

**Residential amenity:** The quality of life for people living in an area, including peace, safety, and access to services; often considered when assessing noise, traffic, or disturbance from new developments.

**Management plan:** A document submitted with a planning application that explains how a business or event will operate and manage impacts like noise, safety, and waste.

**Pop-up spaces:** Temporary shops, markets, or venues set up for short-term use, often to test ideas or activate vacant spaces.

**Meanwhile uses:** Temporary uses of vacant land or buildings before permanent development takes place, often for community or creative purposes.

**Clustering:** When too many similar businesses (e.g. takeaways or betting shops) are located close together, which can negatively affect the character or health of an area.

**Social and community infrastructure:** Facilities that support everyday life, such as schools, health centres, libraries, community halls, and places of worship.



# Design and heritage

**Aim:** The council wants all new development in Royal Greenwich to be of high design quality, enhancing the borough's character, improving public spaces, and supporting sustainability and community wellbeing. It also aims to protect and celebrate Greenwich's rich historic environment, using heritage assets as a positive force for regeneration and placemaking.

## Policy summaries

### DH1: Principles for high quality design

New buildings in Royal Greenwich should be well-designed, make efficient use of land, and complement the local character. Developments should be attractive, inclusive, and sustainable, with features such as green spaces, energy-efficient design, good access to public areas, and safe, welcoming streets. They should respect and enhance nearby buildings, landmarks, natural features, and public spaces through careful attention to scale, layout, materials, and design, while also supporting community wellbeing and long-term resilience to climate change.

### DH2: Tall buildings

Tall buildings will be supported in the right locations. The areas in which tall buildings will be allowed are shown on the Policies Map. They must be of very high quality, suit the local surroundings, and not spoil important views or historic places. These buildings should improve the area, offer public benefits like affordable housing, and include good public spaces. They also need to deal with issues like blocking sunlight or making areas too windy.

### DH3: Public realm

High-quality public spaces—such as streets, parks, and squares—are essential for creating a safe and welcoming borough. New developments should encourage walking and cycling, provide greenery and shade, and create places where people can meet and spend time. Streets should be well-connected, easy to navigate, and lined with active frontages like shopfronts and entrances. Gated communities are discouraged, with open and people-friendly streets strongly preferred.

### DH4: Heritage assets

Historic buildings, sites, and landscapes in Royal Greenwich must be protected and, where possible, improved. Any changes must respect their special character. Development which restores or reuses historic buildings and respects the history of a place is encouraged.

## DH5: Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site

Any development in or near the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site must protect its special value, including its historic buildings and views. Only the highest quality design is acceptable. Plans must show how they will avoid or justify any impact. The council also wants to improve public access and understanding of this important site.

## DH6: Strategic and local views

Important views of landmarks, skylines, and open spaces must be protected as part of the borough's unique character. New buildings shouldn't block or spoil these views. Where possible, they should make the views even better. Strategic views follow London-wide rules (set out in the London View Management Framework), while local views are listed in conservation documents. Developers must assess and address any visual impact.

## DH7: Shopfronts, advertisements and signage

Well-designed shopfronts and signs help make town centres and neighbourhoods attractive and lively. They should match the building's style, use good materials, and make the street feel active. Security features should be subtle, signs shouldn't be cluttered or harm historic buildings, and lighting should avoid glare or disturbance.

## DH8: Thames policy area

New development along the Thames should protect and enhance the river's character, support its role as a working and accessible river, and create high-quality, vibrant, and well-designed spaces. Proposals should improve public access to the Thames Path, provide opportunities for cultural, leisure, and community uses, respect heritage and views, and include measures for flood resilience, biodiversity, and climate adaptation. Developments must avoid blocking the river, overdevelopment, or harming its ecology, while moorings should enhance the riverside without disrupting navigation, views, or flood defences.

## Key words

**Active frontages:** Buildings that have shop windows, cafés, or entrances along the street, so the street feels lively and welcoming instead of blank and empty.

**Gated communities:** Housing areas with restricted access, often surrounded by fences or gates.

**Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site:** A special historic area in Greenwich (including places like the Cutty Sark and Royal Observatory) designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), that is protected because of its global cultural and historical importance.

**Policies map:** A map that shows where certain planning rules apply in the borough.

**Public realm:** All the spaces in a town or city that are open to everyone, such as streets and parks.

**Strategic views:** Important views across London that are protected, looking at famous landmarks or across the city skyline.





# Environment

**Aim:** Royal Greenwich wants to create greener, healthier places that support people's wellbeing, protect nature, and help the borough adapt to climate change. The policies aim to improve green spaces, air and water quality, biodiversity, and the overall environment.

## Policy summaries

### Policy EN1: Green and blue infrastructure

Royal Greenwich will look after and improve the area's parks, rivers, and other natural spaces to bring the most benefit to people, nature, and the local economy. New developments must include greenery like trees, gardens, and green roofs. Important trees are protected, and space for growing food is encouraged. Developers must meet greening standards and protect walking routes and footpaths.

### Policy EN2: Open space

Open spaces like parks and playing fields must be protected and where possible improved. They should accommodate a range of sports and recreational activities wherever possible to meet the growing needs of the population. New developments should include publicly accessible, high-quality open spaces and ensure they are managed and maintained. Building on protected land is not allowed unless there are very special circumstances, and any lost space must be replaced or improved.

### Policy EN3: Biodiversity

The council is committed to enhancing biodiversity and ensuring that new development contributes positively to the natural environment. Developments must help nature thrive by increasing biodiversity. Sensitive habitats are protected, and developers must show how they will improve biodiversity either on-site or nearby, with long-term plans for maintenance and demonstrate that they will avoid harm to sensitive habitats.

## Policy EN4: Air quality

All developments must meet air quality standards and avoid making pollution worse. Larger developments in key areas must go further to actively improve air quality. If standards can't be met, developers must take steps to reduce harm or pay for improvements elsewhere.

## Policy EN5: Local environmental impacts

New buildings must limit noise, light, odour, and pollution. Developers must show how they will protect people's health and the environment, especially during construction. Land contamination must be safely managed.

## Policy EN6: Flood risk and sustainable drainage

Developments must avoid increasing flood risk and use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage rainwater. Flood-prone areas require special assessments, and vulnerable uses like basement homes are not allowed in high-risk zones.

## Policy EN7: Strategic waste management

Existing waste sites are protected, and new ones must be built in suitable industrial areas. The borough works with neighbouring councils to manage waste locally and meet London's recycling and sustainability targets.

## Key words

**Green and blue infrastructure:** Natural features like parks, rivers, trees, and gardens that support the environment and improve quality of life.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of living things (plants, animals, insects, etc.) in an area.

**Sensitive habitats:** Areas that are especially important for wildlife and need extra protection.

**Air quality standards:** Rules that set safe limits for pollution in the air.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS):** Features like green roofs, permeable paving, or rain gardens that help manage rainwater and reduce flooding.

**Flood risk:** The chance that an area will flood, especially during heavy rain or storms.

**Strategic waste management:** Planning how to collect, process, and dispose of waste in a way that is efficient and environmentally friendly.



# Climate emergency

**Aim:** To ensure all new buildings in Greenwich are designed to be net zero carbon and resilient to climate change. This means they should use less energy, rely on clean sources like solar power, and be built with sustainable materials. The goal is to create buildings that are comfortable, efficient, and ready for future climate challenges without needing costly upgrades later.

## Policy summaries

### CE1: Climate resilient and net zero design principles

All new buildings in Royal Greenwich should use less energy, avoid fossil fuels, and stay comfortable no matter the weather. They should have features that help keep them cool naturally, save water, and use eco-friendly materials. Non-residential buildings (like offices and shops) must meet the highest environmental standards. All buildings should be able to handle future changes in climate.

### CE2: Operational carbon and energy balance

All new buildings must have net zero carbon emissions when they are in use. New gas connections are not allowed and buildings should run on clean, renewable energy. Developers must show how their buildings will meet tough energy goals and produce enough renewable energy on-site to cover their needs. If they can't produce enough energy, they will need to pay into a council fund to cover the shortfall. Large developments also have to report their energy use for five years after they are finished.

### CE3: Decentralised energy supply

Large developments should connect to local heating networks or use shared heating systems powered by heat pumps. Developers must pick the most environmentally friendly energy option available. New renewable energy projects are welcome, as long as they don't harm the environment or the look and feel of the area.



## CE4: Whole life carbon and circular economy

Buildings should be designed to cut carbon emissions from construction and materials used. Large developments must follow strict limits on the carbon footprint of their building materials and support ways to reuse or recycle materials. This means buildings should be easy to adapt, reuse, or recycle in the future, with as little waste and energy use as possible throughout their life.

## CE5: Retrofitting and existing buildings

Improving existing buildings to use energy more efficiently and reduce emissions is strongly encouraged. Renovations should make homes more comfortable and better for the environment. Demolishing buildings should be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Even historic buildings can be carefully upgraded. Energy goals apply to renovations too, but there is some flexibility for older, heritage properties.

## Key words

**Carbon emissions:** The release of carbon dioxide and other gases that contribute to climate change.

**Climate:** The usual weather conditions in an area over a long time.

**Decentralised energy:** Energy that is produced close to where it's used (like local solar panels or heat networks), instead of relying only on large power stations.

**Energy-efficient:** Using less energy to do the same job, like heating or cooling a building without wasting power.

**Heat pumps:** Machines that move heat from outside to inside a building (or the other way) to heat or cool it without burning fuel.

**Local heating networks:** Systems that provide heat to multiple buildings from a shared source, often using clean energy.

**Net zero carbon:** When a building doesn't add any extra carbon emissions, by using clean energy or balancing out emissions.

**Non-residential buildings:** Buildings that are not homes, like offices or shops

**Operational carbon:** The carbon emissions that come from running a building day-to-day, such as heating, cooling, lighting, and powering equipment.

**Renewable energy:** Energy from sources that won't run out, such as sunlight, wind, or water.

**Retrofitting:** Making changes to an existing building to improve it, such as adding insulation, new windows, or energy-efficient heating systems.

**Sustainable materials:** Materials that are good for the environment, often because they can be reused or have a low impact.

**Whole life carbon:** The total amount of carbon emissions linked to a building over its entire life, including construction, use, maintenance, and demolition.



# Transport

**Aim:** Royal Greenwich wants people to travel easily, safely, and in a way that's good for the environment. The plan focuses on cutting car use and promoting walking, cycling, and public transport. It aims to create healthier streets, cleaner air, better public spaces, and independent travel for everyone. New developments should support these goals while meeting essential needs like deliveries and disabled access.

## Policy summaries

### Policy T1: Active travel and cycle parking

New buildings must make it easier and more attractive for people to walk, cycle, or use public transport instead of driving. This includes safe, easy-to-use routes with good lighting and crossings, plus secure and convenient places to park bikes. Large developments, or those likely to create lots of movement, must provide a Travel Plan and a Transport Assessment. The goal is to make walking and cycling the best and easiest way for everyone to get around.

### Policy T2: Car parking

New developments should keep car parking to a minimum, especially where public transport is good. Most new homes in well-connected areas should not have parking spaces, except for disabled parking. Where parking is allowed, there must be electric vehicle charging points. Car clubs (shared cars) are encouraged to reduce the need for private cars. The aim is to reduce traffic, improve air quality, and make streets safer and nicer.

### Policy T3: Roads and streets

Streets should be designed for people, not just cars. They need to be safe, welcoming, and easy to use for everyone, including children, older people, and disabled residents. Streets should have trees and plants, support walking and cycling, and limit through-traffic where possible. The council will focus on helping pedestrians, cyclists, and public transport users first. Safety and cleaner air are important goals.

## Policy T4: Public transport improvements

New developments must prove that local public transport can handle extra passengers or help pay for improvements. They should make it easier to walk or cycle to bus or train stops. The council supports big projects like extending the DLR to Thamesmead and new bus routes to connect people to jobs and services and help the area grow.

## Policy T5: Freight

Goods deliveries should be planned to reduce traffic jams, pollution, and dangers on the road. Developments needing many deliveries should be close to main roads or use river or rail transport if possible. The council will protect places where goods are moved by water or rail, encourage electric delivery vehicles and cargo bikes, and require safe and efficient delivery plans. The goal is to keep large trucks away from sensitive areas and make deliveries cleaner and safer.

## Policy T6: Parking standards for disabled people and the physically impaired

New buildings must provide enough disabled parking spaces, both for new homes and other places like businesses, shops, and health centres. These spaces should be close to entrances, easy to use, and always reserved for disabled users. Large developments should plan to add more disabled parking if needed in the future. This helps everyone access buildings and services safely and independently.

## Key words

**Car clubs:** Shared cars that people can use when they need, instead of owning their own car.

**Cycle parking:** Places where people can safely leave their bikes, like bike racks or bike shelters.

**Electric vehicle charging points:** Stations where electric cars can be plugged in to recharge their batteries.

**Freight:** Goods that are transported, usually by trucks, trains, ships, or boats.

**Public transport:** Buses, trains, trams, or other vehicles that anyone can use to travel.

**Renewable energy:** Energy from natural sources that don't run out, like sunlight, wind, or water.

**Transport assessment:** A detailed report that shows how a new development will affect local roads, public transport, walking, and cycling, and sets out measures to manage or reduce any negative impacts.

**Travel plan:** Plans that explain how people will travel to and from a new development to reduce car use and encourage walking, cycling, or public transport.



## TRANSLATION

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## अनुवाद

यदि आप चाहें तो पुस्तिका अनुबाधति भएको चाहिँमा कृपया टोयल ग्रीनविच इन्टरप्रेटिङ सर्विसमा सम्पर्क गर्नुहोस्;

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